

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

MADHYA PRADESH

RAISEN

MADHYA PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



P. N. SHRIVASTAV

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BHOPAL**

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PREFACE

RAISEN DISTRICT is extremely rich in archaeological wealth. It was the abode of the Palaeolithic man, as evidenced by the discovery of a large number of weapons and tools of that early age. Raisen has the honour of possessing perhaps the largest group of rock-shelters and rock-paintings in the country, discovered at Bhimbetka, Jaora, etc.

Sanchi, located in this District is reckoned as the finest and the most creative example of the Buddhist art and sculpture in the country. With its world-famous stupas, it has become a centre of pilgrimage and attracts Buddhist, and tourist alike from all parts of the world, specially from Asia. Dating back to the period of Asoka, the Great, it was from Sanchi that his son, Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra, carried the message of the Buddha to Sri Lanka. Before they left for Sri Lanka, their mother, Devi, who hailed from Vidisha, took them to *Chaityagiri* to offer *pūja*. *Chaityagiri* is believed to be the hill on which the monuments of Sanchi are located. A ruined monastery, near the Great stupa, is also believed to belong to Devi. From the archaeological evidences available at Sanchi, it is clear that the District partook in the cultural efflorescence that swept through the country with the ascendancy of the Mauryas, and specially under Asoka.

The Shiva temple at Bhojpur, famous as the 'Somnath of the Northern India', is also located in this District. It is ascribed to Bhoja, the illustrious Parmara ruler, who reigned in the 11th Century A.D. and is famous in the annals as a scholar, writer and builder. The ruined lake of Bhojpur, which is considered a feat of hydraulic engineering, is also assigned to him.

The fort of Raisen, the scene of many a battle in mediaeval period is another landmark of historical monuments. The possession of this fort was considered a *sine quo non* for domination of Central India. It was treacherously captured by Sher Shah Suri from the redoubtable Rajputs.

The present Gazetteer is the result of earnest work by a team of officers, who endeavoured to collect material through thousands of sources and put them in shape. It is a painstaking process and it is for the discernible reader to judge how far our efforts have succeeded.

Officers of the Gazetteers Department associated with the preparation of this volume were Sarvashri S. D. Guru, (Dr.) R. K. Jain, Assistant State Editors; Vishnu Saran, M. M. Muley, P. K. Bhatnagar, R. R. Jain, R. K. Shrivastava and M. P. Dubey, Editors; and Smt. Namita Sen, K. R. R. C. Nair, R. C. Munje, S. M. Rastogi, N. P. Pandey, R. K. Nayak, Vijay Jain, K. S. Sharma, A. M. Sharma and Nawal Kishore, Compilers.

This volume was finalised by my learned predecessor, P. N. Shrivastav in the year 1970-71. After approval of the Government of India in February, 1973, and the State Advisory Board, press copies were prepared and sent to press for printing in March, 1977.

The learned members of the State Advisory Board deserve our thanks for their scholarly suggestions, which have helped us in improving the draft.

We are thankful to Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education, Government of India and the editorial staff of the Unit for their valuable help and guidance in enriching the drafts of this Gazetteer.

I am grateful to Prof. Shankar Tiwari for his notes on Jaora group of rock-shelters and on Nandaur, for it has helped us in updating the draft on "Places of Interest."

I am thankful to Dr. V. S. Wakankar for supplying us with line-drawings of some of the rock—paintings which have been utilised in the Map on rock—paintings included in the Gazetteer.

Photographs on Sanchi, Raisen fort and Bhojpur were supplied by the Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle; on Bhimbetka by Dr. V. S. Wakankar and the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, M. P.; On Jaora, Baghabani Karad, Makoria and Nandaur by Prof. Shankar Tiwari; On Ashapuri by Birla Museum and on the factory at Mandideep by Hindustan Electrographites Ltd. I am grateful to all of them.

Printing work has been ably looked after by Shri K. R. R. C. Nair and later by Shri S. M. Rastogi. I am thankful to both of them.

S. D. Guru
STATE EDITOR

Bhopal
1st February, 1979.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Location, Extent and Boundaries

Raisen District of the Bhopal Commissioner's Division lies in the central part of Madhya Pradesh. The District is situated between the latitude 22°47' and 23°33' north and the longitude 77°21' and 78°49' east. It lies mostly on the Malwa plateau and partly in the Narmada Valley. The District has an irregular shape. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the northern part of the District. It is bounded in the west by Sehore district, in the north by Vidisha district, in the east and north-east by Sagar District, in the south-east by Narsimhapur district, and in the south by Hoshangabad and Sehore districts. The Narmada river flows along the south-eastern boundary of the District and separates it from Narsimhapur and Hoshangabad districts.

Origin of the Name

Raisen District takes its name from the headquarters town Raisen, the latter being so known after the massive fort of that name. The fort is built on a sandstone hill, at the foot of which settles the town, about 150 metres below it. The name is probably a corruption of Rajavasini or Rajasayan, the royal residence, but might possibly be, as one local tradition has it, from the name of its founder Rai Singh.¹

Area and Population

The total area of the District is 8,395 sq. km². According to the Census of 1971, the total population of the District is 553,026 persons. The District contains 1.93 per cent of the State's area, which is much less than the average area of the districts in the State. In area it ranks twenty-fourth.

1. *Indian Antiquary*, XIX, p. 352 and *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 112.
2. Census of India, 1971, M.P. At A Glance, p. 19.
3. *ibid.*

in the State. It is more than four times larger than Datia, the smallest district in the State but not even one-fourth the size of Bastar, the largest district in the State. The District is the third least populous district of the State. Panna and Datia are the only districts having smaller population than Raisen.

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

The history of Raisen District as an administrative unit is a part of history of eastern Malwa and erstwhile Bhopal State. Raisen with a strong fort must have been an important centre of administration from the period of its foundation in Hindu times, although, it is not specifically mentioned by historians until before the 5th century. The Rajasayan mentioned in the Parmara landgrant of V. S. 1200 (A. D. 1143) may be this place.¹

The fort probably fell to Altamash in A. D. 1235, and to Alauddin Khilji in 1293. In the fifteenth century the fort was ruled by the Sultans of Mandu, from whom it passed to the Rajputs. In 1543 Shershah Suri captured it from Purnamal. In Akbar's time Raisen was the headquarters of a *Sarkar* in the *Subah* of Ujjain in Malwa.

Faiz Mohammad Khan, the third Nawab of Bhopal State occupied it in about 1760, and later got himself recognised as *Faujdar* of Raisen by Emperor Alamgir II.

During the Mughal period Khamkhera (Khamgarh of Blochman) was the headquarters of the area now approximately falling in Ghairatganj tahsil. Shamsagarh is said to have been of importance under the Gond Chief of Ginnurgarh when it was called Sonhra. It received its present name during the Mughal rule. Shahpur was the headquarters of a *pargana* then under them. Later on it was shifted to Sagoni, close to Begamganj.

The southern part of the District belonged to the Gond Chiefs of Garha-Mandala for a long time. It appears that only the area north of the scarp was occupied by the Muhammadan governors of Mughal empire. The hills of the District in these days are said to have been called the *Sutmahala panj hazari*, and to have been divided into two *chaklas*, one comprising parts of Sehore and Raisen, viz., Tal, Ginnurgarh, Mardanpur, Shahganj, Chainpur, Shamsagarh (south of Bhopal) and Jagdishpur (north of Bhopal) and the other lying entirely in Raisen District, viz., Deori, Udepura, Bari, Bareli and Chandpur. Chaukigarh was a Gond stronghold.

1. *Indian Antiquary*, XIX, p. 352 and *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 112.

Chainpur Bari was the first large chunk of this District added to his principality by Dost Mohammad Khan in about 1722. On the death of Rani Kamalapati of Ginnurgarh her territory was also occupied by his son Yar Mohammad Khan between 1726 and 1742. As stated earlier, Raisen was the last of additions which took place in 1760. Owing to unsettled conditions of the country the State administration, under the Nawabs of Bhopal was chaotic until 1820, after which a regular administration was gradually built up. At this time the tracts were divided into *Parganas*. Later tradition has been to divide the State into *Nizamats* (Districts) and Tahsils. Between the years 1848 and 1857 a Mughal-Chain (*Jarib*) survey of the 'District' was made during the rule of Sikandar Begum. She appointed *Nazims* in charge of *Nizamats*, with *Amins* and *Thanadars* under them. Tahsildars were in charge of tahsils.

In the later part of 19th century Bhopal State was divided into 4 *Nizamats* and 33 *Parganas* or tahsils. Of these Piklon *Pargana* is now merged in to Vidisha district. The whole of *Nizamati-Mashriq* (Eastern District) and parts of *Nizamati-Simal* (Northern District) and *Nizamati-junub* (Southern District) now fall in Raisen. The then parganas of Ghairatganj, Mahalpur, Garhi, Jaitpuri, Bari, Bareli, Deori, Chandpura, Silwani, Dewanganj, Tal, Raisen, Udepura (Udaipura), Sewas and probably Daurahia¹ and Bhuri now form part of Raisen District. The remaining *parganas* are now included in Sehore district².

Before 1905-06, the tahsils were 33 in number.³ In the year 1906-07 *Nizamati-Simal* and 5 tahsils of Bhopal State were abolished. Raisen District was then divided into 8 of the 9 tahsils (excluding Huzur) of *Nizamati-Mashriq* (Eastern District) and 5 of the 9 tahsils (excluding Nasrullaganj, Mardanpur, Chhipaner and Shahganj tahsils) of *Nizamati-Junub* (Southern District). The tahsils of the then Eastern District were Huzur, Dewanganj, Raisen, Garhi, Ghairatganj, Sewas (Begumganj), Bamhori, Silwani and Jethari. The Southern District comprised Shahganj (Chichli) Mardanpur, Bari, Bareli, Udepura (Udaipura), Deori, Chandpura, Tal (Kalia Kheri) and Chhipaner. In the census of 1911 the last 3 tahsils were given as Sultanpur, Goharganj and Nasrullaganj. Raisen and Kaila Kheri were the headquarters of the Eastern and Southern Districts, respectively,

The number of *Nizamats* (Districts) was reverted to four in 1913-14. During the Census of 1921 the District was divided into *Nizamati-Maghrib*

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1. Bhopal State Village List for 1921 Census, pp. 33, 78 and 110, shows Bhuri Tekri in Goharganj tahsil and one Dharia each in Begamganj and Bilquisganj tahsils.
 2. Census of C. I., 1891, p. 4.
 3. Bhopal State Census Report, 1911, p. 1 and *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 75.

and parts of *Nizamat-i-Simal* and *Nizamat-i-Junub*. The tahsils of these districts are given below with stars marked against those now falling in Raisen District.

Nizamat-i-Simal	Nizamat-i-Junub	Nizamat-i-Maghrib
1. Berasia	1. Goharganj*	1. Raisen*
2. Dewanganj *	2. Bari*	2. Bamhori *
3. Doraha-Ahmadpur	3. Bareli*	3. Begunganj*
4. Huzur tahsil	4. Mardanpur	4. Deori*
5. Nazirabad	5. Shahganj	5. Garhi-Ghairatganj*
6. Piklon	6. Sultanpur*	6. Jethari*
	7. Udaipura *	7. Silwani *
		8. Sultanganj*

After the census of 1931 *Nizamat-i-Simal* and *Nizamat-i-Junub* of Bhopal State were abolished. Many tahsils were amalgamated, their number reduced to 21, and redistributed among the remaining two *Nizamats* of *Mashriq* (East) and *Maghrib* (West). The tahsils lying in the *Nizamat-i-Mashriq* occupied the whole of present Raisen District and the tahsils of Shahganj, now in Sehore, and Piklon, now in Vidisha. The *Nizamat-i-Mashriq* or the Eastern District was divided into 12 tahsils of Udaipura, Silwani, Ghairatganj, Beganganj, Bari, Bareli (Baraily), Sultanpur, Raisen, Shahganj, Goharganj, Diwanganj and Piklon. Semra and Obedullaganj were the *jagir tahsils* of Diwanganj or Dewanganj and Goharganj, respectively. Piklon was amalgamated in Dewanganj tahsil and a new tahsil of Deori was created by 1936. However, before 1941 Piklon was again created into a tahsil and the tahsil of Deori was abolished. Bhopal, the State Capital, and *Sikroht* (three *kos* or six miles radius) was always kept under a City Magistrate as a separate administrative unit.

After Bhopal State became a part 'C' State of the Union of India, the present District came into existence on 5th May, 1950, with headquarters at Raisen. It was decided to retain only seven tahsils in the District. It involved the transfer of Shahganj to Sehore district, eleven villages of Piklon (5 enclaves) to Vidisha district, and abolition of Bari, Sultanpur and Dewanganj tahsils.

The area and population in 1961, of each tahsil of the District, are

given in the following table.

Table No. I—1
Area and Population

Tahsil	Area in sq. km.
1	2
1. Raisen	1360.2
2. Ghairatganj	920.1
3. Begamganj	912.0
4. Goharganj	1769.4
5. Baraily	1422.0
6. Silwani	1988.5
7. Udaipura	816.9
Raisen District (a)	8,483
(b)	8,489.1
Madhya Pradesh (a)	32,372,408
India (a)	439,234,771

Note : (a) represents the area figures furnished by the Surveyor-General of India, while (b) represents the area figures furnished by the State Survey Department. Area figures of the tahsils are also supplied by the State Survey Department.

For civil and revenue administration, the District is divided into two sub-divisions, Raisen consisting of the one east-central tahsil and the three northern tahsils, viz., Silwani, Raisen, Begamganj, Ghairatganj; and Baraily consisting of the three southern tahsils, viz., Baraily, Goharganj and Udaipura.

Topography

The topography of Raisen District is variedly marked in different parts. The District may broadly be divided into three physical divisions, viz.,

1. The Vindhyaachal range and its associated hills in the central region,
2. The Malwa plateau region in the north, and
3. The plains of the Narmada valley in the southern part of the District.

The Vindhya Range

The hill system is formed of two main groups:--(i) The trap hills and (ii) the Vindhya sandstone hills. Amongst the trap hills, the one situated on the west of Jhamar in Garhi area is 775.4 metre high above mean sea level and is the third highest peak in the region. The highest peak is situated north-east of Siarmau measuring 626.8 metre. Some of the Vindhyan sandstone hills too, attain almost the same height. The average elevation of the main chain which is less in the south is from 530 m. to 610 m. The Nagjhir peak near Mahalpur rises to 625.2 m.

The Vindhyas have always ranked next to the Himalayas in importance, as the southern boundary of the Madhya Desh. Hindu mythology has much to tell about the range, which served as a place of meditation for the *Rishis*, being especially connected with Agastya Muni. At the command of this sage the great range bowed its head to let him pass to the Deccan, and as he never returned, it has ever remained bowed and inferior to the Himalayas.

The main line of the Vindhyas, about 15 to 25 km. wide, runs through the District from east to west sending numerous spurs, mostly in the north-north-east. It enters Goharganj Tahsil in the south-west, skirting the southern boundary of the District (and that tahsil) with Budni tahsil of Sehore district. The main mass of the hills is here deflected considerably southwards with the Narmada almost washing its limits where it lies in Budni tahsil. Just north of Budni it is deflected northward and again bending towards the north-east it runs along the boundaries of Budni and Goharganj tahsils. The elevation of the principal chain varies from 530 m. to 610 m. with several peaks lying above 660 m.

The main chain then enters the Baraily tahsil and is more deflected northwards till it is interrupted by the Barna basin with a narrow gap across the Vindhyan range. The valley lies at an altitude of 370 metres. Thereafter, the hill range continues towards the east and extends north of village Bari. Here the outer ranges are of about 450 m. in height while peaks rise to more than 600 m. The main hills of the Vindhyas continue eastwards (with a branch going northwards in the form of isolated hills to join the watershed line at Nagjhir peak), almost through the heart of Baraily tahsil, across the narrow basin of the Ghogra. The Ghogra valley lies at an altitude of 396.2 m. Therefore, it is projected northwards along the boundary of Bareilly referred to earlier, and again bends eastwards along the boundaries, first of Goharganj and Silwani tahsils and then Begamganj and Silwani tahsils. Just before leaving Raisen District, the main range lies entirely in Silwani tahsil and bifurcates near the south-western boundary of Sagar district. The subsidiary hill range continues towards the north-east

in sagar district for some distance and the main range runs more or less along the eastern boundary of Raisen District before it passes on into Narsimhapur district.

The Parallel Ranges

In the western part of Raisen District the hills enclosing the narrow valleys of the Jamner, the Barna, Chiklod Kalan and the Palakmati form four hill ranges, alternating with these valleys and extending more or less in an east-west direction. These lie parallel to the main Vindhyan range north of it and the latter two of these also form the water parting line between the Narmada (through the Barna and its feeders) and the Ganga drainage systems. The highest peak to the north of the Jamner valley is 616.0 metre. The second range lying between Kaliakheri and Chiklod Kalan is about 487.7 m. high and runs for a short distance. Asapuri (459.9 m.), a place of archaeological importance, is located on its western most point. This range and the third one extending from Bhojpur (428.5 m.) to near Chandpur (Sultanpur) enclose the small valley of Chiklod Kalan. A peak to the west of Chiklod is 612.0 m. high and the other to the north of Kansia is 618.0 m. on this range. The fourth and the northern most range runs west to east and forms the main water shed line from the point 549.5 m. east of Bangawan to Rajghati hill, where it is joined by the main Vindhya-chal range. A peak close to Narwar is 590.4 m. high and the other, Nagjhir is 629.0 m. high,

The North-Western Hills

In the north-western part of the District, the Bhopal-Raisen Road limits a hilly area lying on both sides of the narrow Betwa valley. These have been eroded to such an extent that their original alineations have been lost and it is difficult to trace their joints with the main Vindhyan range without crossing a series of valleys. East of the Betwa they show a south-to-north alignment, but west of it they extend south-west to north-east with the dissected cross-sections extending south-east to north-west like the legs of a caterpillar. Bhadbhadaghat hill (574.1 m.) located on the western boundary is the highest peak in this part. The famous *Stupa* of Sanchi is located on one of these hills on the left bank of the Betwa.

The Eastern Spurs

The spurs of the Vindhya-chal range are traceable in the eastern half of the District for long distances. The Garhi range starts from near Dehgaon and bifurcates near the northern boundary. The western branch extends in

Vidisha district through Gyaspur, Teonda and Pathari. The western branch extends along the north-western boundary of Begamganj tahsil and forms the Jalandhar-Jaruakhera range in Sagar tahsil. The Godarpur-Sodarpur hills extend only upto Begamganj town in the north. The hills along the west bank of the Dhasan extend from Siarmau in the south to Tins and Semra (Sagar Tahsil) in the north. It also throws the Jaisinagar-Garhpahra range in the north-east.

The Southern Jaithari Range

This is a broken low hill range extending across the low plain from east to west along the northern boundary of Udaipura tahsil. This is crossed by the feeder streams of the Narmada from north to south, important among them being the Tendon, the Begam, the Gazinda and the Guranch. The northern valley is marked by Bamheri, Silwani and Jaithari. Udaipura and Deori lie in the Narmada valley to the south of this range.

The Malwa Plateau

The plateau region is the eastern confines of the Malwa plateau and presents the familiar aspects, the rolling plains of highly fertile black cotton soil under the vividly coloured crops in the fields or the greenish yellow grass-lands obstructed by the rounded hills of trap or the scarped masses of sandstone, clothed with forests and the patches of soil at their feet.

The plateau lies generally in the north of the main line of the Vindhyan hills. The height of the plateau varies from 400 to 460 metres in Goharganj and Raisen tahsils to about 520 metres in Ghairatganj and Begamganj tahsils. Besides, there are lower plains in the east of Goharganj and north-west of Baraily tahsil, at an average altitude of about 360 metres. The plateau is cut up at several places by outlying ranges and spurs of the Vindhyas described above. Important among the plateaus are stated below:—

(I) The erstwhile Tal *pargana* of Goharganj tahsil was formerly a lake of about 647.4 square kilometres, popularly known as Bhojatal, west of Bhojpur village enclosed by natural walls of hills on all sides with only two small gaps. This plain is of great fertility.

(II) The plain along the river Betwa and its tributary the Ajnal is broader around village Umraoganj in Goharganj tahsil but is narrower in Raisen tahsil.

(III) The undulating plain, north of the Raisen-Sagar road between villages Bankheri of Raisen tahsil and Dehgaon of Ghairatganj tahsil, is

surrounded by the ridges on the south-west and east and is of great fertility. It lies partly in Raisen and partly in Ghairatganj tahsils.

(IV) The valley of the Bina river and its tributaries traversed by the Sagar-Raisen road in the Ghairatganj and Begamganj tahsils starts just after the ascent of about 75 metres near the village Garhi and is thus higher, but not so fertile as the other plateaus.

(V) The valley of the Barna and the Chamrasil rivers traversed by Sultanpur-Amrawas road is noted for irrigation from the Palakmati tank.

(VI) The even highlands north of Sultanpur-Raisen road lie in Raisen tahsil. The lower plateau that lies in the Raisen and Goharganj tahsils and the western part of Ghairatganj tahsil, also described above, is a part of the great Malwa plateau and presents the familiar aspects of that region—rolling downs of yellow grassland interspersed with rich black cotton soil. Besides, fertile patches of level land lie among the valleys of the Barna (in Goharganj tahsil) and the Chamrasil.

The Narmada Valley

This lies to the south of the main Vindhyan range, covering the Udai-pura tahsil and the southern half of Barailly tahsil. The semicircular, hill-locked plain of Silwani tahsil may also be considered to be a part of the Narmada valley but is of less fertility. The valley is between 300 and 360 metres in altitude, the slope being southwards towards the river.

Drainage

The District lies in the drainage basins of two great rivers, the Ganga and the Narmada. The main range of the Vindhya-chal, for its greater length, is the principal waterdivide for the District. This runs very close to the southern scarps of the Malwa plateau. However, in the middle section between Chiklod Kalan in west and Namari hill in east the watershed line runs along the next parallel range of hills, north of the main Vindhya-chal range. The northern portion of the District is drained by the Betwa and the Bina rivers and their smaller tributaries which ultimately flow towards north and join the Yamuna. These waters drain into the Bay of Bengal through the Ganga. The other series of streams is formed of those which flow southwards to join the Narmada. The Narmada itself forms about half the southern boundary of the District. It contains a large volume of water throughout the year. It is fed by many tributaries in the District of which the most important in the District are, the Sindor, the

Tendoni and the Barna. The waters of the Narmada drainage area drain into the Arabian Sea. The Narmada system also extends to the north of the main Vindhyaachal range and includes the narrow valleys of the Barna and the Tendoni forming separate sub-water divides between separate parallel ranges of the Vindhyaachal.

The Narmada

The Narmada is one of the most sacred rivers of the State. Rising in the Amarkantak hills it flows for about 88 km. from east-north-east to west-south-west along the southern boundary of the District. After flowing for about 1,000 km. it forms an estuary and falls in the bay of Khambhat. It is believed to be more sacred than the Ganga. Ganga herself, the deity of the river of that name, is required to come and dip in the Narmada. Tradition runs that it comes in the form of a coal-black cow and returns pure white once a year. While it is necessary to bathe in the Ganga, mere sight of the Narmada is enough to be free from all sins. The Narmada is called Shankari, the daughter of Shankar, another name of Lord Shiva. It is said to have sprung from the body of Lord Shiva after a great penance in the Riksha mountain, a part of the Vindhyaachal range. There are many temples and bathing ghats after short distances on the banks of the Narmada. The Banlingam, or the egg-shaped pebbles with smooth surface, are much sought after by the devotees of Lord Shiva. A subcaste of Brahmins residing in the Narmada valley is called the Naramdeo or Narmadeey.

The river usually maintains a flow of water throughout the year but it is not navigable due to rocky beds and the uneven depth of the bed in the dry season and great volume and velocity of flood-water in the rainy season.

The Narmada touches the District in the south-west and forms about half the southern boundary of the District, and flows through a rich narrow valley.

Its most important affluent is the Tendoni, which rises from the Vindhyan hills in Rehli tahsil of Sagar just across the north-eastern boundary of Silwani tahsil. It flows in the first part of its course through a valley between the main Vindhyan range and a parallel spur running east-west, south of it and along the Udaipura-Silwani tahsil boundary. It crosses the southern spur of Vindhyaachal near Ghatkheri. It bends to the south after receiving the combined waters of the Begam, the Sukhchain and the Bazinda near Shahpur on the right bank. In the plains of Bareilly tahsil

it takes south-western course again till it meets the Narmada beyond village Gopalpur. Its middle course, in Udaipura tahsil, is ravinous.

The Khand river flows almost parallel to the Tendon river on the other (southern) side of the Vindhyan spur referred to above, and flows wholly in Udaipura tahsil. Among the affluents of the Tendon, the Guranch flows in Bareilly tahsil and the Gazinda, the Sukhchain and the Begam flow in Silwani tahsil. The tahsil headquarters, Silwani and Sainkhera, a big village, are on the banks of the Begam river.

Another important tributary of the Narmada is the Barna river which rises from a hill (509.3 m.) west of Ratapani village in the extreme south of Goharganj tahsil. It flows towards the north initially till it crosses the Goharganj-Barailly road west of village Baneka and then bends towards the east. Thereafter the course of the river is semi-circular. It flows north-west up to Arjani near Chandpur and south-west up to Barailly from where it takes a southerly course and joins the Narmada. The river flows partly through a fertile valley north of the Goharganj-Bari road. Recently the river has shot into prominence with the launching of the Barna Project to dam the river on its south-westerly course between the two hills where it crosses the main Vindhyan range. The site is about three kilometres north-west of village Bari in Barailly tahsil.

The Betwa

The Betwa, better known in ancient lore as Betrawati or Vetravati, is a river of great antiquity. Kalidasa describes it in his *Meghadoot* as under: "Drink the sweet waters of the Vetravati, in a drink made more delightful by the murmuring sounds heard from its banks."¹ Keshavdeo, a great Hindi poet of Akbar's days, describes it in glowing terms, comparing it to the liquid moonlight.

The Betwa rises from the foot of Dhondi Dant (642.2) located on the main Vindhyan range. This is the extreme south-western point (23°2' N, 77°20'E) of this District. The Betwa is the third largest river on the Vindhyan plateau. In the north of the Vindhyan water-shed, the District is watered by the Betwa and its tributaries, the Kaliasot, the Ajnar, the Richhan, the Dabar, the Nion, and by the Bina, and its affluents, the Sameri, etc. The Betwa flows in an easterly direction for the first few kilometres of its course but after crossing the Itarsi-Bhopal railway line from Bhojpur it turns towards the north-north-east. Earlier it grows in size after being joined by the Kaliasot from west. A few kilometres below, it is joined by the Ajnar near village Mundla Jagir. After leaving Goharganj tahsil it

1. *Meghdoot*, Pt. I, p. 25.

is crossed by the Bhopal-Sagar road, and then by the Raisen-Salamatpur road in Raisen tahsil. The Richhan and the Dabar are important streams meeting the Betwa (both from the east) in the Raisen tahsil. The river flows for about 90 km. in the District and enters Vidisha district. The river drains into the Bay of Bengal through the Yamuna (and the Ganga) to which it joins near Hamirpur. It also flows in Vidisha, Jhansi and Shivpuri districts of Madhya Pradesh before entering Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh, where Mata Tila dam has been constructed across it.

The Bina

The Bina and the Nion or Nihar rivers rise on opposite sides of the water-dividing Vindhyan spur, called the Garhi range, which cuts across the western part of Ghairatganj Tahsil in a north-south direction. The source of the Bina is marked by a spring ($23^{\circ}20'N$, $78^{\circ}9'E$), about 5 km. east of Dehgaon. The Nion rises at $23^{\circ}15'N$, $78^{\circ}6'E$. 8 km. south of Dehgaon. The Bina flows towards the north-east through a fertile valley in the Ghairatganj and Begamganj tahsils the other affluents watering the valley being the Sameri and the Dudhim both in Begamganj tahsil. Both Gairatganj and Begamganj, tahsil headquarters, lie on the bank of the Bina river. The Nion flows to the north-west.

The Rivers of Bundelkhand

Many of the rivers of Bundelkhand districts also take their source from Raisen District. The Babnai, a tributary of the Bina rises near the northern boundary about 15 km. north of Garhi. The Dhasan, a tributary to the Betwa rises from Jashrat hill (716 metres) and flows past Siarmau and Sultanganj before it enters Sagar district. The Dehar and the Sonar rivers of Damoh also rise from the peaks 680.6 metre and 1,031.7 metre high, respectively, located on the eastern boundary.

Springs, Tanks and Reservoirs

Besides the perennial sources of water like the Betwa and the Narmada rivers, there are numerous tanks of various sizes and small *nalas* in this District. The rain water partly sinks into the ground and the rest flows on the surface in to the streams and rivers. The water absorbed on a higher ground reappears seeping on the foot-hills or along the vertical scratches created by the ravines and river channels. Where the underground water forces out in the form of streams, the springs on the surface are marked and sometimes become celebrated. Wells and tanks are comparatively small in number in the District particularly in hills and forested areas. Apart from the reservoirs created across the streams, the number of tanks in the District is small. The important among them are, Palakamati, Banchhora, Narwar, Missor, Borla, Sanchi tank, Ratapani, Gorakhpur,

Harra and Barbutpur tanks. Banchhore, Dahod, Palakmati and Dhamdhopar tanks subscribe to the irrigation in Goharganj and Barailly tahsils to a great extent. Among important irrigation projects proposed in the District, mention may be made of the Barna project which on completion is expected to irrigate about 64,752 hectares mainly in the Barailly tahsil.

Underground Water

The imperious nature of the rock-types in most parts of the District do not provide sufficient conditions for the storage of underground water. However, the fissures and joints may help in reaching an underground collection in sufficiently large quantity. The alluvial soils invariably contain water due to the impervious underlying sandstone strata. But the water level in the wells in alluvial areas subsides greatly in summer.

Geology

The first record of the geology of Raisen District is available in the classical memoir on "The Vindhyan series as exhibited in the North-Western and Central Provinces of India" by F. R. Mallet (1896).

The formations and rock types occurring in the area are as follows

Table No. I—2

Stratigraphical Sequence

Aliuvium		(a) of present-day rivers and streams (b) of the Narmada valley
Laterite		A few small cappings of laterite on hills, and patches in river valleys
Lameta series		A few outcrops
Deccan Trap		(a) In small irregular patches among the Vindhyan (b) As great plateau basalts
	Upper Bhandar series	Upper Bhandar Sandstone
		(a) forming wide plateaus (b) as hilly inliers among the Deccan Trap
Upper Vindhyan System	Lower Bhandar series	Sirbu Shales, exposed at base of scarps Lower Bhandar Sandstone, with subsidiary band of shales known as the Sanchi Shale Bhandar Limestone Ganurgarh Shales
	Upper Rewa series	Upper Rewa Sandstone, occasionally exposed at base of scarps
	Lower Rewa series	Jhiri Shales, one small outcrop only Lower Rewa Sandstone, forming scarped ridges
	Upper Kaimur	Kaimur Sandstone with Conglomerates at base, forming scarped ridges
Lower Vindhyan System		Shales

Lower Vindhyan Shales

One small outcrop of doubtful Lower Vindhyan rocks is found at the base of the Bamnor hill, 11 km. north of Amrawad, east of Bhopal city. These are sombre-tinted, micaceous and ferruginous shales, and the chief reason for supposing these to belong to the Lower Vindhyan is that these rocks underlie the Kaimur Conglomerate, but without any apparent unconformity.

Upper Vindhyan

All the various members of this sequence from Kaimur sandstone and conglomerate to Upper Bhandar Sandstone, as correlated, had been traced out and mapped up to their disappearance under alluvium or against the Deccan Trap. In spite of a careful search the Upper Vindhyan remains unfossiliferous, although, sometimes, fine-grained sandstones and unmetamorphosed shales (often ripple-marked and current-bedded) afford most suitable material for the preservation of ordinary fossil remains. The general strike of the Vindhyan over this area is no longer parallel to the so-called Vindhyan or Kaimur ranges, i.e., E.N.E.—W.S.W. but is in a direction nearly N.W.—S.E., the axis of the folding following along a gentle syncline a little to the east of Bhopal with angles of dip varying between 12° and 1° , or 2° .

Deccan Trap

So far as met with in these parts, it may be said to be a microcrystalline basalt without olivine. It possesses a considerable glassy content, partly in the form of an unindividualised base between the microcrystals of plagioclase and monoclinic pyroxene, but chiefly in the form so characteristic of the Deccan Trap, namely, as irregular, small amoebiform vesicles lined and filled with orange coloured or green basic glass (palagonite). Other spherical pea shaped gas pores are "stopped" by green earth and zeolites, while the larger geodes contain all the various forms of crystalline and colloid silica with calcite and zeolites, that are so commonly met with in the Deccan trap country.

It is chiefly because of the varying amounts of glass vesicles weathering differently that these come to possess now a bedded character, for otherwise there are here no pyroclastic agglomerates or ashes, and no sufficiently varying mineralogical habit in the different layers to suggest time intervals or flows from different sources.

Intertrappeans have been found at two or three places (some with recognisable fossils) but the occurrences are very local and nowhere constitute a horizon from which one can reckon up and down.

The large area consisting almost wholly of Deccan Trap has the general appearance of being a series of steps, platforms or superposed layers, about ten in number, of slightly varying character; some being columnar, some weathering spheroidally and others decomposing into a soft indeterminate mass. Such is the rather weak and ambiguous evidence for considering the trap to consist of ordinary bedded flow with a distant source.

On the other hand, a good deal of the Deccan Trap has no definite structural planes at all and even where beds of different shades of texture and composition are found, attempts at correlating separate bands across intermediate areas have been only locally successful.

Lameta Series

A small patch of the infra-trappean Lameta series has been found in the northeast corner of the District. The series is everywhere horizontal, and spreads out as wide platforms underneath the Deccan Trap which form cappings and summits of isolated hills and low spurs. The normal nature of the sequence and the near connections in time between Lametas and Deccan Trap are thus strongly suggested. The total thickness is about 30 metres. The rocks are generally calcareous and of pale colours, containing much sandy admixture and occasionally being even cherty. The uppermost layer is characterised by containing well rounded pebbles of quartz, quartzite and bright red jasper.

Laterite

The laterite of this area, though slightly developed as tiny ferruginous caps, is principally confined to the northern half of the District. It has most of the characteristics of the typical high level laterite shown to be highly aluminous, 15 to 24 metres thick, and usually is in patches less than one and a half kilometres broad by several kilometres long, arranged disconnectedly in rows along old planes of denudation or gentle slopes. Each patch usually presents a steep cliff like face on one side, while on the other it finishes flush with the higher parts of the slope or becomes covered by alluvium under which it appears to sink with a gentle dip. Some laterites have been found to be very highly aluminous.

Alluvium

The alluvium keeps mainly to the river valleys and larger streams. Besides consisting of usual buff-coloured clay, sometimes with *kankar*, many exposures show beneath it coarse subangular conglomerates with sandy matrix containing recent shells. The Conglomerate is sometimes as much as 6 metres thick. In the Narmada valley alluvium is not confined to the stream valleys only but lies as a thin covering over the whole face of the country, concealing the older rocks. The soils present no feature of novelty. Black cotton soil universally covers the Deccan Trap areas as a carpet from a few centimetres to as much as a metre. It is sometimes quite black but generally of a dull grey colour and contains quantities of rounded shot like grains of *kankar*.

Mineral Occurrences

Iron ore

Geological survey of India had investigated the reported occurrence of iron ore in the laterite deposits near Sanchi at Jhamar ($23^{\circ} 19' : 78^{\circ} 10'$). The area consists of Deccan Trap with covering of ferruginous laterite. Though big heaps of slag are found near Jhamar and Andhiari ($23^{\circ} 19' : 78^{\circ} 11'$), no exploitable iron ore deposit was found.

A sample of iron ore from Sirmau village, Development Block Silwani, was analysed containing Fe 44.04%, Al_2O_3 7.95%, SiO_2 9.27%, P 0.633% and S 0.009%. Further details are, however, not available.

Coal

The alleged occurrence of coal in a well in the tahsil office compound at Ghairatganj ($23^{\circ} 24' : 78^{\circ} 13'$) was found on examination by the Geological Survey of India to be devitrified volcanic glass that had been mistaken for coal.

Glass Sand

Geological Survey of India had investigated the area between Salamatpur ($23^{\circ} 28' : 77^{\circ} 30'$) and Sanchi for material suitable for glass sand. The rocks here are hard white sandstones of the Upper Vindhyan System. Samples analysed contained 94.20 to 95.84% SiO_2 and 0.17 to 0.25% of ironoxides.

Samples collected from certain other selected hands, however, analyse 97.34 to 97.44% of SiO₂ and 0.17 to 0.25% of iron oxides.

Following are the analysis of white sandstone from Pohra and Nagoir near Sanchi :

Contents	%	%
Silica	97.42	95.43
Alumina	0.84	2.24
Ferric Oxide	0.28	0.34
Titanis	0.18	0.20
Limne	0.15	0.20
Magnesia	0.29	0.24
Potash	..	0.40
Soda	0.12	0.20
Loss on Ignition	0.60	0.62
Undetermined	0.12	0.9
	100.00	100.00

Ochre

A small band of yellow ochre at Tekra Manwa Ka Bandh, five kilometres from Bhopal, is of good quality but of very small extent. The band is only 25 centimetres thick and traceable for about 100 metres.

Bauxite

Small deposits of Bauxite are found at Jhamar (23°19' : 78°14'), Bilwani (23°20' : 78°18') and Bamnor hill (23°24' : 77°55').

Limestone

Limestone has been reported as occurring in this District, especially near the Raisen fort.

Kaolln

The clay deposits are located in the Begamganj and Ghairatganj tahsils of this District. The occurrence of the clay bed is in the form of intertrappean layers, with calcareous material forming a part of it. The localities with probable reserves are given below :

- (1) A clay deposit is found near Khari ($23^{\circ}39' : 78^{\circ}28'$) about 14.5 km. to the East-north-east of Begamganj. The deposit appears to be of little industrial importance.
- (2) Another deposit of clay is found to the west of Tinsai ($23^{\circ}35' : 78^{\circ}28'$) about 13 km. to the East-south-east of Begamganj. Taking the average thickness of the clay bed to be about 1.8 metres the reserve of workable clay in this deposit is estimated at about 228,600 tonnes.
- (3) White clay is also exposed to the west of Tinsai, where the bed can be traced for about 200 m. The probable available reserves are about 22,350 tonnes.
- (4) A thin bed of light grey clay is exposed in the *nala* to the north of Modakpur ($28^{\circ}32' : 76^{\circ}28'$) and the clay bed can be traced for about 15 kilometres.
- (5) A bed of greyish-coloured clay occurs about 400 metres to the north-west of Kunda ($23^{\circ}30' : 78^{\circ}30'$). Taking the average thickness of the bed to be 1.5 metres, about 29,320 tonnes of clay are expected to be available in this area.
- (6) A small deposit of greyish white clay is seen about 400 m. to the west of Barha ($23^{\circ}29' : 78^{\circ}26'$). The reserves here are estimated to be about 10,160 tonnes.
- (7) The Sodarpur clay deposit ($23^{\circ}24' : 78^{\circ}25'$) is located at 1.6 km. to the north-east of the village on the western bank of the Sameri *nala* where the outcrops of the clay bed can be traced over a length of about 300 m. The probable reserve of clay in this deposit is estimated to be about 40,640 tonnes.
- (8) A small deposit of whitish clay occurs at about 1.2 km. north-west of Samnapur Kalan ($23^{\circ}23' : 78^{\circ}17'$). The probable reserve is estimated at about 16,250 tonnes.

- (9) A deposit of white clay is located at about 1.6 km. to the north-west of Bhanpur ($13^{\circ}24' : 78^{\circ}17'$). The reserves are estimated to be 13,200 tonnes.
- (10) The clay deposit near Untkheri (untkata) ($23^{\circ}28' : 78^{\circ}11'$) is at about 800 metres, to the north of the village.
- (11) About 1.6 km. to the south of Churka and about 4 km. south of Gihanras (Gaonras) ($20^{\circ}24' : 78^{\circ}15'$), grey and reddish clay occur below an overburden of 1.2 metres and the thickness of the clay layer is found to be over 4 m. The probable reserve of clay is estimated to be about 12,200 tonnes.

The clay occurring in some of the above deposits may be used in the rubber industry and in the manufacture of glass and sanitary ware, etc.

Earthquakes

There is only one seismological observatory in Madhya Pradesh which is located at Sehore, the headquarters of a neighbouring district, about 60 km. from Raisen. The observatory is equipped with a set of double component Wood Anderson type torsion seismographs.

Seismically Raisen District is located in a zone where earthquakes have been felt with slight intensity in the past. Although no epicentre of earthquake of any consequence has been located within the limits of the District, it has experienced fringe effects of the great earthquakes originating in the Himalayan Boundary Fault Zone and the Rann of Kutch. The following is the list of earthquakes which were felt with slight intensity in the District in the past.

Table No. I—3
Earthquakes

S.N.	Date	Location	Magnitude on the Richter Scale
1.	16th June, 1819	Kutch	8
2.	12th June, 1897	Assam	8
3.	4th April, 1905	Kangra	8
4.	15th January, 1934	Bihar-Nepal Border	8

In addition to these, some places in the Deccan trap areas of the District, including Sehore district, experienced number of tremors. The cause of these continuous tremors have been ascribed to local crustal readjustment below the surface of the earth. These were of shallow focus and caused no damage to civil engineering structures.

In the Earthquake Zoning Map of India¹ published in the Building Code the District of Raisen falls in Zone I wherein the following seismic coefficients are recommended to be included in the design of ordinary engineering structures.

Horizontal Seismic Coefficients For Different Ground Foundations :

Hard Soil	Average Soil	Soft Soil
Nil	01 g.	.02 g.

Flora

Raisen is one of the extensively forested districts. About two-fifths of the area in the District is under forests. Of the total geographical area, i.e., 8,48,827.476 hectares, covered by land utilisation statistics, forests occupy 3,50,847.788 hectares or 41.3 per cent. For administration and conservation of Government forests the District falls under the jurisdiction of two Forest Divisions. The forests in the northern three tahsils, namely, Raisen, Ghairatganj and Begamganj are covered by the Raisen Forest Division created on the 1st February, 1962. The forests in the remaining four tahsils continue to form the East Bhopal Forest Division.

For management purposes the ex-vested forests have been declared Protected, as distinct from the old Reserved forests. The area of these forests in each Range is given below :—

Table No. I-4
Area Under Forest

Range	Area in sq. km.		Unclassed
	Reserved	Protected	
1. Silwani	194.249	108.780	33.669
2. Jaithari	181.299	111.369	10.360
3. Bari	269.359	23.309	1.295
4. North Sultanpur	243.459	28.489	41.439
5. South Sultanpur	240.869	41.439	.013
6. Goharganj	119.139	295.258	54.390
7. Obedullaganj	62.160	303.028	2.590
East Bhopal Division	1,310.534	911.672	143.756
1. Raisen	230.509	233.099	44.029
2. Garhi	339.289	5.180	44.029
3. Begamganj	124.319	38.849	90.650
Raisen Forest Division	694.117	277.128	178.708
District Totals	2,004.651	1,188.800	322.464
Grand Total : 3,515.915			

(Difference due to functional calculations)

1. Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structure, IS-1893-1966, Indian Standards Institution.

Classification

The main forest type based on Champion's Classification¹ is Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous, Group 4-a C. I with minor extent of Dry Deciduous Scrub forest, D/Tr-25/2.

The forests on the Deccan trap carry predominantly teak. The Vindhyan sandstone gives rise to a poor type of mixed forests, e. g., in Raisen, Bari and Goharganj ranges. From the ecological point of view these forests may be divided into (1) the Dry teak, and (2) the mixed forests.

In the protected and unclassed forests of East Bhopal Forest Division (Southern four tahsils)² most of the area is covered by the teak-forests. Poor quality, i.e., IV-b with patches of IV-a quality occurs in Jethari, Goharganj, Obaidullaganj, North Sultanpur, South Sultanpur and Bari ranges. Good quality teak (generally IV-a with patches of III quality) occurs in trap-hills of Kheri-Khodra, Searmau and Tinghra blocks, of Silwani range and Ghogri, Samnapur and Pratapgarh blocks of Jethari range.

Mixed forests cover about 32.5 per cent of East Bhopal Protected and unclassed forests and occupy shallow or sandy loam soil on Vindhyan sandstone with moderate slopes in Bari, South Sultanpur, Goharganj and Obaidullaganj ranges.

Teak is encroaching upon the good quality Mixed forest area in Nagri block of Goharganj range and Barrusot block of Obaidullaganj range.

The composition and condition of these forests in the Reserved forests of the District are described below :

These cover the major parts of Garhi, Begamganj, Silwani, Jethari and Bari ranges above 300 metres. Teak is the most common species in this type. Medium quality well stocked teak forests are confined to Garhi and Silwani ranges. The proportion of teak varies from 40 to 70 per cent of crop. It gradually decreases with increase in the elevation. The height growth varies from about 14 to 19 metres and girth at breast height from about 75 to 110 cm. The quality of the crop corresponds to All India Quality IV. On the higher and steeper slopes, the crop is open. The crop generally consist of young to middle aged teak.

1. H. G. Champion, *Forest Types of India*.

2. East Bhopal Forest Division Working Scheme by S. Joshi, 1968, Vol. 1, paras 83, 84 and 91.

The associates of teak are saj (*Terminalia tomentosa*), dhaora (*Anogeissus latifolia*), salai (*Boswellia serrata*), etc. Poor quality teak forests are found in dry exposed localities where soil is superficial and heavy grazing and fires are frequent. The height growth is usually below 13 metres. The quality of the crop corresponds to All India Quality V. Teak forms about 40 to 60 per cent of the crop. The greater bulk of the east Bhopal Forest Division comprising Begamganj, Jethari, Bari and Goharganj ranges are occupied by this type. The associates of teak are saj (*Terminalia tomentosa*), aonla (*Emblia officinalis*), etc.

The natural regeneration of teak is scarce. Regeneration of saj and dhaora is fair. The medium quality forests are capable of producing large-sized timber, while the poor quality are capable of producing only medium-sized timber and poles up to 61 cm. in girth at breast height, and firewood.

The undergrowth is very sparse but the grasses are dense and the climbers profuse in moist places. Lists of trees, undergrowth, climbers, and grasses found in the District are given in Appendix-B.

This sub-type occupies large parts of Bari, Goharganj, Obaidullaganj, Sultanpur and almost the entire Raisen range. It occurs on varied geological formations and topographical and soil conditions.

Mixed Forest Mixed forests with scattered teak are found on the trap. The main species met are saj (*Terminalia tomentosa*), lenda (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), dhaora (*Anogeissus latifolia*), tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), etc. Teak is absent in the Mixed forests on the Vindhyan sandstones. These can be further classified into medium quality and poor quality Mixed forests.

Mixed forest of medium quality is found on drained soil, along water courses in Garhi, Silwani and Sultanpur ranges. The height growth is between 12 and 18 metres, i. e., All India Quality IV. The soil is generally sandy loam or, on the top of *pathars* decomposed laterite. The common species in the overwood are saj (*Terminalia tomentosa*), dhaora (*Anogeissus latifolia*), tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), etc., with some mahua (*Madhuca latifolia*). A second storey is usually present and consists mainly of karra (*Cleistanthus collinus*), lenda (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), etc. Locally where the soil is shallow, bhirra (*Chloroxylon swietenia*), khair (*Acacia catechu*), semal (*Salmalia malabaricum*) and salai (*Boswellia serrata*) occur in varying quantities. Bamboo is generally absent or if present, occupies hill slopes and is of poor quality. The density is a varying feature but generally it is from 0.5 to 0.7. The bulk of the crop is middle-aged. Reproduction is generally patchy and conspicuous only where the quality and density are high.

In the Mixed Forest of poor quality, the height and the growth is invariably below 12 metres. This corresponds to All India Quality V. Such forests are predominantly met with in Bari, Sultanpur, Goharganj and Raisen ranges. The soil is generally a shallow sandy loam. The principal species in the overwood are saja (*Terminalia tomentosa*), dhaora (*Anogeissus latifolia*) lendia (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), etc. Salai (*Boswellia serrata*) forms a considerable proportion of the crop. A second storey is not distinct and the crop is mainly of small size. The canopy is rather open, the density hardly exceeding 0.6. Reproduction is invariably deficient.

The area consists of either rocky blanks or poor and open stunted forests in all the ranges. Grassy blanks are possibly remnants of past cultivation. On the rocky *pathars* the crop consists of stunted growth of khair (*Acacia catechu*), ghont (*Zizyphus xylocarpa*), bhirra (*Cholroxylon sweitenia*), etc. The common grasses are kusul (*Heteropogon contortus*), chhir (*Imperata cylindrica*), etc. The rusa grass (*Andropogon schoenathus*), occurs on the hills of Sultanpur range. The detailed list of local and botanical names of plants occurring in Raisen District have been given in the Appendix.

The following are subsidiary species of economic importance:—

(i) Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*)—These are found in patches in Garhi, Goharganj, Bari, Raisen and Sultanpur ranges. The crop has suffered due to continued maltreatment.

(ii) Khair (*Acacia catechu*)—It is rare to find trees over 40 cm. in girth due to maltreatment. They are found in patches of varying extent on Vindhyan sandstone as well as trap.

(iii) Salai (*Boswellia serrata*)—This is usually found on the poor stocked upper slopes in limited areas on sandstone in Raisen, Sultanpur, Goharganj, Silwani and Bari ranges and parts of Jethari range.

(iv) Bhirra—Malformed *bhirra* occurs in large parts of Silwani, Bari, Goharganj and Raisen ranges on shallow, arid and sandy soils. The areas are generally open-stocked.

(v) Lac hosts—(a) Kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*) is found scattered along principal streams in the poor forests of Bari and Raisen ranges where conditions are favourable, especially in the mixed forests. They are of medium quality.

(b) Palas (*Butea monosperma*)—Its occurrence is confined to heavy soils all over the District. It is found in Raisen, and Goharganj ranges and can be put to economic utility.

Past Management of Reserved Forests

Prior to 1868 the forests were probably all in the hands of *mustajirs* (a sort of revenue farmers).

In that year under the Land Settlement for 20 years (1868-1888) most of the forest land was taken under the State management. Unfortunately this settlement was only shortlived and the forest areas were duly returned to the *mustajirs* in 1871. For nearly the next four decades there were no less than six frequent changes in the management of forest areas between the Revenue Department of the Darbar and the influential *mustajirs*, encompassing the destruction of an otherwise valuable estate. The only happy interlude, during this period was the appointment in 1905, of a Forest Ranger, Narsing Rao, through whose commendable efforts a separate Forest Department came into being in 1907. During his short stay of 3½ years he prepared a demarcation scheme, stopped irregular and primitive fellings and introduced working on annual coupes in 1906.

The Forest Act was applied in Bhopal State in 1916. During the period from 1927 to 1930 when he was recalled to serve Forest Act, Narsing Rao introduced Improvement Felling to improve 1916 the quality and stocking of the forests. Another of his major contributions was the introduction of first systematic Fire Protection measures.

The first Working Plan (1935-36 to 1974-75) prepared by M. M. Sarkar was the basis of working, with necessary changes from The Working time to time upto 1962. It constituted three working circles, Plans on viz., (1) Teak High Forest, (2) Coppice-with-Standards and Modern Lines (3) Miscellaneous. The Plan divided the reserved forests except Sultanpur range, the *Sarfekhas*, into 158 compartments. These were numbered and stock-mapped, but compartment histories were not written.

The High Forest Working Circle comprised the better quality teak areas situated in remote compartments of Silwani Range and Teak High Bari Range. The total extent of the working circle was Forest 12,261 acres. The silvicultural system to be adopted was selection-cum-improvement with a rotation of 80 years. The felling cycle was fixed at 20 years. The yield was regulated by area.

Coppice-with-Standards working Circle covered the major portions of the forest. The rotation was fixed at 40 years. The total number of felling series formed were 40. The yield was regulated Coppice-with- by area and 5 to 10 standards of teak, saj, etc., were to be Standards

left per acre. Subsidiary cultural operations were prescribed in the second year when the coupe had been felled. Thinnings in favour of teak, or other valuable species were prescribed for the young coppice crop at the age of 20 years.

In practice the forests allotted to Teak High Forest Working Circle were worked under coppice-with-standard prescriptions upto 1947. The area allotted under each annual coupe being found to be large, the limit of a coupe was fixed varying between 150 and 250 acres. In areas allotted to coppice-with-standards working circle, the sequences and numbering of coupes did not synchronise with the year of fellings. The areas allotted for annual exploitation were too large for effective working within a season and lease period had to be usually extended. The areas for annual exploitation were therefore reduced to 150 acres or there. The sequence of fellings was also altered to suit the local convenience.

As regards the forests which are capable of growing small timber and poles, adoption of the system of coppice-with-standards for all areas seems to be a mistake. The rigid adherence to maintenance of a definite number of teak standards per acre, was a mistake in the absence of suitable trees. The composition and stocking of these forests is by no means uniform and now it is essential to ensure the maintenance of a suitable mixture and to prevent the deterioration of the soil in the understocked areas.

In general, during the past, the forests have been rather heavily exploited through the removal of the crown of the forest, leaving only such trees as are of little value. The prescriptions laid out were not fully carried out. No cultural operations followed after the main fellings, resulting in the utter neglect of young regrowth. Even subsequently, no thinning treatment was given to the crop. All this has shown its effect in the present patchy and uneven stocking of the forest. However, the Reserved forests are now well demarcated and better stocked having recovered much of their exhaustion of the *mustajir* treatment.

Past Management of Protected Forests

The Protected forests were separated from the Reserved forests in 1870, and there had been changing hands among the Government and the *Jagirdars* and the '*Mustajirs*' for about 40 years. Whenever these forests were brought under Government control these were managed by the Revenue Department. The *jagirdars* and *mustajirs* seized this opportunity and felled the area recklessly to make quick and easy money. As there were no demarcation lines between these forests and the Reserved Forests, the *mustajirs*

overlaid their hands on the best trees of the Reserved Forests also. During the World War I, there was a great demand for timber, hence indiscriminate fellings were allowed for some time. Some Reserved areas were transferred from the Forest Department to 'sarfekhas' by the ex-ruler of Bhopal State. These Reserved areas were returned to the Forest Department in the year 1953, with the abolition of Jagirs. Thus it will be seen that the Protected Forests were either under the private ownership or under the ex-Rulers of Bhopal State. Further heavy fellings of trees were done in these forests at the time of World War II when there was great demand for timber.

The *Jagirdari* forests were governed as per Chapter XIV of the Bhopal State Land Revenue Act, 1932. The only control over the *Jagirdars* was that they were required to obtain sanction for the leases in their areas either from the Collector or the Forest Department as per executive instructions. The detailed rules regulating the management of forests in Jagir villages were framed as late as 1952 and all the *Jagir* forests were reverted to the Government in 1953 under Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act, 1953 (No. X of 1953). These forests have also suffered greatly by repeated fires, heavy and unrestricted grazing and illicit and unregulated fellings in the past.

Since their being taken over by the Forest Department as Protected Forests, these forests have been worked on 'Ad hoc' basis from the year 1956-57 under the prescriptions of Coppice-with-Reserve system. Under this system the best forests were selected in each Range, year after year, with no proper Scheme as regards area and distribution of the coupes. The 'Ad hoc' felling series were 2,000 to 3,000 acres in extent. Villages with the areas of Protected forests and Unclassed forests were grouped to form compact unit of working. The coupes were marked and were worked to feed the *nistar* depots. Wherever they were not required for *nistar* purposes, coupes were auctioned to the contractors. Lately this system was changed to Improvement Fellings. A new working scheme prepared by Senapati Joshi was introduced in 1968.

In general, Fellings of trees had been more liberal under the private ownership and the stock was mostly exhausted. The existing stock was extremely poor. Consequent upon the working of these Results of Past forests on 'Ad hoc' basis and under-Coppice-with-Reserves Management system, some improvement in the growing stock were obtained in the Teak forests as in Searmau block of Silwani Range. But owing to the lack of subsidiary silvicultural operations, the improvement was not satisfactory on the whole. The coppice shoots and the advance growth present could not re-stock the areas fully due to lack of fire-protection and protection from grazing.

Van Mahotsava

Every year the saplings of various tree species are planted in the Government premises. By way of supply of saplings of tree species necessary help is extended to the public on request.

Game Laws And Preservation of Wild Life

The ex-Rulers of Bhopal State and ex-Jagirdars of the District had a great hobby for shooting. With most of the population being non-vegetarian in the District, the forest abounding in wild-life gave an impetus to this hobby among other people also. This hobby, unfortunately, turned into poaching, when rules and regulations were enforced more strictly by the ex-Rulers. After the merger of the State into the Indian Union and the Abolition of *Jagirs* and proprietary rights, the number of poachers increased and wanton destruction of wild-life took place in easily accessible areas. The extension of cultivation, the destruction of forests and large-scale introduction of guns, search light and jeeps also adversely affected the distribution of the game.

The introduction of Bhopal Wild Birds and Animals Act, 1930 (Act II of 1930) was the first step towards game preservation in old Bhopal State. Shooting and hunting was regulated subsequently under the Bhopal Shooting Rules issued under Notification No. 2, dated, 7th December, 1951, by the Conservator of Forests, Bhopal. According to the Revenue Department Notification No. 2, dated, 6th March, 1964 the above Shooting Rules were also made applicable to the Protected Forests in the State as mentioned in item III (4) of the said Notification. With the formation of new Madhya Pradesh, the measures adopted by the Government to preserve the wildlife are contained in the following Acts and Rules :

- (i) Shooting rules made under the provision of section 37 (i) of the Indian Forest Act XVI of 1927, as detailed in Appendix VII of Central Provinces Forest Manual, Vol. II.
- (ii) The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1922.
- (iii) The Central Provinces Game Act of 1935 as amended in 1937 and 1939 and the C. P. and Berar Game Rules 1942, framed under the above Act and executive instructions.
- (iv) Madhya Pradesh Forest (Hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water, and setting traps of snares in Reserved or Protected Forests) Rules, 1954, published in Madhya Pradesh Rajpatra, part IV-5, dated, 15th February, 1963.

The forests are now divided into a number of shooting blocks, the list of which is annually published by the Conservator of Forests, specifying the blocks closed for shooting (a) absolutely as sanctuaries, but special permit may, however, be issued for the destruction of menacing carnivora, or (b) conditionally, or the sportsman being exempted by Rule 25 from obtaining the permit.

The respective Divisional Forest Officer issue the shooting permits in the prescribed form specifying the shot. The different kinds of wild life shot since 1956-57 under the shooting permits are given below.

Table No. I-5
Statement of Game Shot

Year	Tiger	Panther	Pigs	Sambhar	Nilgai	Chital	Small Deer	Total
1956-57	—	—	—	1	4	1	6	12
1957-58	3	2	2	8	15	6	23	59
1958-59	2	2	4	6	10	4	4	32
1959-60	1	—	4	3	7	1	4	20
1960-61	7	4	15	5	12	8	12	63
Total	13	8	25	23	48	20	49	186

Fauna

The forests of Raisen District afford ample cover to large species of wild animals, birds and insects.

Primates

The two species of monkeys commonly found are the Bengal monkey (*Macacas rheru*) and the langur or karmuha (*Semnopithecus centullus*). The langur or karmuha is seldom found in forests, whereas the other species is seen both in the vicinity of villages and in the forests. In 1969, the number of monkeys was reported to be about 11,000, by the Divisional Forest Officer, Raisen, in the northern four tahsils only.

Carnivora

It is represented by tigers, panthers, wild dogs, hyaenas, jackals, etc.

Tiger, Sher or Bagh (*Pathera tigris*)

On an estimate of the number of tigers in the District there could easily be one tiger for every 77 sq. km. The tiger usually prefers low lying,

cool places near the water and lives in deep forest-clad gorges, locally *Kho*. The places of common occurrence of tigers in these forests are Borpani, Khamaria Chamarua (Chikhlod), Partapgarh, Searmau and Kheri-Khodra blocks of Goharganj and Silwani Ranges.

Rendua (*Panthera pardus*)

Leopards are more common than the tigers and are found all over the District.

Herbivora

It is represented by a variety of large and small animals. Some of the species are described below.

Cheetal or Spotted deer (*Cervus axis*)

The number of *cheetals* has greatly fallen lately owing to their wanton destruction for skin and meat by the people. Still they are found in fairly large numbers usually in herds of 10 to 12. The *cheetal* prefers flat country with open forest where light filters through the canopy.

Sambhar (*Rusa unicolor*)

Sambhars are commonly found in the secluded hilly and forested regions. They are generally seen in pairs and are rarely in herds. An old bull may also be seen alone. On an average, there may be one *sambhar* in every five square miles of the Government forests.

Neel Gai or Blue Bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*)

It is found on the margins of the forests and prefers open grasslands or thin forests. These are found in herds but solitary animal may also be seen.

Chinkara (*Gazella Bennettii*)

These are found in small numbers in the grassy blank and near cultivated fields.

Bherki (*Tetracerous quadricornis*)

This is a small deer having four horns, two on each side on its forehead. It prefers open forest and grass-land.

Black Buck (*Antelope cervicapra*)

This is the most beautiful amongst all the deer and is getting extinct.

Barking Deer

It is the most common variety of deer and is found on the outskirts of the forest near cultivated fields. It is so called because of its peculiar note.

Boar or Jungli Suar (*Sus cristatus*)

It is found all over the forests and ploughs the ground for grass roots, rhizoms, and bulbs of herbs and trees. It is a strong, swift, wise and fearless animal among the herbivora. It is destructive to cultivation.

Bear or Bhalu or Reechh

Bears (*Melursus ursinus*) are fair in number and are generally found in areas where there are plenty of fruit trees, e.g., *ber*, *tendu*, *mahua*, etc. They prefer rocky hills, ravines, cliffs, caves and deserted forts. They are fond of fruits, honey and termites.

Hare

Hare are common throughout the forests and are seen during a night drive, even on the forest-roads. They live on grass and nest in the hollow roots of trees.

The following table gives the approximate number and category of wild life available in the three tahsils of Raisen, Begamganj and Gairatganj falling in Raisen Forest Division.

Table No. I—6

*Number and Category of Wild Life Available in Raisen District
(Raisen, Ghairatganj and Begumganj Tahsils)*

Name of Shooting Block	Wild Animals available							
	Carni-vora	Herbi-vora	Tiger	Panther	Sam-bhar	Cheetal	Other deer	Blue Bull
Raisen Range								
1. Raisen	13	135	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Dewanganj	16	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kharwari	10	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Manpoor	12	165	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Salamatpur	9	138	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Biora	7	90	—	—	—	—	—	—

Garhi Range

Rajpura	—	—	2	2	1	5	—	7
Dehgaon	—	—	1	2	1	5	—	16
Mehalpur	—	—	1	1	10	5	—	15
Garhi	—	—	2	1	10	5	—	10
Sarra	—	—	1	1	8	6	—	20

Begamganj Range

Malua Khera	4	26	—	—	—	68	64	32
Begamganj	3	22	—	—	—	12	32	6
Sehora	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Sultanganj	3	22	—	—	—	12	33	6
Sagoni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Divisional Forest Officer, Raisen, also reported three monitor lizards and one crocodile in the northern tahsils in 1969.

Birds

The birds met with in Raisen District are similar to those found in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. In the winter season the migratory water fowl, geese and ducks such as pochards, mallards, gadwalls, pintails, widgeons, teal species, etc., are very common.

Some birds are found generally in and around human dwellings. Of these the most familiar are house-crow (*C. splendens splendens*), myna and parrot which live in close association of man. The gardens and groves are the favourite resort of a large variety of birds. Some of these are the koel (*Endanais scolopaceus*), hawk cuckoo (*Hierococy valius*), tailor bird (*Orthotomus sutorius*) and blue jay or nilkanth (*Corvus benghalensis*). The open cultivated areas and the neighbourhood are affected by birds which live on insects found in the fields, grass-seeds, grain, etc. Among the birds which affect the open cultivated country are the spotted dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), ring dove (*S. risori*) and grouse (*Pterocles exustus*).

The number of birds living in and around rivers, streams, tanks, etc., is also large. Among these are numerous species of storks, teal, herons, cranes, snipes, ducks, egrets, etc., haunting pools and marshy lands. Several varieties of vultures, eagles, kites and owlets are also found in this District.

The game birds like redfowl or jungli murgi (*Gallus sonnerati*) and (*Gallus ferruginus*), pea bird or mor (*Poona cristatus*), titar (*Fulicaria pondicerianus*), bhat-titar (*Pterocles species*), biter (*Conturnix commix*) and the

blue rock pigeon or kabutar (*Columba livia intermedia*) are found commonly in forests. In the year 1969 the number of peafowls was reported to be about 2,500 and that of the grey jungle crow, 900. The watery birds commonly found by a gun holder are species of teals, ducks and snipes. The chief species are *Sarkidiornis metanotos*, *Cappala gallinago*, whistling teal, (*Dendrocygna jayanica*), cotton teal (*Nettapus coromandelinus*), etc.

Fishes

The fish fauna of Raisen District comprises some of the important varieties, viz., katla (*Catla catla*), rohu (*Labeo rohita*), kalbasu (*Labeo calbasu*) *Labeo juihratus*, gol (*Labeo gonius*), bata (*Labeo bata*) mirgal (*Cirrhina mrigala*), mahaseer (*Burhus tor*), *Barbus serana*, saul (*Ophicephalus marulinus*), *Ophicephalus strlatus*), *Wallago attu*, singhan (*Mystus seenghala*), etc.

Watery Animals

Amongst watery animals crabs, turtles, snails, diving beetles, water crickets and pond shaters are very common. Short-snouted crocodiles are seen sometimes during the flood in the northern rivers. In Raisen District the Narmada, the Betwa, the Godar and the Barna rivers provide several fish centres. Amongst tanks Dahod, Gorakhpur, Harra, Pidrai, Barbatpur and Narwar tanks are the major fish habitats. Piscicultural activities are carried out in the tanks by the Fishery Department, Blocks and Gram Panchayats of the District.

Reptiles and Snakes

The snakes included the cobra (*Naia tripudious*), daboia (*Doboia elegans*), krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*), common rat snake, pythons, and many other species.

The snakes have formed an object of awe and curiosity in all lands. There are numerous references to snakes and their characteristics in ancient literature. In the majority of the Indian temples, the presiding deity has an umbrella shade of the hood. Of snakes the commonest are the black cobra (*Naga tripudious*), Garetha or Krait, black-banded snakes (*Bungarus fasciatus*) and *B-cerullus*), the dhaman or rat-snake (*Ptyasmucos us*) and the water snake often miscalled dhaman of which latter species are non-poisonous. Of harmless snakes the dhamin (*Zamerries mueorus*), *Lycodon aulicus*, *Congylophis conices*, *Trophidonotus plumbidor* and *Dendroplis pictus* which are usually found may be mentioned here.

Insects

Insects are of many kinds, nocuous and innocuous. The first category includes locusts, mosquitos, and the like. Among poisonous insects of this area are the bees, wasps and a few species of blister beetles.

Mortality from Wild Animals and Reptiles

The cases of deaths caused by snakes and wild animals are registered in the police stations of the District. The total number of deaths caused by wild animals and snake-bite were 2 and 36, respectively, in 1964 and 3 and 21, respectively, in 1967. Almost every year the number of mortalities caused by the reptiles is highest in rainy season and lowest in winter season. Wild animals are not a destructive factor in the District.

Climate

The District has a dry climate except in the southwest monsoon season. There is no observatory in the District for recording temperatures. The Narmada valley and the hilly region suffer from extreme climate. It is felt that destruction of the great Bhojpur lake in the fifteenth century had materially affected the climate of the District.

The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from March to about the second week of June is the hot season. The south-west monsoon season which follows thereafter continues up to end of September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season. The cold season is from December to the end of February. The temperatures obtaining in the area are mild for the latitude due to the effect of altitude. Pulses and linseed crops as well as young forest plants of *achar*, *tendu*, *saj*, *lendia*, etc., were killed due to severe frost in the month of December, 1966.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the District are available for 10 stations for periods ranging from 12 to 55 years. The details of rainfall at these stations and the District as a whole are given in the Appendices. The average annual rainfall in the District is 1312.6 mm. (50.693). The region around Barli (Baraily) and Sultanpur gets the lowest rainfall in the District and that around Chicklod gets the highest rainfall. About 22 per cent of the annual rainfall in the District is received during the south-west monsoon months from June to September, July being the rainiest month. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large. In the 43 years period from 1908 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 135 per cent of the normal was recorded in 1944. The lowest annual rainfall which

was 60 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1920. In the same period, the annual rainfall in the District was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 7 years, two of which were consecutive. Considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at Kaliakheri and three consecutive years once at Raisen and Begamganj stations. It will be seen from the table in Appendix that the annual rainfall in the District was between 1,100 and 1,600 mm. (43.31" and 62.9") in 38 years out of 43.

On an average there are about 57 rainy days, (i. e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm.—10 cents or more) in a year in the District. This number varies from 53 at Dewanganj and Bareli to 62 at Udaipura and Chiklod.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the District was 37.1 mm. (1.462") at Kaliakheri on the 22nd August, 1919. Latest figures of annual rainfall obtained from the Director of Land Records are also given in Appendix A.

Temperature

There is no meteorological observatory in the District. The account of the climate which follows is based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar climatic conditions prevail. After February, temperatures rise rapidly till May which is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 41° C. (105.8° F.) and the mean daily minimum at about 27° C. (80.6° F.). The days are intensely hot and the scorching dust-laden winds which blow on some days increase the discomfort. Locally called 'Loo' this phenomenon may cause sunstroke to perspiring and thirsty men. The nights are pleasant, particularly on the plateau. Local convectional rains are also experienced in the months of May and June. Afternoon thundershowers which occur on some days bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the onset of the monsoon in the District by about the second week of June, temperature decreases appreciably. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the end of September there is a slight increase in day temperature but nights become progressively cooler. From November both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly. December and January are nearly equally cold with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 25 or 26° C. (77.0 or 78.8° F.) and the mean daily minimum about 11° C. (51.8° F.). During the cold season in association with western disturbances passing across north India, minimum temperature occasionally goes down to about 2° or 3° C. (35.6° or 37.4° F.).

Humidity

During the southwest monsoon season the relative humidity is high. In the rest of the year the air is comparatively dry. The driest part of the

year is summer when in the afternoons the relative humidities are less than about 20 per cent.

Cloudiness

During the south-west monsoon season skies are mostly heavily clouded or overcast. In the rest of the year the skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

Winds

Winds are generally light with some strengthening in force in the late summer and early part of the monsoon seasons. During the south-west monsoon season the winds blow from directions between north-west and south-west. Winds are light and variable in direction in October. In the cold season winds are north-easterly or easterly. Westerly to north-westerly winds appear from January in the afternoons and by summer these winds predominate both in the mornings and afternoons.

Special Weather Phenomena

During the south-west monsoon season depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal move in some westerly direction and reach the District and its neighbourhood, causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. Occasionally storms and depressions in the post-monsoon season also affect the District. Similarly, during the hot season occasionally duststorms and thunderstorms occur. Rain during the monsoon season is often associated with thunder.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Prehistory

Like its neighbouring districts, Raisen was the abode of the primitive man right from the palaeolithic age. The fact is proved by ample evidences in the shape of various weapons and rock shelters, that have been discovered in the District. Among these are some palaeolithic tools consisting of discoids, cleavers, etc., near Goharganj.¹ A palaeolithic factory was discovered near the old fort of Raisen which included cleavers and hand axes.²

Four rock-shelters with paintings were discovered near Ramachhajja, situated on the right bank of the Richan Nullah, about 4.82 km. from Raisen, on the Raisen-Bhopal road. The paintings represent various scenes with animals, shown singly or in rows. The bodies of animals among others included bison, boar, rhino, stag, elephant and leopard. A few animals which could not be identified showed long thick bodies, prominent legs and hairy necks and tails. One of the curious figures depicted a double-mouthed animal. Besides, some human figures were also seen singly or in rows, standing hand in hand, or hunting animals with bows and arrows, or seated on animal-backs, or dancing. Four colours were used for rendering these paintings, light red, deep red, yellow and white.³ Bhojpur area too has seven such painted rock shelters.⁴

Historical Period

In the historical period the fortune of Raisen, especially of Sanchi, was intimately bound up with the history of Vidisha, from where the District headquarters is 33 km. away, while the distance between Sanchi and Vidisha is only 11 km. In the *puranic* literature mention is made of Vidisha and Dasarna as *janapadas* and in the absence of natural boundaries they often merged into one another.⁴ The Nasik Cave inscription of Vasisthi-putra Pulumayi and Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman I, speak of

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1960-61, p. 62.

2. *ibid.* 59-60, p. 70.

3. *ibid.* 1963-64, p. 14.

4. *ibid.* 1960-61, p. 62.

5. S. M. Ali, *The Geography of the Puranas*, p. 159.

Akaravanti, which has been identified with eastern Malwa with capital at Vidisha.¹ Some scholars have equated Akara with Dasarna,² of which Raisen District must have formed a part.

Some portions of the District were traversed by the ancient trade route, running from Pratisthan (modern Paithan) in the Deccan to Sravasti via Maheshwar, Ujjain and Vidisha. The same was true with another trade route connecting Pataliputra with the western seaports and touching Kasi, Kausambi, Vidisha and Ujjain in between. While Jivaka, the famous physician of Rajagriha reached Avanti to treat its ailing king, Chanda Pradyota, he must have travelled across the District, because his path lay through Bharhut, Vidisha, Sehore and Ashta.³ Lying on the trade routes the District must have seen a glorious period in that hoary past.

Raisen District was, undoubtedly, included in the Mauryan empire which included the whole of India except the extreme south. The monuments at Sanchi, located in the District at a distance of about 33 km. from Raisen, the headquarters town, are symbolic of the glorious reign of Asoka, for the archaeological inference ascribes to Asoka the Great, the *Stupa* at Sanchi.⁴ A pillar capital of Sanchi is crowned with a superb human figure, which represents, according to Cunningham, the great monarch himself.⁵ Again, according to popular belief there are figures of Asoka on the eastern and southern gates where he is shown visiting the Bodhi tree in a state of decay.⁶ The details of this scene seem to have been borrowed from the description in *Divyavadana*. Historically speaking, Asoka was the Viceroy of Avanti while he was the crown-prince of Pataliputra. He himself conquered Malwa when his grandfather Chandragupta was reigning at Pataliputra.

According to the evidence of *Mahavamsa* Asoka married his first wife Devi, the daughter of a merchant and banker of Vidisha. Devi never stayed at Pataliputra, her home was at Besnagar, where she gave birth to her two sons, Mahendra and Ujjeniya and daughter Sanghamitra. In her old age she became a Buddhist nun. Mahendra and Sanghamitra carried the Buddhist mission of Asoka to Ceylon. It is also stated in the same source that before sailing Mahendra visited his mother at Vidisha who took him to a *stupa* or a *Chaityagiri* for offering *puja*. That *Chaityagiri* is believed to be the hill on

1. B. C. Law, *Ujjayini in Ancient India*, p. 3.

2. D. C. Sircar, *Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Mediaeval India*, p. 91.

3. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 20. Bhopal in 1937-38 by the Publicity Officer, Government of Bhopal, p. 21.

4. R. K. Mookerji, *Asoka*, p. 81.

5. A Cunningham, *The Bhilsa Topes*, p. 197.

6. R. K. Mookerji, *op. cit.*, pp. 105-6.

which the monuments of Sanchi are situated.¹ It is interesting to note here that a ruined monastery, (now known as monument no. 51) has been excavated near the main *stupa* of Sanchi, from where various articles, including pottery, terracotta figures, stone images, precious and semi precious ornaments, etc., were excavated. The jewellery, recovered, tends to suggest that it belonged to a royal nun, and perhaps to Devi herself. The monastery was, it is said, constructed under her order.² From these evidences it is clear that the District partook in the cultural efflorescence that swept through the country with the ascendancy of the Mauryas, and especially under Asoka the Great.

After the Mauryas, the District seems to have continued as a part of the Magadha empire under the Sunga Pushyamitra, the founder of this dynasty, who is stated to have extended his dominions to the river Narmada and included the city of Vidisha in it.³ His son Agnimitra seems to have shifted his capital at Vidisha, where he served as the crown prince during his father's life-time⁴. A local ruler of that time was Kasiputra Bhagabhadra, whose incscription has been unearthed at Besnagar, his capital. He might be indentified with the fifth Sunga King Bhaga of the *Puranas*.⁵ Another ruler of this dynasty was Dhanbuthi, who is said to have constructed the *stupa* of Bharhut. During the Sunga regime Heleodorous, son of the Greek king Dion's ambassador Antialkidas, came down to Vidisha and erected a *garuda* pillar in honour of Vasudeva, probably in 165 B. C.⁶ Undoubtedly Vidisha became the premier city of Central India under the Sungas. The District, lying in close proximity must have shared its prosperity to a large extent. The Sungas were succeeded by the Kanvas, who ruled from 75-30 B. C. to be overthrown by a king of the Satavahana dynasty.⁷

The Satavahanas of Andhra rose into power in the trans-Vindhyan region in the second half of the 1st century B. C. Gradually they pushed northwards and came into clash with the Western Kshatrapas Satavahanas and of Malwa and Kathiawar who were trying to extend their the Western dominion towards south. Eastern Malwa was conquered by Kshatrapas the Satavahana ruler, Satakarni I about 72 B. C. One Satakarni is mentioned in an inscription at the southern gate of Sanchi, recording the gift of one of its architraves by Ananda, a foreman of

1. John Marshall, *The Monuments of Sanchi*, Vol. I, p. 14.

2. Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report, 1936-37, pp. 84-87; R. K. Mookerji, op. cit., p. 8.

3. B. C. Law, op. cit., p. 17; H. C. Raychaudhuri, *Dynastic History of Ancient India*, p. 371.

4. *Malavikagnimitram*, Act V, line 20.

5. R. K. Mookerji, *The Gupta Empire*, p. 3.

6. Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report, 1913-14, pp. 66 and 70.

7. R. K. Mookerji. *The Gupta Empire*, p. 2.

the Andhra artisans.¹ Western Malwa, however, came into the possession of the Satavahanas much earlier², as is proved by the Nanaghat and Hathigumpha inscriptions of Queen Nayanika.

The northern rivals of the Satavahanas were known as Western Kshatrapas. Originally they belonged to the Indo-Sythian family and came over to India at the instigation of Kalakacharya, who wanted to take revenge on Gardavilla, the tyrant ruler of Ujjain. Initially, they occupied the whole of Malwa, to be driven away from Ujjain only after 17 years by Gardavilla's son Vikramaditya. They could reconquer their lost kingdom about 135 years³ after Vikramaditya and ruled the area for nearly three centuries, beginning from the first decade of the first century by a succession of 20 rulers.

The earlier of these monarchs belonged to the Kshaharata dynasty, founded by Bhumaka and the later group to the Kardamaka line, originating from Chastana. Nahapana, the second ruler of the former group, conquered the whole of Malwa and the region extending from Ajmer to Poona and Nasik. The conquest is recorded in the Nasik and Karla inscriptions of his son-in law, Ushavadatta.⁴ On the evidence of the Nasik and Poona inscriptions of Gautami Balashri, mother of Gautamiputra Satakarni, on the other hand, it is known that Nahapana was killed by his southern royal contemporary in the Saka year 46 (A. D. 124-25) and that his dominion comprised Surashtra, Kukura (Gujarat) Anupa, Akar and Avanti (southern, eastern and western Malwa).⁵ After the discovery of the Jog. I hembi hoard of coins it has come to light that Gautamiputra Satakarni restruck these silver coins with his own legend and symbol, to commemorate his victory over the Saka king.⁶

Coming to the history of Raisen obtaining in the earlier part of the second century A. D., it may be inferred, from a record probably of Vasiska at the *Stupa* of Sanchi, and from an inscribed pedestal of Vaskushan in its museum, that there was some Kushan influence in this part of the country.⁷ A silver coin of Vasisthiputra Pulumayi from Vidisha suggests the occupation of the tract by the Satavahanas till it was finally annexed by the

1. John Marshall, op. cit., pp. 4,5.

2. B. C. Law, op. cit., p. 19.

3. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 155.

4. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XXII, pt. I, p. 9; Vol. XIV, p. 3.

5. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 182.

6. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XXI, pt. I. p. 9, Vlo. XIV p.3

7. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 148 (foot note 2)

Western Kshatrapas. The proof of this fact is supplied by the Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman of the Kardamaka dynasty, who was ruling jointly with his grandfather Mahakshatrapa Chashtana. It is firmly asserted in that record that Chashtana was the lord of all those places which were earlier conquered by Gautamiputra Satakarni.¹ According to Ptolemy also Chashtana's capital was located at Ozene (Ujjain).²

The Kshatrapas seem to have retained their hold in this region from about A. D. 150 to the last quarter of the 4th century A. D., when it was annexed to the Gupta empire.³ Incidentally it may be mentioned that 8 silver coins of the Western Kshatrapas were dug up from Devi's monastery at Sanchi.⁴ A hoard of similar coins, belonging to the same rulers, was found at Gondarmau in Sehore district. Their dates range from Saka 157 to 270 (A. D. 235 to 348).⁵ These finds certainly go a long way to establish a prolonged Saka rule in eastern Malwa.

These territories were wrested from the Kshatrapas of western India by Chandragupta II, whose name occurs in an inscription on the balustrade of the great *stupa* of Sanchi. Here Sanchi is referred to as Kakanada-bota.

The Gupta occupation of this region finds echo in two epigraphs at the caves of the Udayagiri hill (about 6 km. from

Sanchi), which record the gift made by the feudatory Maharaja Sanakanika during the reign of Chandragupta II in A. D. 401 and the excavation of a cave by his minister Virasena, who came to this place in the company of the king.⁶ The Gupta and post-Gupta remains at Chhapara (a place between Pathan and Sanchi) speak of Gupta influence in the District.⁷ By popular belief, the great Emperor converted the region around Malwa as a military base during his campaign against the Saka rulers of Kathiawar and Gujarat.⁸ Kumargupta, who figures with his father in some of his gold coins might have acted as a crown prince during his father's military operation in Malwa. Chandragupta is stated to have assumed the title of 'Vikramaditya' and established the Gupta era after his conquest of this tract.⁹

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VII, Pt. I p. 44; *Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 183.

2. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 202.

3. *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. I, 1896, p. 24.

4. Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report, 1936-37, p. 85.

5. Indian Archaeology-A Review, 1964-65, p. 63.

6. John Marshall, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 5; Fleet, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, pp. 25-36.

7. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1958-59, p. 71.

8. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, p. 21.

9. *Gazetteer of Bombay*, 1896, pp. 66-67.

The District seems to have remained under the Gupta emperors till the regime of Budhagupta, though there were intermittent Huna intrusions all through. About A. D. 500 eastern Malwa passed into the hands of Bhanugupta, a local Chief. A few years after that Malwa was conquered by the Huna king Toramana.¹ Exactly which local dynasties ruled over the District before Bhanugupta is not known. Toramana's son Mihirakula brought all the neighbouring states under his vassalage. These two Huna rulers reigned for about 22 years. Subsequently Yasodharman of the Aulikara dynasty (the earlier members of which ruled in Malwa, since the 4th century A. D. first independently, then as the feudatories of the Guptas), came to the scene as a meteor and as his Mandsaur inscription asserts, extended his victorious arms from the Himalayas to the Mahendra mountain and from the Arabian sea to the Brahmaputra river in the east.² Narsimhagupta Baladitya of the Gupta dynasty was another important figure of that time who opposed the aforesaid Huna rulers. But his power was kept constantly in check by his neighbouring powers of north and south.

The later Guptas usurped the sovereign power of Malwa and Magadha after the death of Yasodharman. Their career started as feudatories of the Imperial Guptas but, by the middle of the 6th century, they could assert themselves as an independent power.³ Some of these monarchs, as Later Guptas mentioned in the Apsad inscription, were Krishnagupta, Jivitagupta, Kumargupta, Damodargupta, Mahasenagupta, Madhavgupta, Adityasena, etc. Mahasenagupta extended his dominion upto the river Lauhitya (Brahmaputra) after defeating king Susthita Varman of Kamarupa. Before the later Guptas came, eastern Malwa might have been incorporated in the kingdom of the Kalachuris of Mahishmati, for a short time only. According to the Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II, Lata, Malwa and Gurjara formed a group of buffer states between the vast kingdoms of Harshavardhan of Thaneshwar and his own.⁴

Before Harsha's accession his father Prabhakar Vardhan came into conflict with the king of Malwa as is suggested by his poet lauriate Bana. According to his eulogy he was "an axe to the creeper of Malwa glory."⁵ It is a well known fact that after his death Devagupta, the king of Malwa, killed his son-in-law, Grahavarman of the Maukhari dynasty and put his daughter Rajyashri in fetters. Probably Devagupta was the last of the Later Gupta rulers of Malwa, for, when Hiuen Tsang visited this country in c. A. D. 641 a Brahmin king was reigning there. He must have replaced Devagupta.

1. R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar, *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, p. 191.

2. R. C. Majumdar, *Ancient India*, p. 243.

3. *The Classical Age*, p. 40.

4. *ibid.* pp. 104-5.

5. *Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society*, Vol. 4, pt. II, p. 25.

Early in the eighth century A. D. one branch of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty became the hereditary rulers of Malwa. One of these rulers, viz., Vatsaraja is referred to in one inscription as the ruler of Avanti.¹ It is not unlikely that they originally belong to the same ethnic group as the White Hunas.² According to the Gwalior stone inscription of Bhoja Pratihars, the first known ruler of this dynasty, who came to the throne about A. D. 756, was Nagabhata. But in all probability eastern Malwa was incorporated in the Pratihara empire not before the 9th century. Vatsaraja is said to have extended his dominion far and wide. He could carry away the royal umbrella of Dharmapala of Bengal,³ but at the same time had to take shelter in the "Centre of Maru" (deserts) after a severe defeat at the hands of the Rashtrakuta monarch Dhruva Nirupama.⁴ His son Nagabhata II played an important part in the tripartite struggle for empire among the Palas of Bengal, Rashtrakutas of Manyakhet and Gurjaras of Kanauj. During his time Malwa was conquered by Govinda III of the Rashtrakutas dynasty, as an inscription at Sirpur indicates. But before A. D. 878 Mihira Bhoja could recover the country from the southern ruler. According to the Pratapgarh inscription, Malwa remained in the Pratihara empire till A. D. 946, though occasionally the Pratihara rulers suffered reverses at the hands of the southern power. On one such occasion the Rashtrakuta Krishna III overran Malwa and gave a shattering blow to the Pratihara empire, from which it could never regain its lost position. Out of its ruins arose three powers—the Paramaras of Malwa, the Chandellas of Jejakbhukhti and the Chaulukyas of Gujarat.

From the discovery of several inscriptions, including the earliest one found at Mahudi, of the Paramara rulers, and especially of Bhoja Deva at Bhojpur, it is evident that the whole of Malwa, including the areas constituting Raisen District, was under the rule of the Paramars. One such inscription is engraved in the characters of the eleventh century A. D. on the pedestal of a *tirthankara* image, in an old Jain temple of Bhojpur. The discovery of this inscription is all the more interesting as it suggests that the village derived its name from the Paramara king Bhoja (c. A. D. 1000–55). Another inscription refers to King Naravarman of the same dynasty (c. A. D. 1079–1111). The Paramara rulers ruled over Malwa for a long period stretching from the 10th to the 13th century A. D., till their royal insignia was snatched away by the Muslim conquerors.⁵

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VIII, p. 2.

2. *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. III, pt. I, p. 69.

3. *Proceedings, Indian History Congress*, 1957, p. 123.

4. R. S. Tripathi, *History of Ancient India*, pp. 320 and 406.

5. *Journal of the United Provinces Historical Quarterly*, Vol. VI, pt. I.

Bhoja is believed to have mastered astronomy, *alankara* (poetics), architecture, asceticism, medicine, grammar, and left authoritative treatises on these subjects. The University which was established by him at Dhar for Sanskrit studies is still called Bhojashala.

In military exploits too his was a name to be reckoned with. From the evidence of the Betma and Banswara grants it seems quite likely that he invaded Deccan, killed Vikramaditya V and occupied Konkana at least for some time. He fought with the Chandellas Kachchhapaghatas, Rashtrakutas, Chahamanas, Chaulukyas, Chedis and Chalukyas. In A. D. 1008 and 1009 he rendered military assistance to Anandapala and his son Trilochanpala against Mahmud of Ghazni.¹ In the fag end of his life the Chaulukya ruler Bhima and the Kalachuri monarch Gangeyadeva made joint attack on Malwa and sacked the capital. Bhoja died during this struggle and his kingdom was divided between these two kings in A. D. 1055.²

Bhoja's son, Jayasimha recovered the throne of Malwa with the help of Vikramaditya VI of the Deccan, only to lose it again to Somesvara II of the south and Karna of Gujarata. The next ruler Udayaditya sought aid from Vigraharaja II of Sakambhari and recovered Malwa. By tradition his wife Salmaji established a University at Bhopal, known as Sabhamandal for teaching Brahmanical scriptures. The independence of Malwa was short-lived, for soon the Chaulukya king Siddharaja occupied the country and assumed the proud title "Avantinatha."³

Udayaditya was succeeded by his son Ingaddeva alias Lakshadeva, who abdicated in favour of his brother Naravarman. The latter's name occurs in an inscription at Bhojpur as the reigning monarch, though he himself and his son Yasovarman were much eclipsed by the Chaulukya monarchs. In A. D. 1143 the Chaulukya Kumarapala annexed the whole of Malwa in his kingdom and kept it under his dynastic rule till Vindhyavarman recovered it from the clutches of his son, Mularaja II. The country was divided by the Chaulukyas into a number of provinces over which local governors were appointed. The Paramara dynasty too was split into two, one belonging to the original house and the other, whose members styled themselves as Mahakumars. One such prince was Paramara Mahakumar Lakshmi varmmadeva, whose grant belonging to the middle of the 12th century was discovered not far away from Bhopal. According to the Bhopal Pillar Inscription of the same prince, dated V. S. 1200 (A. D. 1143) one Vijayasimhadeva, belonging to a feudatory family named as *Adhi-Dronacharyanvaya*

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. III, p. 46.

2. *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 67.

3. *ibid* p. 68.

The Paramaras fixed their capital in the beginning at Ujjain, and subsequently shifted to Dhar when Vairisimha II conquered that region. The constant conflicts and clashes of the Paramara rulers with the neighbouring powers of the Chalukyas and Yadavas in the South, and Chedis and Chandellas in the east must have caused considerable anxiety to the people of Malawa. Otherwise they brought in a period that was "extra-ordinarily fertile in literary achievement, not unworthy of comparison with any other period in the intellectual history of the world. All the most renowned Sanskrit poets, artists, and scholars of Aryavarta, whom any other imperial court would have been proud to possess added to the lustre of the Paramara Court."¹

The first known person of the Paramara dynasty was Upendra or Krishnaraja, who was placed on the Pratihara throne shortly before A. D. 812 by Govinda III of the Rashtrakuta house, defeating the Pratihara king Nagabhata II. The Paramaras, however, lost this possession till 946 A.D.²

With the help rendered by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III, Vairisimha II of the Paramara dynasty recovered some portion of Malwa. According to the land grant inscription of Vakpati Munja, Vairisimha II, son of Siyaka II, defeated his overlord Khottiga Rashtrakuta and founded an independent kingdom, which extended upto Vidisha towards east. His son, an illustrious figure of ancient India, was known as Vakpati Munja, Utpala, Vakapati Raja II, Prithvi-Vallabha or Amoghavarsha. According to the Udaipur inscription he made the Latas, Karnatas, Cholas and Keralas bow to his steel.³ With his accession Malwa grew rich in wealth and emerged as a strong nation. Poets like Dhananjaya Halayudha, Dhanika and Padmagupta came to adorn the royal court, while the country itself grew rich with a number of beautiful temples and tanks. The next king was Sindhuraja, whose achievements against the Kalachuris and Chaulukyas have been immortalised by Padmagupta in his *Navashashankacharita*.

Sindhuraja's son Bhoja, the most famous and versatile member of the Paramara house came to the throne in A. D. 1000. His name became a household word in India as a scholar, writer and builder. One of the villages, namely, Bhojpur of this District is named after this king. The famous Siva temple here is assigned to him, so also is the ruined lake of Bhojapur, the ruined dam of which is still regarded as an exquisite example of hydraulic engineering. According to popular belief the lake contained waters from 100 streams, which were dammed by the king's order, where he took daily dip in a bid to get cure from an incurable disease.

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1. *ibid.* Vol. VIII, pt. I; S. N. Dasgupta, *Culture and Civilization of Malwa under the Paramaras*.
 2. R. C. Majumdar, *Ancient India*, p. 294.
 3. R. S. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 180.

made an alliance with the Rashtrakuta *Rajputra* (prince) Vaddiga and gained victory over the enemy, probably, Ballal himself.¹ In the genealogy as recorded in the Ujjain grant, the founder of this family was Ajaypaladeva. He was followed by Maharajaputras Pithamadeva, Tejovarmmadeva and Vijaya-simhadeva. Muhakumara Lakshmivarmmadeva was the son of Yasovarmmadeva and grandsen of Naravarman.²

Another Mahakumar who ruled over the present Bhopal region was Udayavarman, whose plates dated V. S. 1256 (A. D. 1200) were found at Bhopal. It is recorded in one of the plates that he took a dip in the Narmada near Guvadaghatta (probably village Guaria in Hoshangabad District) before granting the village Ganaura (probably Ganaura of Raisen District) to a Brahman.³ Udayavarman, according to the genealogy of his Bhopal grant, was the successor of Mahakumar Lakshmivarman.⁴ Udayavarman, however, was the son of Harish Chandra.⁵

During the seventh decade of the 12th century Vindhavarman, the son of the Paramara Jayavarman, recovered Malwa from Chalukya Mularaja II. But he could not give peace to his subjects due to the repeated invasions of the royal houses of the Chalukyas, Hoyasalas and Yadavas. Before his death, however, he could somehow consolidate the Paramara kingdom. The next important king was Devapala whose kingdom extended from modern Bombay to Vidisha.

The Next important king was Devapala. During his reign Malwa was invaded in 1234 A. D., by Sultan Iltutmish. Iltutmish took possession of Bhilsa (now renamed Vidisha) and Raisen and proceeded towards Ujjain. There he is alleged to have destroyed the famous temple of Mahakal, one of the twelve *Jyotirlingas* of India.⁶ The Muslims, however, could not establish their authority over the region till the conquest of Mandu by Ala-ud-din Khalji in November, 1305 A. D. In 1250 A. D., when Devapala's son Jaitugi was reigning, the province was again raided by Sultan Balban, the Yadavas and the Vaghelas of Gujarat. From then onwards Malwa went into rapid disin-

1. Journal of the Madhya Pradesh Itihas Parishad, Bhopal, no. II, p. 7.

2. *ibid.* p. 4.

3. V. N. Aiyar, *A Historical Sketch of the Central Provinces and Berar*, p. 27. Gunaura was situated in *Vodasira-Sutka* or circle of 48 villages belonging to the Narmadapura *Pratijagaranaka* (district). The place now contains the Ginnurgarh fort (see *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, Vol. III, pp. 104, 105); *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XVI, p. 253.

4. *The History of the Paramara Dynasty*, p. 177.

5. *ibid.* p. 178.

6. Raghubir Singh, *Raisen Ka Shasak Sallady Tanwar*, p. 1.

tegration, the neighbouring powers snatching away big slices from its tottering hold.¹

After 1283 A. D., Hamir Chahamana of Ranthambhor and Jalal-ud-din Khalji carried on depredations in the Paramara territories.² During the reign of Mahlak Deva, the last Paramara ruler of Malwa, Ala-ud-din sent Ain-ul-Mulk, the governor of Multan, with an army of 10,000 troops for the subjugation of Malwa. He inflicted a crushing defeat on the Malwa army, led by Raja Mahlak Deva and Koka (Goga) Pradhan.³ Ain-ul-Mulk was then appointed the governor of Malwa, and the region came to be known as the province of Dhar and Ujjain,⁴ including the areas now forming parts of Raisen District.

The rule of the Khaljis over Malwa continued upto the year A. D. 1320, when it passed into the hands of the Tughluq dynasty. Malwa was one of the twenty-three provinces of the vast empire of Muhammad Bin Tughluq.⁵ Muhammad Bin Tughluq appointed Aziz Himar as the governor of Malwa.

Malwa continued to be a Tughluq province till about A. D. 1401 (804 A. H.), when Dilawar Khan, the governor of Malwa, declared himself independent and established the kingdom of Malwa.⁶ Dilawar Khan died suddenly in 1405 and was succeeded by his son, Alp Khan, under the title of Hushang Shah Ghuri.⁷

He extended his conquests as far as Gwalior and Kalpi. After Hushang Shah's death in A. D. 1435, his son Gazni Khan succeeded him under the name of Muhammad Shah. He was, however, soon dethroned by his wazir, Mahmud Khan Khalji, who established a new dynasty which ruled Malwa for about a century.⁸ Sultan Mahmud Khalji (A. D. 1435-69) was a just, capable and energetic ruler whose glorious reign of 34 years may be reckoned as the most brilliant epoch in the mediaeval history of Malwa.⁹

The Khalji rule in Malwa continued till the year A.D. 1531. The last Khalji ruler of Malwa, Mahmud Shah II, ascended the throne in A.D. 1511, with the

1. *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 61.

2. *ibid.* p. 72.

3. *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 29.

4. K. S. Lal, *History of the Khaljis*, p. 168.

5. Mahdi Husain, *Tughluq Dynasty*, p. 106.

6. Ferishta, tr. By Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 170, *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 349.

7. *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 173.

8. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 93.

9. *ibid.* p. 234.

help of a Rajput chief whom he gave the title of Medini Rai¹. The Rajputs, under their leader Medini Rai, soon became a predominant factor in the politics of the state and made their influence felt. Mahmud, however, soon grew restive under the rising influence of the Rajputs. When Mahmud found himself to be too weak to check the hegemony of the Rajputs, he fled to Gujarat in A.D. 1517². In the meanwhile Mahmud appointed Sahid Khan, the eldest son of Nasir-ud-din Khalji as the Governor of the district of Raisen, Bhilsa and Dhamoni.³

The Sultan, with the aid of an auxiliary force from the king of Gujarat, drove Medini Rai away from Mandu. Medini Rai in turn sought help from Rana Sanga of Mewar and their combined army defeated the Sultan near Mandu, and took him prisoner. He was, however, set free and allowed to reign over a small part of the territory around Mandu. The rest of Malwa now passed into the hands of the Rana (A. D. 1518)⁴.

In 1520 Raisen fell to Silhadi, father of Puranmal, who is variously styled a Gahlot, a Tanwar and a Purabiya by different authorities.⁵ He was a local chief of considerable importance holding, besides Raisen, Bhilsa, Sarangpur and other places. Silhadi of Raisen joined Rana Sanga with a large force of 30,000 horse in the battle of Khanwa (16th March 1527).⁶

During the reign of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, Malwa was again invaded in 1531 and was occupied by the Gujarat army. Mahmud Khalji was deposed, imprisoned and sent away to Gujarat. He, however, was killed on the way. Malwa, including perhaps Raisen, was then annexed to the kingdom of Gujarat.⁷ Bahadur Shah appointed Mallu Khan as the Governor of the province.⁸ He, however, made over Ujjain city, Ashta and Bhilsa in *Jagir* to Silhadi.⁹

Silhadi, who was permitted by Bahadur Shah to visit Raisen after the fall of Mandu, showed no disposition to return. Nassan Khan who was sent to Raisen to bring him to the court, alerted Bahadur Shah that Silhadi was likely

1. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 366; *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 183; Raghbir Singh, op. cit., p. 4.

2. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 950-60, Raghbir Singh, op. cit., p. 9.

3. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 245.

4. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 260; *The Delhi Sultanate*, pp. 340-41; K. R. Qanungo, *Sher Shah and His Times*, p. 327; Raghbir Singh, op. cit., p. 11.

5. Elliot & Dowson, *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. IV, pp. 378-391, 397, Bayley, *Local Muhammadan Dynasties of Gujarat*, p. 273, Leyden & Erskine, *Memoirs of Babur*, p. 578.

6. *Memoirs of Babur*, p. 360.

7. Ishwari Prasad, *The Life and Times of Humayun*, p. 62.

8. *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 341.

9. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 112.

to ally himself to Rana of Mewad. Silhadi was, therefore, arrested at Dhar, his troops were plundered and dispersed, and his elephants were confiscated.¹

Bhupat, son of Silhadi, who was at this time at Bahadur Shah's court at once left to warn his father. Bahadur Shah advanced towards Ujjain, where Bhupat was resting at that time. He was obliged to flee from Ujjain, to seek shelter at Chittor. Bahadur Shah then proceeded to parcel out Malwa and put Habib Khan at Ashta, Dana Khan at Ujjain and Mallu Khan at Sarangpur.² He sacked Bhilsa (1532), which Silhadi had held for 18 years, and then marched towards Raisen. The town and the fort of Raisen were then in the hands of Laxman Sen, Silhadi's brother. Laxman Sen was defeated and obliged to retire into the fort. After a siege of some days Silhadi, seeing that the fort must fall, embraced Islam, taking the name of Salah-ud-din, and offered to surrender the fort. This was evidently done with the sole objective of saving the garrison from slaughter.³

His brother, Laxman Sen, however, was opposed to this step and knowing that his brother was bringing up Rana Ratan Singh of Mewad (A.D. 1528-1531), asked for time. In the meantime, Silhadi, as stated before, was caught and imprisoned in Mandu fort. Rana Ratan Singh, however, failed to relieve Raisen, and Laxman Sen thereupon agreed to surrender the fort if Silhadi were released. Bahadur Shah agreed to this proposal and Silhadi was set free and he returned to the fort of Raisen. But the fort could not be made over as Durgavati, Silhadi's wife and daughter of Rana Sanga⁴ would not tolerate such disgrace. She committed *jauhar* with some 700 ladies in the fort and the men rushed out to embrace death. The fort then fell into the hands of Bahadur Shah on 10 May, 1532. He then put Bhilsa, Chanderi and Malwa under the Governorship of Sultan Alam Khan Lodi, a son of Bahlol Lodi.⁵

In the beginning of A.D. 1535, Humayun captured the fort of Raisen without any resistance.⁶ After the death of Bahadur Shah, Mallu Khan stepped

1. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 327.

According to the author of *Mirat-i-Sikandari*, the head and front of his offence was that he kept Muslim women in his harem and, therefore, deserved to die (Ishwari Prasad, op. cit., p. 62). Bayley also mentions that the luxury of his household was the talk of the district. It was stated that he had four bands of dancing girls whose clothes were all of gold brocade, and many of these were said to be Muslims from Sindh (Bayley, op. cit., p. 363 ff.)

2. Raghunath Singh, op. cit., pp. 41-42.

3. *ibid.* p. 42.

4. *ibid.* p. 8; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 328.

5. Ishwari Prasad, op. cit., pp. 62-63, 67.

6. H. S. Shrivastava, *Humayun*, p. 145; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 23; William Erskine, *History of India under the first two Sovereigns of the House of Taimur*, Vol. II, p. 47.

into the shoes of his master and became Sultan of Mandu in about A. D. 1537, assuming the title of Qadir Shah. Gujarat recognised Qadir Shah, and Imal-ul-Mulk, the prime minister of the boy Sultan, Mahmud III, sent a royal umbrella and a die for coinage (*sikkah*) to Mandu, the capital of Malwa. Qadir Shah consolidated his kingdom and extended the sphere of his authority over the Rajput principalities previously humbled by Bahadur Shah, as far as Ajmer and the border of Amber. He also obtained the loyal support of the Rajput and Muslim feudatories of the old Khalji regime, as he anticipated an eventual conflict with the Emperor of Delhi.

Accordingly he invited back to Malwa the family of the deceased Silhadi which had settled in Mewar ever since the battle of Khanwah (A.D. 1527)¹. Puranmal, the younger brother of Raja Bhupat (son of Silhadi) and Bhupat's minor son with their dependents came to Malwa. Bhupat's son was the chief of Raisen, with Puranmal as his guardian and the virtual ruler. Qadir Shah appears to have given a large tract of Eastern Malwa to Puranmal and thus won him over as a loyal vassal and ally. Puranmal soon extended the sphere of his authority and became a formidable ruler.

In his immediate neighbourhood, Qadir Shah had to contend with a Hindu chief named Bhopal, once a feudatory of the Khalji Sultans of Malwa. Bhopal ruled the tract around Maheshwar and Bijagad in Nimar District on the Khandesh frontier. He had even tried to anticipate Mallu Khan's project by seizing Mandu, when it was evacuated by the Mughal armies after Humayun's return to Agra in 1536. Qadir Shah, however, soon drove him out of Mandu but did not disturb him in his old territory of Maheshwar and Bijagad.² Thus, the political outlook of Malwa on the eve of Sher Shah's entry into the province was 'pretty formidable in the event of the chiefs of Malwa uniting under the banner of Mallu Khan *alias* Qadir Shah'³.

The country of Malwa, therefore, remained in the possession of Qadir Shah, till Sher Shah invaded Malwa in February, 1542. It was in the beginning of January, 1542⁴ that Sher Shah started for Malwa. On reaching Gagraun, Shujaat Khan, a commander of Sher Shah, sent Ram Shah, the Tomar ruler of Gwalior, to fetch Puranmal, who, however, refused to go until Shujaat Khan himself went. Puranmal's wife was suspicious and foresaw treachery. She, therefore, upon Puranmal's setting out, sent word to Shujaat Khan saying "I will then break my fast when I shall see Puranmal again, and the whole time he is away I will sit on a bastion of the fort, and watch for his return."

1. K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., pp. 328-29; U. N. Day, *Medieval Malwa*, pp. 329-331.

2. *ibid.* pp. 330, 341-42. Elliot and Dowson have, however, confused Raja Bhopal with the Raja of Bhopal. (Elliot & Dowson, op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 378).

3. K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., p. 330.

4. For the controversy of date of Sher Shah's invasion of Malwa, see, K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., pp. 343-44.

On reaching Gagraun Puranmal entered into the presence of Sher Shah with a retinue of "6,000 horsemen, none of whom were forty years of age". He was well received by Sher Shah and returned in safety, leaving his younger brother Chhatar Mal as hostage.¹ Sher Shah then suddenly marched towards Sarangpur, about 120 miles south of Gagraun.² Sher Shah captured Sarangpur without a blow before Qadir Shah could move from Ujjain, about 100 miles further south-west of Sarangpur. The news of Sher Shah's approach, however, unnerved the resourceful Qadir Shah, who, acting upon the advice of Saif Khan Dehlavi, a servant and courtier of Qadir Shah, came straight from Ujjain and waited upon Sher Shah at Sarangpur. Sher Shah soon summoned him to his presence and distinguished him with special favours. When asked about his residence, Qadir Shah replied, 'The abode of his slave is the dust of your threshold.'³ Sher Shah was pleased with this reply, and bestowed a sleeping robe, and articles for his wardrobe. Next day Sher Shah moved to Ujjain and instructed Shujaat Khan to keep special watch over Qadir Shah and give him from the government stores, whatever he might require.⁴ Qadir Shah's diplomatic surrender obliged Sher Shah not to appropriate the kingdom of Malwa straightaway. He therefore, on his arrival at Ujjain, issued a *farman* in the name of Qadir Shah, bestowing upon him the kingdom of Lakhnauti (Bengal) in exchange for the kingdom of Malwa.⁵ He also ordered that Qadir Shah should send his family and dependents to Lakhnauti and should himself remain in his attendance.⁶ Qadir Shah, therefore, found himself in a tight corner and he had no alternative but to obey the *farman*. His surrender left the chiefs of Malwa no other course but to offer submission to Sher Shah.⁷

Puranmal of Raisen had already waited upon Sher Shah at Gagraun with an escort of 6,000 Rajputs and was allowed to return to Raisen.⁸ "The obvious reason for Sher Shah to conciliate Puranmal was that, while he was marching against Qadir Shah, he did not want the Rajputs of Malwa to combine with him. As for Puranmal, he too failed to understand Sher Shah's intentions and soon had to pay the price for it".⁹

"Of all the Malwa chiefs Raja Bhopal, perhaps, alone escaped eventual destruction. We have good reasons to suspect that the legendary Hindu

1. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 392.

2. K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., pp. 331-32.

3. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Tr. by B-De, Vol. III, p. 619.

4. *ibid.*

5. K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., p. 334 and f. n. 2; *Ferishta*, Vol. IV, p. 272.

6. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 620.

7. K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., p. 335.

8. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 392. Puranmal was actually the last chief to visit Sher Shah on his return journey from Malwa (K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., pp. 337-38).

9. U. N. Day, op. cit., p. 333.

King, Bhopal, who is said to have reigned over this region (without the city of Bhopal which is of much later origin), was the historical Raja Bhopal who on account of his proved loyalty to Sher Shah, might well have been given a part of the territory of Raisen by way of reward after the fall of Puranmal about a year later."¹

After making these arrangements in Malwa, Sher Shah turned north and advanced towards the fort of Ranthambhor. Thus for the second time Malwa lost its freedom and except for Raisen and Chanderi the whole of Malwa was occupied by the Afghan officers.

In 1542 Sher Shah, of his own accord, had confirmed Puranmal in all his existing territories and was content with the submission of the chief. But he knew it well that unless he captured the fort of Raisen and crushed the power of the Rajputs in eastern Malwa, his hold over Malwa would not last long². He, therefore, again started for Malwa in October, 1542. After reorganising the administration of Malwa, he left for Bihar by way of Chanderi. Prince Jalal Khan was given leave on the way with the aim of conquering Chanderi and other territories of Puranmal.³

The campaign against Puranmal was opened by Jalal Khan in January, 1543 with the siege of Chanderi. It is said that the Afghans were helped by a Rajput prince (probably a nephew of Medini Rai) who after wards received Chanderi from Sher Shah as the price of his treachery.⁴ The Rajputs of Raisen, however, fought for every inch of soil against the Afghans and Jalal Khan's army had to spend three months to occupy 120 miles of territory between Chanderi and Bhilsa. Sher Shah now returned from Bihar and himself took over the command of the army at Bhilsa in the beginning of April, 1543,⁵ and proceeded towards the mighty fort of Raisen.

Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi gives a vivid account of the siege of Raisen. Sher Shah's position before the fort was as critical as that of Humayun during the second siege of Chunar. He realised that the conquest of the fort by an assault was a difficult task. The siege lasted for about four months and several heavy cannons and mortars had to be cast from every bit of copper and brass they could collect.⁶ The fort was then bombarded

1. K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., p., 336.

2. U. N. Day, op. cit., p. 335.

3. K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., p. 382.

4. *ibid.* p. 385.

5. *ibid.* 386.

6. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 401.

from all sides so that the garrison had scarcely time enough to breathe'.¹ Ultimately Puranmal opened negotiations for peace.² "It is more likely that Sher actually opened negotiations, and that Puranmal responded and agreed only on his own terms, which Sher accepted with alacrity."³

Sher Shah offered him Banaras but Puranmal rejected the offer, though he agreed to evacuate the fort with all the Rajput families and their belongings if Adil Khan, Sher Shah's eldest son, and another noble would promise that the garrison should pass out unharmed. The promise was given and nearly "four thousand Rajputs with their families and movable property came down from the fort of Raisen and alighted on the spot where Sher Shah had encamped on the previous day."⁴ But the Afghan soldiers attacked them treacherously at dawn, and Puranmal, suspecting what was on foot, went into his tent and cut off the head of his wife Ratnavali, his companions following his example. "While the Hindus were employed in putting their women and families to death, the Afghans on all sides commenced the slaughter of the Hindus. Puranmal and his companions, like hogs at bay, failed not to exhibit valour and gallantry, but in the twinkling of an eye all were slain. Such of their wives and families as were not slain were captured."⁵

Sher Shah then took possession of the fort and garrisoned it with a large force including 1,000 artillery.⁶ Sher Shah's conduct in allowing the massacre of Puranmal's army, after they had been granted a safe passage was wholly unwarranted and unjustified.⁷

After the conquest of Raisen, Sher Shah made Shujaat Khan over-all in-charge of Malwa. He was, however, removed temporarily from the governorship of the province by Islam Shah, son and successor of Sher Shah. Islam Shah then appointed Isa Khan as the governor of Malwa. But soon Shujaat Khan was pardoned by Islam Shah and was given in *jagir* the territory of Sarangpur and Raisen,⁸ But Mubariz Khan, successor of Islam Shah, again appointed him the governor of Malwa or as Nizam-ud-

1. K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., p. 386.

2. K. R. Qanungo, however, accepts the view of Badayuni that Sher Shah tried diplomacy simultaneously with effective bombardment (p. 387 and f. n. 1).

3. K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., p. 387.

4. *ibid.*

5. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 402.

6. *ibid.* p. 417.

7. U. N. Day, op. cit., p. 336; William Erskine, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 434-35. For detailed discussion of all the sources of the controversial issue "Sher Shah's Share of guilt in the Massacre of Raisen" see K. R. Qanungo, op. cit., pp. 388-91.

8. U. N. Day, op. cit., p. 336.

din says, 'conferred the entire country of Malwa permanently on him.¹ Shujaat Khan then made fresh arrangements for Malwa and placed Daulat Khan Ajiyala, his son, in charge of Ujjain and its surroundings. Raisen and Bhilsa were placed in charge of his youngest son Mustafa Khan. Handia and Ashta were made over to his eldest son. Miyan Bayazid and himself took up his seat at Sarangpur.² The city of Mandu now lost its importance and Sarangpur became the seat of the government.

After the death of Shujaat Khan, Bayazid, his eldest son, succeeded in the scramble for power among his brothers, betook himself to Sarangpur, and took possession of his father's effects and retainers.³ He, however, tried to pacify his brothers by giving them *jagirs* in different parts of the province. It was finally decided that Daulat Khan should be given the possession of the *sarkars* of Ujjain and Mandu and the adjacent territories, that Bayazid should have Sarangpur and the Khalsa mahals of Shujaat Khan along with his former *jagirs* of Handia and Kotli Birah as well as Bhiwara, and that Malik Mustafa should remain in the possession of Raisen and Bhilsa along with its adjacent *mahals*.⁴

The arrangement thus settled was a fair one and all seemed to have been satisfied with it. But Bayazid suddenly marched towards Ujjain and killed Daulat Khan treacherously. His head was then sent to Sarangpur, and was suspended from one of the gates. Bayazid then took possession of most of the territories of Malwa. He assumed royalty and took the title of Baz Bahadur Shah.⁵ Baz Bahadur also advanced towards Raisen and Malik Mustafa, after sustaining several actions, was eventually defeated, and his army dispersed. He fled from Malwa leaving Baz Bahadur to take possession of the forts of Raisen and Bhilsa. Thus the forts of Raisen and Bhilsa along with the territory of the present District of Raisen were again brought under the direct control of Baz Bahadur, the Sultan of Malwa.⁶

In the sixth year of his reign Akbar's attention was drawn towards Malwa. The first invasion was launched in A. D. 1561. But after earlier reverses, Baz Bahadur, the Sultan of Malwa, was able to drive Mughals out the Mughal forces. The following year, Abdulla Khan

1. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 628.

2. *Ferishta*, Vol. IV, p. 275; *The Tabaqat-i Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 628.

3. *Ferishta*, Vol. IV, p. 276.

4. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 629.

5. *Ferishta*, Vol. IV, p. 276.

6. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 629; *Ferishta*, Vol. IV, pp. 276-77. Malik Mustafa later was appointed to accompany Raja Bir Bal and Hakim Abdul Fatah in the Yusuf Zai expedition and was killed there. (U. N. Day, op. cit., p. 338 and f. n.)

Uzbek was again despatched to Malwa, who succeeded in occupying the territory.¹ Malwa was now incorporated as a *Subah* in the Mughal Empire.

When Akbar divided his empire into administrative divisions, i. e., in *Subahs*, *Sarkars*, and *Muhals* the present District of Raisen was included in the *Sarkar* of Raisen. The *Sarkar* of Raisen was subdivided into 31 *mahals* of which two *mahals*, namely, Raisen and perhaps Silwani (Siwani of Abul Fazl) comprised most of the modern District of Raisen. The *Sarkar* of Raisen paid a revenue of 1,38,15,415 *Dams* and contributed 1989 horsemen and 9010 infantry to the Imperial army. Out of the totals, Raisen *mahal* contributed 9,34,139 *Dams*, 80 horse and 425 infantry, while Silwani (Siwani) contributed 5,80,828 *Dams*, 80 horsemen and 945 infantry.¹

Foundation of Bhopal State

On the decline of the Mughal rule in India, the province of Malwa became a hunting ground of the Marathas in the 18th century. The territory of the present Raisen District was also soon after included in the independent State of Bhopal which was founded by an Afghan adventurer, Dost Muhammad Khan, of the Mirzai Khel tribe of the Wara-Kzais of Tirah.³

Dost Muhammad Khan, accompanied by his father, arrived in India in A. H. 1109 (1696-97 A. D.).⁴ He went at first to Lohari Jalalabad (in the Muzaffarnagar District of Uttar Pradesh), where a colony of his clansmen was settled. Soon after his arrival he killed a man in a quarrel and fearing that he would be arrested, fled to Delhi. There he joined the Imperial service and was detached with a party of soldiers that was on its way to attack the Marathas in Malwa. After some time he left the Imperial service and took up service under Raja Resho Das (1695-1748 A. D.) of Sitamau.⁵ Later he served under Thakur Anand Singh Solanki of Mangalgarh in about 1713 A. D. with a small force of 50 horse and foot.⁶

Later, Thakur Anand Singh had to proceed to Northern India on some business, leaving his estate in charge of his mother, Chandelji,⁷ and Dost Muhammad Khan. Anand Singh died there. This event was soon followed by the death of his mother. Thereupon Dost Muhammad appropri-

1. *The Akbarnama*, Tr. by Beveridge, Vol. II, p. 261., V. A. Smith, *Akbar The Great Mogul*, p. 43.

2. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by Col. H. S. Jarret, Vol. II, p. 210.

3. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 9.

4. Almost all the available authorities differ on the date and year of the arrival of Dost Muhammad Khan in India.

5. *ibid.* p. 115.

6. *ibid.* p. 9.

7. Bharat Singh Aankiya, *Bharat Vinod Itihasa*, p. 247.

ated the valuables which were in his possession and went to Berasia. There he took over the management of the District of Berasia (1709 A. D.) from Taj Muhammad Khan, an Imperial officer, on a payment of Rs. 30,000 a year to him.¹

Dost Muhammad now turned his attention to the acquisition of territory. He took possession of Parason (23° 41' N; 77° 10' E), subjugated the Rajputs of Khichiwada and Umatwada and captured the town of Samsabad (north of Berasia). He attacked Jagdishpur (1715 A. D.) a fortified village held by the Deora Chauhan Rajputs, seized the place treacherously and renamed the place as Islamnagar, where he built a fort. He occupied Ashta, defeating the Amil, and built a fort there.² "He tried all means fair and foul to strengthen his own position, power and principality; he was slowly building the modern State of Bhopal; in 1719 he was known as 'Zamindar of Bhakra' only."³

Dost Muhammed used the fort of Islamnagar as a base for his territorial acquisitions.⁴ Subsequently, he destroyed the power of the Rajput Chiefs of Sanchi (then known as Sansi) and Bhojpur and sent the booty to the court of Farukhsiyar at Delhi. This pleased the emperor so much that in a *farman* (through Saiyyad Abdulilah Khan) dated the 13th Rajab, 1128 A.H. (June 22, 1716 A. D.), he honoured Dost Muhammad Khan with the title of 'Khan' and secured the grant of the pargana of Jagadishpur (Islamnagar).⁵ Soon after these acquisitions, he made himself the master of Bhilsa, Gyaraspur, Doraha, Sehore, Ichhawar, Devipura, Gulgaon and other places.

The next place which fell into the hands of Dost Muhammad Khan was the fort of Ginnorgarh (1723 A.D.). It was then held by a Gond chief, Nizam Shah, who had been killed by his relative, Alam Shah probably at the instigation of Jaswant Singh, the chief of Chainpur-Bari. Rani Kamlavati, the widow of Nizam Shah, invited Dost Muhammad Khan to assist her and her son, Nawal Shah, against the chief of Chainpur-Bari. He, therefore, attacked the chief of Chainpur-Bari and annexed his territory. Rani Kamlavati then bestowed on Dost Muhammad Khan the small village of Bhupal (now known as Bhopal) which then yielded a revenue of only ten thousand rupees,⁶ a year. On the Rani's death, he seized the fortress of Ginnorgarh

1. *ibid.* pp. 247-48, *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, pp. 9-10.

2. Taj ul Ikbāl, *Tarikh Bhopal*, pp. 1-4.

3. Raghubir Sinh, *op. cit.*, p. 123.

4. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 10.

5. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 10; I. N. Kaul, *History of Bhopal State* (Manuscript), p. 16; *Tarikh Bhopal*, pp. 13-14.

6. Maulvi Muhammad Mehar Ali, *Tarikh Bhopal*, p. 18.

treacherously and put to death the Raja and his men. But he treated the wives of Nawal Shah with all courtsey.¹

Dost Muhammad Khan now assumed the title of Nawab and the position of an independent ruler. In march, 1723, the Nizam marched on Bhopal with the intention of dispossessing or humbling Dost Muhammad Khan. He encamped at a place still known as Nizam-ki-Tekri, near the fort of Islamnagar. Dost Muhammad Khan was obliged to take refuge in the fort of Islamnagar.² There was a fierce fighting and, later, the Nizam's forces occupied the small fort of Islamnagar (8 miles north of Bhopal). Dost Muhammad now submitted and made over his son Yar Muhammad Khan as a hostage to offer excuses and make due submission to the Nizam for his future good conduct.³ Before leaving Malwa for Delhi, the Nizam appointed Chandra Bans, son of Rao Chand, as the *Faujdar* of Islamnagar, which had been recently conquered from Dost Muhammad Khan.⁴ Yar Muhammad Khan also accompanied the Nizam to Delhi and thence to Deccan.⁵

Dost Muhammad now adopted all necessary measures to enable him to preserve and to duly consolidate his own hold over the territories he had so far brought under his own control. He also laid the foundation of the Fatehgarh fort on Friday, 30th August, 1723 (9th Zilhij, 1135 A. H.) at Bhopal.⁶ The fort was connected with the old fort (*Purana Killa*) of Raja Bhoj by a wall. This wall was further extended to some distance and he founded a city in this enclosed space.⁷

After thirty years of strenuous exertions Dost Muhammad Khan died in March, 1728 (Shahban, 1140 A. H.) at the age of 71, leaving a well established State behind him.⁸ He was buried in the fort of Fatehgarh, where the monument on his grave can be seen to this day. At the time most of the territory now included in Raisen District, was a part of the Principality of Bhopal. The fort of Raisen was, however, under a Mughal *Fauzdar*.

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1. John Malcolm, *A Memoir of Central India*, Vol. I, pp. 351-53 and f. n. For different versions of this incident, see : I. N. Kaul, op. cit., pp. 19-24.
 2. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, pp. 11-12., Irvine, *Later Mughals*, Vol. II, p. 130. Both these sources say that Dost Muhammad Khan took refuge in the fort of Fatehgarh. But the fort of Bhopal (Fatchgarh) was then not in existence. Its foundation was laid on August 30, 1723.
 3. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. VIII, p. 57., Irvine, II, pp. 130-31.
 4. Raghubir Singh, op. cit., p. 149.; Irvine, op. cit., Vol. II. P. 131.
 5. Raghubir Singh, op. cit., p. 152.
 6. *Malwa Men Yugantar*, p. 207 and f. n.
 7. Malcolm, Vol. I. p. 353 (1824 Edn.)
 8. Dr. Raghubir Singh, *Malwa Men Yugantar*, p. 207., see also : "Art and Culture", 15th February. 1955. p. 8.

Dost Muhammad Khan had six sons and five daughters. At the time of Dost Muhammad Khan's death, Yar Muhammad Khan (illegitimate), the eldest amongst his sons was at Hyderabad, living Yar Muhammad with the Nizam as a hostage of Dost Muhammad Khan. The Khan (1728– Nizam, who promised to elevate him to the *masnad* of Bhopal, 1742 A. D.) bestowed upon Yar Muhammad Khan the high insignia of *Mahi Maratib*, and presented the drums, banners, an elephant and other insignia of royalty and sent him to Bhopal, accompanied by a considerable force of one thousand horse.¹ Meanwhile, Sultan Muhammad Khan, who was of 8 years age, was raised to the *masnad* by Aqil Muhammad Khan, brother of Dost Muhammad Khan, and the nobles of Bhopal.² No opposition was, however, offered to Yar Muhammad. He quietly deposed Sultan Muhammad and assumed the reins of government on Friday, 30th August, 1728 (5th Safar, 1141 A.H.), although Yar Muhammad never assumed the title of Nawab. He shifted the seat of Government to Islamnagar, 8 miles from Bhopal.

Yar Muhammad Khan raided the territories of Kota and Bundi and other adjoining regions, and is said to have received a large sum of money by way of indemnity from there.³ Thus excepting the Raisen fort practically the whole of Raisen District became a part of the Bhopal kingdom. "In his wars with Rampura, Brikhbhan (Bhanpurs ?) and Karod (Garoth) a large number of men, women and children were taken prisoner and also a captive maiden of great beauty of Rajput or Brahmin family, who found favour in Nawab's eyes. He made her his wife and advanced her to honour."⁴ Later on she became famous as Mamola Begum. Though she was "never publicly married" to Yar Muhammad, she was an influential lady in his family⁵ and played prominent role in the later years in the affairs of the State.

Towards the later half of 1736 Baji Rao Peshwa instructed Ranoji Sindhia and Malhar Rao Holkar to proceed to Malwa and keep the troops and equipment in readiness for the impending hostilities. Later, the Peshwa himself proceeded to Malwa, and crossing the Narmada reached Depalpur on November 29, 1736. From there he proceeded to Bhopal and besieged it. Yar Muhammad Khan came from Islamnagar to relieve Bhopal but unable to succeed, he turned back. The Peshwa entrusted the siege of Bhopal to Holkar and went to besiege Islamnagar. Finding no chance of escaping disaster, should the engagement take place, Yar Muhammad Khan purchased peace (20th December, 1736) by agreeing to pay Rs. 5 lakhs. He immediat-

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1. Malcolm, *Memoirs of Central India*, Vol. I, pp. 355-56; *Tarikh Bhopal*, p. 22.; Taj-ul-Ikbal, *Tarikh Bhopal*, p. 7.
 2. Malcolm, op. cit., p. 355., Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., p. 7; *ibid.* p. 72.
 3. Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., *Tarikh Bhopal*, pp. 7-8.
 4. *ibid.* p. 8.
 5. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 18.

cly paid Rs. 3.5 lakhs in cash and presented 5 horses, grains and many other things.¹ Returning to Bhopal, Baji Rao proceeded to Bhilsa, occupied it (11th January, 1737) and subsequently reached the gates of Delhi, posing a threat to the Mughal Government.²

Alarmed at the growing Maratha threat, the Mughal emperor endeavoured to curtail the Maratha power. For this purpose the Nizam was the most experienced general that the Mughals possessed. In the year 1737, therefore, he was summoned to Delhi to organise and lead the offensive against the Marathas. In Yar Muhammad the Nazam had a firm footing in Central India with base at Bhopal. With the entire resources of the empire at his disposal, the Nizam made massive preparations. He left Delhi in October, 1737 with a well-equipped army of 30,000 select troops, assisted by artillery.³ The direct route *via* Gwalior was avoided; instead he marched *via* Agra and Kalpi into Bundelkhand, where he was joined by the forces of the Raja of Orchha, Datia and other chiefs. From Bundelkhand the Nizam passed *via* Dhamoni, Sironj and Bhilsa. Before reaching Bhopal (13 December, 1737) he sent his own heavy baggage to Raisen⁴ fort and made ready for a fight. Immediately on his arrival at Bhopal, Yar Muhammad Khan joined the Nizam alongwith his army though he was very much afraid of the Marathas.

But through strategy, Baji Rao succeeded in encircling the Nizam within the city of Bhopal.⁵ In about a week's time, the Mughals were reduced to a tragic plight, so much so that the army was starving.⁶ While trying to escape to Sironj, the Mughal forces were so much harassed by the Marathas that the Nizam sued for peace. A peace treaty was, therefore, concluded on 6th January, 1738 at Duraha Sarai,⁷ 64 miles from Sironj. In accordance with the peace terms the Nizam accepted the Maratha domination in Malwa. Baji Rao, however, stayed on at Bhopal for about 15 days⁸. He entered into a three year agreement with Yar Muhammad Khan in respect of the Bhopal State under which, with effect from the year 1737-38

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1. C. K. Srinivasan, *Baji Rao II, The Great Peshwa*, p. 96; Dighe, p. 130; Dr. Raghbir Singh, op. cit., p. 248; Selection from Peshwa Daftar, Vol. x, 27.
 2. Selection from Peshwa Daftar, Vol. XV, 5; XXX, 192, 211; Raghbir Singh, op. cit., p. 248.
 3. G. S. Sardesai, *A New History of the Marathas*, Vol. II, pp. 156-57., Irvine, II, p. 302., Raghbir Singh, op. cit., p. 253.
 4. Dr. Raghbir Singh, *Malwa in Transition*, pp. 254-55., Irvine, op. cit., II, p. 302.
 5. *ibid.* pp. 153 ff.
 6. V. G. Dighe, *Peshwa Baji Rao I and Maratha Expansion*, pp. 146-47.
 7. W. Irvine, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 305; Grant Duff, *History of the Marathas*, Vol. I, p. 455 ff.
 8. *Malwa in Transition*, p. 263.

Yar Muhammad Khan agreed to pay an yearly contribution of Rs. 69,414/- alongwith an additional sum of Rs. 3,000/- towards their expenses in the Mahal. The contribution for the current year (1737-38) was duly collected by the Marathas at that very time.¹ Now the Nizam marched towards Delhi where he reached in April, 1738.

In a few years' time, Yar Muhammad Khan added Pathari (now a village in the District), Sewans (modern Begamganj) and Udaipura to his petty principality.² Throughout the reign of Yar Muhammad Khan, intermittent clashes went on between him and the Marathas. Yar Muhammad later made another settlement with the Marathas. A new agreement for a period of three years was signed on January 30, 1741 A. D. between him and Balaji Baji Rao.³

Yar Muhammad Khan died in the year 1742 A. D. (1155 A. H.).⁴ He was buried in Islamnagar. He left five sons, namely, Faiz Muhammad Khan, Hayat Muhammad Khan, Sayad Muhammad Khan, Hassan Muhammad Khan, and Yasin Muhammad Khan, and four daughters.⁵

Faiz Muhammad Khan (the eldest son) succeeded his father at Islamnagar, when he was only 11 years old. His succession was not without opposition. A powerful section of the nobility was in favour of Faiz Muhammad of Sultan Muhammad Khan, uncle of Faiz Muhammad Khan, (1742-77 A. D.) whose claim was set aside in the year 1728 when Yar Muhammad Khan had succeeded in his place. Accordingly, Sultan Muhammad Khan, then about 22 years of age, was proclaimed ruler in the city of Bhopal. This situation made the war of succession inevitable.⁶

At Islamnagar, Bijay Ram, the minister on the side of young Faiz Muhammad Khan, collected an army of about 5000 men. In the fortified city of Bhopal Sultan Muhammad Khan was also getting ready. This news of war preparations reached Hulas Rai, the Amil of Chainpur-Bari (25° 13' N 78° 12') then under Bhopal State. He marched at once with his forces, and entering the Fatehgarh fort of Bhopal, pretending as a supporter of

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1. O. P. Malhotra, p. 87: Ganesh Chimnaji Vad, *Selections from Satara Rajas and Peshwa Diaries*, Vol. II, No. 202.
 2. Taj-ul-Ikbal, *Tarikh-e-Bhopal*, Tr. by H. C. Barstow, pp. 7-8; and *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 138.
 3. For details, see: Ganesh Chimnaji Vad, op. cit., Vol. III, No. 202.
 4. Taj-ul-Ikbal, p. 8.
 5. Taj-ul-Ikbal, p. 8 says 2 to 4 daughters.
 6. Raghubir Singh, op. cit., p. 294.

Sultan Muhammad, posted all his own men on the walls and seized all the gates, finally forcing Sultan Muhammad Khan to quit the city.¹ Thus, the governor of Chainpur-Bari earned the favour of Faiz Muhammad Khan.

A fierce battle between the two parties near Idgah hills in Bhopal city sealed the fate of Sultan Muhammad Khan. The latter fled first to Nawab Izzat Khan of Kurwai and then to Rahatgrah. He took possession of Rahatgarh fort and there once again began to make preparations for war. Thereafter at the request of Mamola Begum, widow of Yar Muhammad Khan, Rahatgarh, Pathari and Piklon were granted to him as his estate. It was also decided that, in future neither Sultan Muhammad nor his brother Sardar Muhammad Khan would claim to have any voice in the affairs of Bhopal. Faiz Muhammad Khan being a minor, the administration of the State began to be conducted by his step-mother Mamola Sahiba and Raja Bijai Ram, the Dewan of the State.²

The Marathas entered Malwa again in 1745 A. D. While in Bhopal region, they obtained possession of the *parganas* of Ashta, Devipura, Doraha, Ichhawar, Bhilsa, Shujalpur and Sehore. When the siege of Bhilsa was going on, through Pilaji Jadav, the Peshwa contacted Faiz Muhammad Khan and urged him to arrive at a settlement in respect of the future relationship between Peshwa and the Bhopal State. Ultimately a treaty was concluded between the two (March 2, 1745) under which Faiz Muhammad Khan had to part with nearly half of his territory. The treaty was ratified by the Peshwa on March 23, 1745. By this treaty Nawab Faiz Muhammad Khan was stripped of a few possession in the present Raisen District and a large number in the present Sehore district.³

After the treaty of 1745 A. D., the matters seem to have gone on smoothly for a few years and the Marathas did not disturb the Bhopal territory. But in the year 1754 A. D., the settlement of land with the Bhopal State was renewed by the Peshwa and the villages in the *parganas* of Sehore and Duraha assigned to Nawab Faiz Muhammad Khan in 1745 A. D., were ordered to be retained with him.⁴ About this time, the fort of Raisen was under the Kiledarship of Nawid (Nuid) Ali Khan Khwajasara,⁵ who owed allegiance to the Mughal Government at Delhi. The fort was attacked, the *Killedar* was deposed and the fort was seized. Afraid of reprisals, the

1. *ibid*; Taj-ul-Ikbal, p. 9; *ibid*, p. 23.

2. Malcolm, *op. cit*; Vol. I, pp. 358-59; Taj, pp. 9-10, 26.

3. Malcolm, *op-cit.*, I, pp. 359-60; Taj, p. 10, S. P. D. XXI, 10, *Vad, Treaties, Agreements and Sanads*, pp. 122-24.

4. Raghbir Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 303; *vad, op. cit.*, III, No. 75.

5. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, pp. 14, 115; Taj-ul-Ikbal, p. 10.

Nawab wrote to Delhi, explaining that he suspected the governor of wishing to become independent and thus had taken this step to preclude such an eventuality. The Mughal Emperor Alamgir II was satisfied with the explanation and a *farman* was issued, placing the possession of Raisen fort in the hands of the Nawab. The emperor also bestowed the title of Faiz-u-Daula on Nawab Faiz Muhammad Khan.¹

The Maratha army, while marching to fight against Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1757, reached Bhopal in March, 1757 and stayed there for four days. The Nawab treated the Maratha leaders with great hospitality during their stay at Bhopal and on requisition deputed from his army two to three thousand Pathans to join the Marathas against Ahmad Shah Abdali. Moreover, a loan was also advanced to the Maratha Commanders for the payment of his (Nawab's) army. The Nawab of Bhopal also directed his Vakeel to reach Barkhera, in Bhopal State, to help Mahipat Laxman Panse, a Maratha leader for the purpose of collecting supplies for the Maratha army in that quarter.²

In March 1760, a large Maratha army, under the command of Sada Shiv Bhau, son of Chimnaji, brother of Bajji Rao, marched towards North against Ahmad Shah Abbali. It crossed the Narmada on April 12, 1760 and reached Sehore and thence proceeded to Duraha. Here Sada Shiv Bhau summoned the Nawab to his camp to make him accompany the Maratha army to Delhi. The Nawab, however, under the advice of Mamola Begum, deputed his brother, Yasin Mohammad Khan with the message that he was unable to accompany him to Hindustan. This annoyed the Bhau greatly and he warned that he would settle the affair with this haughty Pathan on his return after driving Ahmad Shah Abdali out of India. The Bhau then marched away towards Sironj by way of Berasia. But the defeat of the Marathas and the death of Bhau in the battle of Panipat (January 14, 1761) ended all possibilities of any action against the Bhopal State.³

Since this time onwards till the death of Faiz Muhammad Khan in the year 1777 (December 12, 1777), while the District enjoyed peace from outside attack, the State was torn by internal dissensions. Hayat Muhammad Khan died childless on 12th December, 1777 A. D. and he was buried in the corner of the old Fort. He was succeeded by his brother Hayat Muhammad Khan, though not without opposition⁴. The chief amongst the contestants was Bahu Begum (Saleh Begum), the widow of Faiz Muhammad Khan. On Mamola Sahiba's advice, an

1. Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., p. 10. Malcolm, I, p. 360 f. n.

2. Selection from Peshwa Daftar, XXVII, 145, 216.

3. *Transition in Malwa*, p. 307; Taj-ul-Ikbal, pp. 10-11,

4. Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. XXVII, 1962.

arrangement was agreed to whereby Hayat Muhammad Khan was to act as the deputy to Bahu Begum, who was to exercise executive powers in all State matters. But Hayat Muhammad Khan soon flouted the decision, usurped executive powers and assumed the title of Nawab (30th June, 1778).¹

Soon, however, Hayat Muhammad Khan, who was a religious recluse, raised Faulad Khan, one of his adopted sons (chelas), to the post of Diwan. It was during the administration of Faulad Khan that Colonel Goddard made his famous march from Bengal to Bombay passing through the District *via* Sagar-Bhopal route.² The march was directed to support the British authorities at Bombay in the renewed First Anglo-Maratha War. Goddard reached Bhopal on 20th November, 1778 and stayed there for eight days, providing himself with a plentiful supply of grain.³

Goddard received all possible cooperation from the Bhopal Government. The British regarded it as a spontaneous act of generosity never to be forgotten.⁴

Mamola Begum was, from the beginning, opposed to Faulad Khan. On some pretext, therefore, he attacked the Old Fort where she was residing. He is stated to have been killed⁵ in the battle, while according to the other sources Faulad Khan was "murdered by some members of the Bhopal family."⁶ After Faulad Khan's death, Chhote Khan was elevated to the Wazir's post on 13th November, 1780 on the advice of Mamola Begum. Chhote Khan was contemporary of Mahadji Sindhia, and Ahilya Bai. He thought it therefore safe to maintain friendly relations with the Marathas.⁷

One of the notable events of his time was the Battle of Phanda, about 10 miles from Bhopal, fought between him and Sharif Muhammad Khan, a grandson of Dost Muhammad Khan on March, 1787. Sharif Muhammad Khan was instigated by Bahu Begum, who aspired to hold the executive authority. In this battle the forces of Sharif Muhammad were defeated. His son, Wazir Muhammad, then a youth, and a brother, Kamil Muhammad, alone were able to escape. Later, Wazir Muhammad lived to preserve his estate and to become the founder of the present ruling family of Bhopal.⁸

1. Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., pp. 12-13.

2. S. P. Verma, *A Study in Maratha Diplomacy*, p. 188.

3. *ibid*; G. S. Sardesai, op. cit., Vol. III, p. 69.

4. *ibid*; *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 16; Malcolm's *Memoirs*, Vol. I, pp. 297-98; Duff, II, p. 99.

5. Malcolm, *Memoirs*, Vol. I, p. 298.

6. Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., p. 14.

7. Malcolm's *Memoirs*, Vol. I, p. 310.

8. *ibid*; p. 299, Taj-ul-Ikbal, p. 16,

Chhote Khan died on the 10th January, 1795 A. D. (26 *Jamadi-ul-Akhir*, 1209 A. H.) at the age of 40 years and was buried in the fort of Fatehgarh. His son, Amir Muhammad Khan, who succeeded as Diwan, was ousted by Hayat Muhammad Khan. Amir Muhammad revolted and escaped to Nagpur. It was on his instigation that Raghuji Bhonsla captured Hoshangabad (1796 A. D.), which was part of Bhopal State. After the dismissal of Amir Muhammad Khan, Himmat Rai, the treasurer of the State, was appointed as the Diwan of the State. But during the short term of his office of one year, the affairs of the State were entirely under the control of Asmat Begum, wife of Nawab Hayat Muhammad Khan.¹ During Himmat Rai's administration, Hera and Burran, the Pindari leaders laid waste the territories of Bhopal State.² After the death of Chhote Khan, Wazir Muhammad made a come-back to Bhopal and was able to earn favour and respect from the Nawab. The Nawab even desired to elevate him to the post of Diwan but was prevented by his favourite Asmat Begum (publicly not married) and son Ghaus Muhammad Khan.³ Consequently, Mureed Muhammad Khan, grandson of Sultan Muhammad Khan,⁴ who was given the fort of Rahatgarh in the year 1742, was assigned the office of the Diwan (12th November, 1796).

With the arrival of Mureed Muhammad Khan the tract including Raisen began to face one of its worst periods ever witnessed by the people. This tract was already being ravaged by the Pindaries and freebooters and the rule of Mureed Muhammad Khan became so much oppressive that "the people used to pray with uncovered heads at mid-night for deliverance from him,⁵ and longed for his fall". Within one month of his coming to power, he appeared on his true colours. He attacked Raja Himmat Rai, confined him and his nephew (sister's son) Khiali Ram, the manager of Berasia, without any charge and kept them in jail for six weeks, till they bought off their release by paying rupees ten thousand.⁶

Mureed Muhammad Khan did not spare even Asmat Begum. On 30th December, 1797 she was attacked and murdered by Mureed Muhammad Khan.⁷ The next victims of his evil design were Ghaus Muhammad and Wazir Muhammad Khan. Wazir Muhammad Khan was able not only to foil an attempt on his life but was also able to occupy the forts of Ginnorgarh and Chainpur-Bari and the post of Chaukigarh. The old Nawab Hayat Muhammad

1. Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., p. 18; Malcolm, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 373.

2. Malcolm, op. cit. vol. I, p. 438 (1824 Edn.)

3. Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., p. 19-20; Malcolm's *Memoirs*, p. 307.

4. Malcolm, op. cit., vol. I, p. 376.

5. For details see: *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 20.

6. Malcolm, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 377; Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., p. 20-21.

7. Malcolm, op. cit., Vol. I, 398; Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., p. 21.

Khan was a helpless witness to the misdeeds of Mureed Muhammad Khan. At last he decided to invite Kole Khan of Amba Pani (40 miles from Bhopal) for help against Mureed Muhammad Khan and promised him the ministership of Bhopal.¹

Wazir Muhammad Khan also marched up from Chainpur-Bari and joined Kole Khan. Then both of them advanced together on Bhopal. To meet the challenge, Mureed Muhammad Khan sought assistance of Bala Rao Ingle, Sindhia's Governor at Sironj. The latter agreed to help on condition that the fort of Islamnagar should be surrendered to him. Mureed Muhammad Khan accompanied Bala Rao Ingle to the fort of Islamnagar, then held by Moti Begum, the daughter of the late Nawab Yar Muhammad Khan. But Moti Begum ordered Qadir Muhammad Khan, kirdar of the fort, to open fire at the enemy whereupon the latter fled away from there. The fort of Islamnagar was thus saved. Ultimately, however, the fort of Raisen was made over to him.² A fierce battle took place at Bhopal. But as Bala Rao Ingle was suddenly recalled the battle remained indecisive. While going back, the Maratha general took Mureed Muhammad Khan as prisoner and demanded compensation for the indecisive battle fought for him. Thereupon, Mureed Muhammad committed suicide by swallowing diamond dust. His memory was so much detested that "for long it was the custom for any Bhopali visiting Sironj to strike his grave with his shoe five times instead of making the prescribed prayers at the tomb."³

After Mureed Muhammad's death in 1798 the Nawab raised Wazir Muhammad Khan to the office of the minister, on which Kole Khan had to retire back in disgust to his estate at Amba Pani and on his way home plundered the district of Raisen. Wazir Muhammad soon made certain expeditions to gain the lost prestige and territory of Bhopal State. To begin with he was able to recover Raisen (1798 A. D.) alongwith a large territory on the north and the south of the Narmada.⁴ He reoccupied Hoshangabad (1803-04) with the assistance of a force sent by the Raja of Kota (Rajasthan).⁵ He soon took possession of the districts of Ashta, Sehore, Duraha and Ichhawar and levied contributions from Shujalpur, Berasia, Bhilsa and Seoni (Malwa).⁶

The growing authority of Wazir Muhammad led to differences between him and Ghaus Muhammad Khan, the son of the Nawab. A fight took place between their adherents at Bishenkhera (23°2' N and

1. Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., p. 22; *ibid.* pp. 37-38.

2. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 21.

3. Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., p. 12.

4. Malcolm, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 313 and foot-note.

5. Malhotra, op. cit., p. 176.

6. Malcolm, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 386; *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 10

77° 37' E) in Goharganj tahsil of Raisen District. As a result, Wazir Muhammad had to retire temporarily. Soon dissensions arose among the supporters of Ghaus Muhammad Khan and Wazir Muhammad.

Ghaus Muhammad Khan, being a prospective heir, was very much perturbed on seeing the possible consequences of the growing influence of the Wazir of the State. Now Ghaus Muhammad Khan entered into league with the two Pindari chiefs, Shah Muhammad Khan and Karim Khan, to accomplish his object against Wazir Muhammad Khan. When the forces of the Pindari leaders approached Bhopal, Wazir Muhammad Khan came forward from Islamnagar to oppose them. The armies met near Bhopal on the plains where now Nao Bahar garden flourishes. Wazir was defeated in the ensuing battle and was compelled to retreat from Bhopal.¹ Again in the year 1806, he sought assistance of Daulat Rao Scindia in expelling Wazir Muhammad Khan from the State, and promised him to surrender the fort of Islamnagar, besides paying four lakhs of rupees in cash, and an annual tribute of Rs. 50,000 to him.² Although Sindhia occupied Islamnagar fort (19th October, 1808), he took little interest in the affairs of Ghaus Muhammad Khan. But he was harbouring secret ambition for wresting the whole territory of Bhopal from the Nawab. In this plan the Sindhia offered half of the Bhopal territory to the Bhonsla.³ Alarmed by the movements of the Marathas, Wazir Muhammad moved to Raisen in June, 1807⁴ for the time being.

The Nagpur army, reinforced by Sindhia's army, advanced in the direction of the fort of Hoshangabad, while Sadiq Ali himself advanced towards Chainpur-Bari and occupied it. The Nagpur army, under Ganpat Rao, moved on and occupied Hoshangabad. They then marched towards Bhopal to pursue the joint plans of Sindhia and Bhonsla for the conquest and partition of the Bhopal State (October-November, 1807)⁵. Sindhia, however, carried on negotiations with Wazir Muhammad Khan, and in December, 1807 induced him to let Sindhia retain the fort of Islamnagar and in return promised to allow him to retain the possessions of all the other forts in the State.⁶

1. Malcolm, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 388.

2. Malcolm, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 316. According to *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 21, the tribute was Rs. 61,000. In fact a sum of Rs. 11,000 was distributed among Sindhia's officers by the Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan.

3. H. N. Sinha, *Selections from the Nagpur Residency Records*, Vol. II, p. 3.

4. *ibid.* p. 90.

5. N. R. R. Vol. II, No. 6, Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. V, No. 86.

6. Poona Residency correspondence, Vol. XI, No. 241.

After the death of Nawab Hayat Muhammad Khan on 6th November, 1808, Ghaus Muhammad succeeded him (23rd November, 1808), while

Wazir Muhammad was still the *de facto* ruler of the State. Another move of Ghaus Muhammad to oust Wazir Muhammad again failed. He invited Sadiq Ali, the general of

Bhonsla, to his assistance in fulfilling his designs. Sadiq Ali marched on Bhopal and Tatya Nath from Gwalior too joined him. They then encamped near Bhopal. Wazir Muhammad Khan, finding himself incapable to face this combined force of Gwalior and Nagpur, retired to Ginnor, leaving behind his family and property. Sadiq Ali and Tatya Nath then occupied the town and fort of Bhopal.

Sadiq Ali remained at Bhopal for about six weeks and then retired to Nagpur, taking with him Muiz Muhammad, the eldest son of Ghaus Muhammad Khan, as a hostage.¹

Soon after the departure of the Maratha armies, Wazir Muhammad Khan, with the assistance of the Pindaris, was able to recover the lost territories of Bhopal. He also occupied the Fatehgarh fort and expelled the Marathas from Bhopal.²

Realising his titular position, Nawab Ghaus Muhammad retired to the fort of Raisen, where he lived a quiet life until his death in 1827 A. D.³ After the retirement of Ghaus Muhammad to Raisen, Wazir Muhammad assumed the entire management of the State and diverted his attention to regaining the lost territory. For that purpose he sought the alliance of Amir (Meer) Khan Pindari. The fort of Raisen was given to Amir Khan as a safe retreat for his family,⁴ when on expedition against the Marathas and the British.

Subsequently Wazir Muhammad Khan alongwith Amir Khan Pindari moved on Chainpur-Bari in June, 1809 and summoned the Marathas to surrender it.⁵ This was refused by the Maratha troops who were holding the places. Chainpur-Bari, 10 km. west of Bareilly in Raisen District, has been a large place, its principal defence being a river which almost encircles it, and which is so dammed up as to render it unfordable throughout the year. A light skirmish took place there, but Wazir Muhammad had to move away between

1. H. N. Sinha, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 414-16; Malcolm, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 389-90; Taj, p. 28.

2. Malcolm, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 390; Taj-ul-Ikbal, p. 28.

3. Taj-ul-Ikbal, op. cit., p. 29; *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 23.

4. H. N. Sinha, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 116.

5. *ibid.*, p. 92.

the villages of Bamhani and Chownepara on the northern bank of the Narmada.¹ Some two to three thousands of Maratha troops only were later left at Chainpur for its defence.²

Ultimately, Wazir Muhammad was able to recover possession of Chainpur Bari and Chowkigarh (22 km. north-west of Bareilly) sometime before January, 1810.³ Wazir Muhammad Khan acted in concert with Amir Khan and the Pindari bands plundered Berar. Having occupied Chainpur-Bari and Chowkigarh, Wazir Muhammad left his brother Muhammad Karim at Chainpur Bari with a body of Pindaris and stationed himself at Raisen.⁴

In view of the active support and assistance afforded by the Nawab of Bhopal to Amir Khan, when the latter had placed himself in a condition of hostility towards them, the British Government demanded unconditional surrender of whatever places belonging to the Bhonsla were occupied by Wazir Muhammad in concert with Amir Khan.⁵ The British desire was conveyed on 31st January, 1810 to Wazir Muhammad who complied immediately by sending two papers of orders addressed to his principal officers at Chainpur² Bari and Chowkigarh, directing them to restore the occupied territory as desired by the British.⁶

Before the actual transfer, Wazir Muhammad desired a guarantee of protection from the British against the Bhonsla.⁷ But the Company's Government stated that "The Maharaja (Bhonsla) is master in his own dominions and the British Government has no right to control his proceedings".⁸ Upon this Wazir Muhammad secretly resolved not to restore the places unless some arrangement suitable to his interests was made. The *killedar* of Chowkigarh deferred the surrender of the fort on some pretext or the other.⁹ The disagreements continued until they reached a climax. This resulted into an attack on Bhopal by the Sindhia in March, 1812. Later the forces of the Sindhia and the Bhonsla combined in the attack. The siege of Bhopal commenced in October, 1812 and lasted for about 9 months.¹⁰ During the siege several encounters took place between the two armies at the various gates of the city. Ultimately, Wazir Muhammad was successful in maintaining his principality. Again in the beginning of September, 1814, Jean Baptiste, Sindhia's general,

1. *ibid.*

2. *ibid.* p. 108.

3. *ibid.* p. 130.

4. *ibid.* p. 135.

5. *ibid.* p. 25.

6. *ibid.* pp. 140-41.

7. *ibid.* p. 152.

8. *ibid.* p. 41.

9. *ibid.* p. 144.

10. Taj-ul-Ikbal, *op. cit.*, p. 31; Malcolm, *op. cit.*, Vol. 1, p. 333.

who had encamped at Islamnagar, moved towards Ashta. Jaswant Rao Bhaur, another general of Sindhia, was encamped at Ilirangaon with his forces. The two generals held a meeting at Daulatpur to chalk out the plans of attack on Bhopal, but nothing could finally be decided and the two returned to their respective camps.¹

Wazir Muhammad Khan, out of fears from the Sindhia, Bhonsla and the Pindaris, constantly appealed for the British protection since 1805 A. D. He wrote letters and despatched Vakils off and on to the British authorities, but ultimately the British alliance with Bhopal was frustrated on account of Wazir Muhammad Khan's duplicity, selfishness and evasion of his obligations.² All these years he, however, was able to maintain a show of friendliness with the British, although no formal alliance could be concluded during his life time.

Meanwhile, Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who, though sunk into obscurity, was continuing to live at Raisen with the title of Nawab. Wazir Muhammad died on 17th March, 1816 (16 *Rabi-ul-Akhir* 1231 A. H.) and was succeeded by his second son Nazar Muhammad Khan (20th March, 1816).³ Ghaus Muhammad, who not only did not oppose the installation of Nazar Muhammad Khan on *Masnad* but instead gave his daughter Gohar Begum in marriage to him.⁴ Gohar Begum later became famous as Qudsia Begum.

Soon after Wazir Muhammad Khan's death, the Pindaris again became active and began to plunder the Bhopal State territories alongwith the adjoining districts of Sindhia and Bhonsla. Nazar Muhammad Khan was quite unable to expel the Pindaris from his territory. Hence he sought the protection of the British Government and their active cooperation in expelling these intruders from his territory.⁵

Nazar Muhammad's first efforts were, therefore, directed to the favourite object of his father's life, a treaty of peace with the British Government. The campaign of 1817 A. D. against the Pindaris made the British to effect an engagement with the State of Bhopal. To test the sincerity of the Nawab, the British emphasized that a zealous co-operation of Bhopal troops and a free

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1. Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. V, No. 225; Foreign Secret Consultations, 29th December, 1814, No. 53.
 2. Poona Residency Correspondence, Vol. XIV, Letter No. 221.
 3. Foreign Department Political Consultations, No. 72, January 1, 1820.
 4. Malcolm, op. cit., p. 337.
 5. Foreign Political Consultation, 11th January, 1817, No. 1.

passage for the British army against the Pindaris would be considered a matter of sincere and faithful attachment to the East India Company's Government.¹ Accordingly, Nazar Muhammad assisted the British with an auxiliary force of some hundreds of horse and foot² in the campaign against the Pindaris in Malwa. Having observed the sincerity and loyalty of the Ruling Chief of Bhopal, the British Government concluded a treaty with Nazar Muhammad Khan at Raisen on 26th February, 1818 which was ratified by the Governor-General on 8th March, 1818.³

According to the Treaty of Raisen, the Company Government guaranteed the protection of Bhopal State from enemies and acknowledged that the Nawab and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of Bhopal. In addition, according to the 10th Article of the Treaty, the five *Mahals* of Ashta, Ichhawar, Sehore, Doraha and Devipura (Ahmadpur) were also given to the Nawab in perpetuity.⁴ With the addition of the territories, the revenue of the State increased from Rs. one lakh to about 15 lakhs⁵. The fort and town of Islamnagar, which were once handed over to the Sindhia by the then Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan in the year 1806, were also restored to the ruler of Bhopal. The possession of Islamnagar fort was taken over by Nazar Muhammad Khan with great pomp and ceremony on 2nd March, 1819.⁶ Subsequently, a Political Agent of the British Government was stationed at Sehore.

The Treaty of Raisen, thus, established the cause of the family of Wazir Muhammad Khan, and the political claims of and relations with the family of Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan were set aside. In course of time Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan sank in obscurity. After his death in 1827, none of his sons were even addressed as the Nawab.

Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed on 11 November 1819 at Islamnagar where he had gone for a hunt. He was succeeded first by his nephew, Munir Muhammad Khan, and, later by Jahangir Muhammad Khan, younger brother of Munir Muhammad. As was agreed Nazar Muhammad Khan's daughter Sikandar Begum was married to Jahangir Muhammad Khan on 18 April, 1835.⁷

Following the conclusion of the Treaty of Raisen, the relations between the Bhopal Government and the British Government became more cordial. The

1. Bengal Secret Consultation, File No. 28, Nov. 21, 1817.

2. *ibid*; Taj ul-Ikbal, op. cit., p. 40.

3. Aitchison, *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. IV, p. 298.

4. *ibid*.

5. A. Vadelu, *The Ruling Chiefs, Nobles and Zamindars of India*, p. 85.

6. Foreign Department Political Consultations, 8th April 1819, No. 79.

7. Aitchison, op. cit., p. 284.

succeeding Nawabs also maintained very cordial relations with the British Government so much so that, when the exigency arose due to the Bundela Rising in the year 1842-43, the then Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan proceeded in person to capture and destroy the rebels in the vicinity of Deori.¹

After the death of Jahangir Muhammad Khan on 9 December, 1844 at an young age of 27 years, his daughter Shah Jahan Begum, aged 7 years, was proclaimed the Chief of the State under the Regency of her mother, Sikandar Begum. It was during her Regency that the opportunity of testing the friendship between the two governments arose again during the Great Revolt of 1857.

The Great Revolt

The people of Bhopal State did not remain unaffected for long by the news of the uprising in the greater part of northern India. The then Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Robert Hamilton informed the Secretary to the Government of India that the people of the State were in sympathy with Bahadur Shah and Nana Sahib Peshwa. It was also observed that there existed much anti-Christian and anti-British feeling even amongst the nobility of Bhopal.² In the meanwhile the troops at Sehore mutinied³ and later fought under the banner of Nana Sahib.⁴

At such a critical moment for the British, Sikandar Begum showed unflinching loyalty to them. Disregarding the wishes of her mother, *Maulvis* and the nobility, Sikandar Begum provided shelter to the British officers, supplied grain and forage and even detachments for the suppression of revolt in Sagar and Bundelkhand.

Much before the Bhopal contingent mutinied Fazil Muhammad Khan and Adil Muhammad Khan, in Silwani tahsil of Raisen District the *jagirdars* of Ambapani were endeavouring for the success of the Great Revolt. By 8 July, 1857 Fazil Muhammad Khan and Adil Muhammad Khan had already planned to plunder Sehore or atleast capture the four guns placed around the officer's bungalow at Sehore at an earliest opportunity. For this purpose the followers of both the brothers started conspiring with the troopers of Sehore.⁵ Fearing the revolt, Major Richards, the Political Agent of Sehore, with 20 Europeans left Sehore.

1. *ibid.*, p. 287.

2. K. L. Shrivastava, *The Revolt of 1875 in Central India Malwa*, p. 41.

3. Bhopal Administration Report, 1912-13, p. 4; Parliamentary Papers "Re" Mutiny, 1857-58, Vol. IV, Further Papers, No. 4, p. 223.

4. K. L. Shrivastava, *op. cit.*, p. 153.

5. Extracts from the Mutiny Records, National Archives, Bhopal, File No. 1-b p. 87.

On 18 July, 1857, it was known that Adil Muhammad Khan had recruited 250 Jawans and was continuing recruitment in preparation for the revolt against the existing rule.¹ In this connection, they sent to Bhopal two persons who asked the State servants in the army to give up their services and join Mian Saheb, i. e., Fazil Muhammad Khan who would give Rs. 30/- as monthly salary to the mounted and Rs. 6/- per month per head to the foot soldiers.

The efforts of these brothers were successful, as stated before, with the mutiny at Schore on 5 August, 1857, when the Contingent troops took possession of the Schore Cantonment, plundered bungalows, the post-office and the church. And also the Risallar of Schore Cavalry openly revolted on 6 August, and captured four guns.

Shortly after this, Fazil Muhammad Khan planned an attack on the Garhi-Ambapani. In this attempt he was squarely successful and Garhi Ambapani fell in his hands.² Following this success, Fazil Muhammad and Adil Muhammad became so bold that they planned to capture Pathari. On 9th Safar, 1274 A. H, i. e. 29 September 1857, Adil Muhammad Khan reached Chandrapur village with about 300 men, with the intention of attacking Nawab Haidar Muhammad Khan of Pathari. The Nawab of Pathari faced the invaders with a force of 200 soldiers. In the fight half a dozen men on both sides were killed, and the Nawab fled away. Two or three villages were then plundered by Fazil Muhammad Khan, and chasing the fugitives he reached Pathari. Having entered the Garhi of Pathari, Fazil Muhammad set up a *thana* there.⁴

After looting Pathari and arresting Nawab Haidar Muhammad Khan Pathariwala, Fazil Muhammad Khan was reported commenting, "Fall of Pathari is a satisfaction. Now, there is Senwas, today or tomorrow it will be Seen."⁵ The plan of attacking Senwas, however, could not materialize, since Fazil Muhammad was short of funds. When the force demanded their salary, they were told to plunder Senwas. So the men dispersed and went into the mountain range about Senwas.⁶

From July 1857 to November 1857 the rebels had an upper hand in the tract. The Begum of Bhopal did her best to suppress the rebellion and

1. *ibid.* File No. 33/a, p. 15.

2. *ibid.* File No. 1/c, p. 115.

3. *ibid.* File No. 32, p. 15.

4. *ibid.* File No. 32-b, p. 127.

5. *ibid.* p. 133. Senwas is presently called Begumganj.

6. *ibid.* File No. 33/c, p. 215.

tendered all possible help to the British Government. Ambapani, the *jagir* of Fazil Muhammad and Adil Muhammad, was confiscated and a *Naiib Bukshi* was posted there.¹ But this did not deter the spirit of rebellion.

In December 1857, Hugh Rose assumed the command to suppress the rebellion. Reaching Sehere on 15 January, 1858 he sentenced one hundred and forty-nine rebels to be shot by musketry.² Hugh Rose left Sehere on the following day for Rahatgarh. The followers of Fazil Muhammad tried to resist the progress. But by 28 January, 1858 Rahatgarh was besieged. Nawab Fazil Muhammad Khan tried to escape but was taken prisoner. He was at once hanged at the gateway of the Fort of Rahatgarh.³ But Adil Muhammad with a number of his followers still remained to give tough time to the British. He joined Tatya Tope and reached Jhansi on April, 1858 to relieve the besieged fort alongwith Rani Laxmi Bai.⁴ By opening a severe fire on the British forces they made the position of Hugh Rose very critical.⁵ Tatya Tope was forced to retreat. Thereafter, facing many reverses, various isolated bands of rebels hovered in and around the Bhopal Agency.⁶

Adil Muhammad Khan, with his force of about 500 men was stationed near Sironj in September, 1858. The number increased to 1600 in November, 1858.⁷ and Adil Muhammad Khan traversed southwards. On the night of 21 April, 1859 Adil Muhammad Khan, with a few followers, passed from the Narmada towards the north of this District. On 29 April, 1859, the *Naiib Bakshi* of Bhopal, with a body of 100 horse and foot, encountered the rebels under Adil Muhammad Khan and Amanat Khan. The rebels were defeated with a loss of 19 killed and many wounded,⁸ but the leaders escaped and soon got reinforced.

On 15 May, 1859 Adil Muhammad Khan captured the fort of Pipria. Consequently, on 18 May a British detachment accompanied the *Subah* of Isagarh from Sironj to Sanchi and attacked Adil Muhammad Khan. Some of his followers were killed or captured, but Adil Muhammad Khan again managed to escape.⁹

1. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 31; K. L. Shrivastava, op. cit., p. 199.

2. Thomas Lowe, *The Indian Rebellion of 1857 and 1858*, pp. 165-66.

3. K. L. Shrivastava, op. cit., p. 184.

4. *ibid.* p. 187.

5. *ibid.*

6. V. D. Savarkar, *The Indian War of Independence*, p. 523.

7. K. L. Shrivastava, op. cit., p. 195.

8. *ibid.* p. 196.

9. *ibid.*

By the last week of June, 1859 serious efforts were made by the British forces to attack parties of rebels under Adil Muhammad Khan but in vain. Then Lieutenant F. Roome, commanding Basoda Field Force, sent a copy of British terms to Adil Muhammad Khan and Bukshi Amanat Khan.¹ Adil Muhammad Khan ordered that the hands of the British messengers should be cut off. But, by jumping off their horses and running in the jungle the messengers managed to escape.² Adil Muhammad Khan was later attacked by the British forces killing over 100 of his men. However, the hilly tract of the country and thick forests between the Betwa river and the Sagar frontier provided the rebels with suitable places to hide and seek shelter.³

On 7 July, 1859 Adil Muhammad, with his 500 followers, was again found in the neighbourhood of the District but could not be caught. On 16 July, 1859 he was attacked by the *Naib-Bukshi* of Ambapani. A lot of booty was consequently captured⁴. At the end of September 1859, the whole of the remnants of Adil Muhammad surrendered to Captain Roome. But Adil Muhammad escaped again. Consequently, the Political Agent, Bhopal declared a reward of rupees two thousand to any man who could effect his arrest.⁵ But all in vain. Adil Muhammad, later joined Rao Sahib and shared his fate elsewhere.

On the reestablishment of the British authority, the 'loyal' service of Sikandar Begum received much appreciation from the British Government. Not a single European was killed in the Bhopal State territory, including Raisen, during the Revolt.⁶ The British officers admitted that no Chief in the length and breadth of India proved a more staunch ally than the ruler of Bhopal.⁷

On 7 January, 1861 a *darbar* was arranged by Viceroy Canning, the Viceroy of India at Jabalpur in which Sikandar Begum was also specially invited. In the *darbar* the Begum was presented with a *sanad* conferring on her the *pargana* of Berasia which was under the Dhar State as a reward for her loyal services rendered to the British during the Great Revolt.⁸

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1. File No. 1817, letter dated 25 June 1859 from Lieut. F. Roome, Commanding Basoda Field Force to the Political Agent, Bhopal.
 2. *ibid.*
 3. K. L. Shrivastava; *op. cit.*, p. 198.
 4. *ibid.*, pp. 199-200.
 5. *ibid.* p. 200
 6. *ibid.* p. 225.
 7. Bhopal Administration Report, 1912-13, p. 4.
 8. Taj-ul-Ikbal, *op. cit.*, p. 76.

Raisen being a part and parcel of the erstwhile Bhopal State until the Reorganization of States in 1956, shared mostly the same fate which Sehore district fared and hence the history remains more or less identical with that of Sehore. Sikandar Begum died on 30 October 1868 at the age of 51 years. Shah Jahan Begum then assumed the administration on 16 November, 1868. The Begum carried out many improvements including a plane table survey of the State for revenue purposes, which replaced the old *jarib* survey made in her mother's time.

On Shah Jahan Begum's death on 16 June, 1901 she was succeeded by her daughter Sultan Jahan Begum. The Begum Sultan Jahan was fond of travel. She used to take frequent tours around her State and personally heard the subjects.¹ The Begum had three sons, Nawab Muhammad Nasurullah Khan, Colonel Ubaidullah Khan and Muhammad Hamidullah Khan. The present Obaidullaganj in the District is said to have derived its name from Nawab Obaidullah Khan. Obaidullah Khan was responsible for the efficient management of the Bhopal army. The army at that time consisted of Regulars, Irregulars, and the Imperial Service Cavalry, and numbered 1878 of all ranks with a military band and all were maintained at a cost of Rs. five lakhs.²

Obaidullah Khan expired on 24 March, 1924, and Nawab Muhammad Nasrulla Khan the eldest son, also expired on 2 September, 1924. Consequently, Begum Sultan Jahan moved for the recognition of her only surviving son Hamidullah Khan, as heir-apparent and abdicated on 19 May, 1926 in favour of the heir-apparent. Accordingly, Hamidullah Khan ascended the *masnad* on 9 June, 1926. Thus, after a century of female rule the administration passed into the hands of the opposite sex.³

In the same year, Hamidullah Khan was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. In that capacity he visited London in connection with the deliberations of the Indian States Committee.⁴ Inspired and influenced by the mass awakening in the neighbouring British administered territories, discontent among a section of the community was brewing gradually, and was seeking for an outlet. In the Government of India Act of 1935 there were certain provisions relating to modes of election to the Federal legislatures, which assumed a communal aspect in Bhopal

1. A Vadivelu, op. cit., p. 88.

2. ibid. p. 94.

3. Mohammad Amin Zuberi, *Asr-i-Jabid*, p. 17.

4. Bhopal State, A Quinquennial Review of its Administration upto 30th September, 1928, p. 5.

when the Hindu Maha Sabha of Bhopal announced a conference of the Hindus in May, 1937. The meeting in question was banned, which led to the campaign of Civil Disobedience Movement by the Sabha workers. In this attempt about six persons were arrested, tried and imprisoned.¹ Bhagwan Das Rathj, one of the 6 prisoners, died due to ill-treatment meted out to him inside the jail. Upon this, the All India States People's Conference passed a resolution in August, 1937 condemning curbs on the civil liberties of the people.²

The resentment gave birth to the Rajya Praja Mandal in the State in 1938. A meeting was invited by Maulana Abusaid Bazmi, and Shakir Ali Khan of Bhopal was elected its founder President and Chatur Narayan Malviya as its Secretary. The Mandal aimed at the establishment of a responsible government in the State.

The State People's Conference continued struggle for responsible government even after India was declared Independent on 15 August, 1947. Subsequently the State People's Conference sponsored the Merger Movement. The Merger Movement was started from Bareli village in Raisen District. The first person to be arrested was Ratanlal Nahar. The Movement was so powerful at Bareli that the police resorted to lathi charge at a number of places, while at one place it opened fire, which resulted in the death of a few persons and many more were injured. Subsequently Bhopal State was integrated with the Country as a part C State on the 30th April, 1949.

With the reorganization of the new State of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, Raisen became a District under Bhopal Division.

1. *ibid.* pp. 7-8.

2. *Madhya Pradesh Aur Gandhiji.* p. 105.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

With an area of 8,395.0 sq. km. and population 553,026, according to Census 1971, the present Raisen District roughly corresponds to the *Nizamat-i-Mashriq* of the erstwhile Bhopal State, carved out in the twenties. Between 1951 and 1961, 11 villages of Raisen District with an area of 13,565 acres or 21.2 sq. miles, being enclaves, were transferred to Vidisha district of the erstwhile Madhya Bharat integrating unit in implementation of the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1951. Since then there was no transfer of territory from or to the District. However, as during the earlier decade (1941-51), the internal constitution of the District had undergone a change, its tahsil-wise structure assumed the present form.

In Census 1961, with a population of 4,11,426 persons on a land area of 8,489.1 sq. km. the District lost by many places in ranking, being the third least populous district in the State, containing 1.27 per cent of the State's population. Panna and Datia were the only districts having smaller population than Raisen. In area-ranking, it receded to twenty-fourth position with 1.93 per cent of the State's area in 1961. Raipur and Bilaspur, the most populous districts in the State, had each almost five times as many inhabitants as Raisen, while in its turn Raisen was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as populous in 1961 as Datia, the least populated district in the State.

Having an average density of 126 persons per sq. mile against 192 in case of the State as a whole in 1961, Raisen District had a per capita land area of 5.1 acres, which compare favourably with a much smaller per capita land area of 3.4 acres in the State as a whole. *Prima facie*, it would thus seem that Raisen District has lesser population pressure on land and was the third least densely populated tract in the State, Surguja (122) and Bastar (77) being the other two districts in 1961.

Urban component in the District population was 5.3 per cent, while the rest of the population of the District lived in its 1,540 villages in 1961. These included 139 or 9 per cent uninhabited villages also.

Distribution of the District population among its seven tahsils was slightly more uneven with the most populous Bareli containing 22.5 per cent and the least populous Gairatganj containing 9.2 per cent in 1961. The proportion of population of other tahsils then was Udaipura (15.7 per cent), Goharganj (14.0 per cent), Begamganj (12.7 per cent), Silwani (11.5 per cent) and Raisen (14.4 per cent). The tahsil-wise break-up of population and area is shown in the following Table:-

Table No. III—1

Area and Population, 1961 and 1971

Tahsil	Area in sq. km.		Population 1961	Population, 1971		
	1971	1961		Males	Females	Total
Raisen	1291.2	1,360.2	59,419	45,626	40,286	85,912
Gairatganj	789.1	920.1	37,884	29,528	25,814	55,342
Begamganj	882.2	912.0	52,077	36,690	32,475	69,165
Goharganj	1478.9	1,769.4	57,591	41,965	37,958	79,923
Bareli	1357.7	1,422.0	92,660	63,607	57,311	120,918
Silwani	1044.3	1,268.5	47,349	32,868	30,278	63,146
Udaipura	775.7	816.9	64,446	40,728	37,892	78,620
Total :	7,619.1 (8,395.0)	8,489.1 (8,474.0)	411,426	291,012	262,014	553,026

Source : Census Reports, 1961 and 1971.

Note :—1. Bracketed area figures represent the area according to Surveyor-General of India. The difference between the area figures of the Agency with that of the State Survey Department was + 2.90 per cent in 1971.

2. Tahsil area figures are according to the State Survey Department.

Rural area comprising 1,540 villages, extending over an area of 8,476.3 sq. km. contained 3,89,588 persons, leaving the rest 21,838 in the urban area extending over an area of 12.8 sq. km. in 1961. Its population then lived in 82,591 houses, of which 78,757 were in rural and 3,834 in urban areas. Thus one 'census-house' accommodated 5.22 persons on an average. Urban areas appear to be more congested with 5.69 persons per 'census-house', while in rural the average receded to 4.94 persons per 'census-house' in 1961.

Proportion of Sex

Lying between the highest value of 1,037 (females per 1000 males) in Raipur district on the eastern border of the State and lowest in northern

Morena district (839) in 1961, Raisen District lies on the southern extremity of a region of low sex-ratio. With 907 females per 1000 males as against 953 in the State as a whole, the sex-ratio in the District was not uniformly distributed, and showed sizeable variation among the tahsils. Against the highest (940) in the south-eastern tahsil Udaipura with almost an equal value (938) in Silwani Tahsil, its northern neighbour, the sex-ratio showed lesser value in western and northern tahsils. Gairatganj (881) and Raisen Tahsil (880) had the lowest sex-ratio in the District, while Begamganj and Goharganj had 888 and 890, respectively in 1961. These values were nearer to the values for sex-ratio prevailing then in the neighbouring Sehore and Vidisha districts.

Sex-Ratio Variation

Compared with the Census, Raisen Tahsil, Gairatganj Tahsil and Begamganj Tahsil witnessed the widening of imbalance between the sexes, in each of which case the sex-ratio declined from 913 to 880 in case of Raisen, the District headquarters; from 890 to 881 in Gairatganj and from 917 to 888 in Begamganj Tahsil in 1961. In respect of other tahsils, there was not much noticeable variation. The decline in the ratio was more steep in cases where there was urban population, such as in case of Raisen and Gairatganj tahsils, a trait which is a matter of common observation. This imbalance mainly arises from the migration factor which in the beginning is confined to males, and usually there is considerable time-lag before their female folk join them.

The sex-ratio variation since the beginning of the century, except for a slight change for the decade 1921-31, shows a trend of persistently increasing masculinity, (or decreasing sex-ratio) which is clearly revealed in the following Table:--

Table No. III—2

Sex Ratio, 1901-71

Year	Population			Sex-Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 males)		
	Persons	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	295,219	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1911	3,20,640	160,909	159,731	993	993	995
1921	301,575	154,535	147,040	951	950	998
1931	296,365	151,847	144,518	952	950	1,014
1941	310,369	160,561	149,808	933	933	938
1951	315,358	164,807	150,551	913	913	927
1961	411,426	215,709	195,717	907	910	854
1971	533,026	291,012	262,014	900	902	865

Source : Census Reports, 1961 and 1971.

The decade 1911-21 is remembered in the history of the nation for the fulminating influenza epidemic, which decimated a very large number of villages, and for World War I. The steep decline of females rather than males during the decade confirms the observation that the incidence of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 was more severe on females than on males. The relatively greater feminine loss in the District than in the State as a whole is evident from the fact that while the former lost 6 per cent of its population, the latter lost only 1.4 per cent. Though there was further loss both in male and female population during 1921-31, the sex-ratio more or less remained undisturbed. The under sex-ratio, however, showed all time spurt to 1014 in 1921-31, registering a deficit of males during this decade. The peculiar behaviour of sex-ratio in urban area contrary to the established norms described, earlier, exhorts one to delve into its reason, though difficult to be stated precisely. In the backdrop of 1.7 per cent decrease in general and 1.96 per cent decrease in rural population, contrary to urban increase of 8.5 per cent, migration of both the sexes to urban area, more so the females, seems to have played important part during this decade. Short of famine, the condition of crop all along the decade was not satisfactory¹. In the following decade (1931-41) the earlier trend reasserted itself and witnessed a sudden spurt in masculinity in the District accompanied by a drop of 19 per mile in the sex-ratio.

The next two decades, 1941-51 and 1951-61 could not arrest the trend of declining sex-ratio and during this period the same declined to 913 in the former and 907 in the latter decade. In the backdrop of low rate of increase in general population, the steep decline in sex-ratio in 1941-51 decade is attributable in a general way to "a greater female than male mortality and perhaps to the waves of immigration and emigration that swept the country after partition, the balance being in favour of males".² In the year 1971, the sex-ratio dropped further down to 900. However, in urban area it rose from 854 in 1961 to 865 in 1971.

Growth of Population

The first enumeration of the erstwhile Bhopal State was made in 1881, when 9,54,901 persons were recorded. Created sometime in the 'twenties, Raisen District roughly corresponded with the *Nizamat-i-Mashriq* and had an estimated population of 2,95,219 in the year 1901. It is one of the few districts in Madhya Pradesh which have recorded very low population growth during the six decades 1901-61. The total increase in population in the District during this period amounted to 39.4 per cent against 92 per cent in the State as a whole. During the first half (1901-31) of this period, population

1. Bhopal State Census Report, 1931.

2. Raisen District Census Hand Book. 1961, p. Lvi.

in Raisen District particularly grew by a paltry 0.4 per cent against 26.7 per cent in the State as a whole. In fact, during the two decades 1911-21 and 1921-31, Raisen had suffered losses in population, while its growth in the first decade was much smaller. However, the growth during the decades 1951-61, and 1961-71 was more than that of the State and the growth during 1901-71 period was 87.33 per cent.

Variation in population in Raisen District during the 70 years' period (1901-71) is presented in the following Table:

Table No. III—3

Percentage Decade Variation of Population, 1901-71

Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation
1901	295,219	...	...
1911	320,640	+ 25,421	+8.61
1921	301,575	- 19,065	- 5.95
1931	296,365	- 5,210	- 1.73
1941	310,369	+ 14,004	+ 4.73
1951	315,358	+ 4,989	+ 1.61
1961	411,426	+ 96,068	+30.46
1971	533,026	+121,600	+34.42

Source : Census Reports, 1961 and 1971.

The opening decade (1901-11) witnessed a modest increase of 8.6 per cent in the District population which was almost entirely due to natural increase, there having been 'no artificial stimulants to increase the population such as the extension of irrigation works, industrial development or the like'. It was considered almost entirely a rebound after the famine of 1899-1900 and plague which accounted for 2,725 deaths in the State during the decade. The increase was expected to be of still higher order but for the emigration to which Raisen had its own share in the State loss of 36,458 as a whole out of which number the migration to Central India States accounted for 27,102. The emigration was due to a return to normal conditions, as the severe famine of 1900 caused considerable immigration from contiguous areas of Gwalior, Indore, Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh, Khilchipur and Dewas States, from which immigrants afterwards returned home.

1. Bhopal State Census Report, 1911, p. 5.

The following decade (1911-1921) witnessed a fall of nearly 6 per cent in the population of the District, mainly due to visitation of, as in Dark Decade of 1911-21 other parts of the country, the fulminating influenza epidemic of 1918-19. Hardly had the sufferings of 1900 famine forgotten, the District population found itself under the grip of repeated waves of plague, intercepted by bad harvest, and to crown them all, the influenza epidemic in October 1918, which spread like wild fire, crippling the masses for sometime to come. All possible aid was rendered but it meant little in the face of such a scourge. The deaths from this were said to be over 50,000 in the State and Raisen had its own share for which separate figures are not available.

Consequently the District population declined to 3,01,575 from 3,20,640, a loss of 19,065 persons during the decade. It seems that the female population was adversely affected on account of the epidemic, which is clear from the steep decline of 6 per cent in their population against 1.4 per cent in the State as a whole. Similarly, the District too suffered through migration. It is estimated that the State lost by emigration about 71,370 persons against 68,219 immigrants. The migration link of *Nizamat-i-Mashriq*, corresponding to present Raisen District, seems to be strong with Indore, Narsinghgarh, Panna and Rajgarh among the Central Indian States, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar among the British territories and Gwalior State and Rajputana States among the others.

Contrary to the trend of population growth in most of the districts of Madhya Pradesh in general and Sehore, the neighbouring district, in particular, the District population suffered a loss of Decade of 1921-1931 5,210 persons or 1.73 per cent during this decade (1921-31).

With the reconstitution of two administrative units out of four existing in Bhopal State during this decade, viz., *Nizamat-i-Maghrib* and *Nizamat-i-Mashriq*, and 21 tahsils, the area of the latter which roughly corresponded with the present Raisen District increased by 2,090.03 sq. miles. Thus the area increased to 3,681.42 sq. miles and the population to 3,42,425¹ in 1931. The *Nizamat* in this decade recorded a density of 93 persons per sq. mile. Recording a population of 296,365 in 1931,² thereby incurring a decline of 1.7 per cent, the unsatisfactory crop conditions were not wholly favourable for a normal and natural population growth. The depleted female folk could not overcome the massive onslaughts of the influenza epidemic of the 'twenties, and thus emigration to the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Central India States, which had increased considerably since 1921, had a full hand in depressing the population growth in Raisen District.

1. Unadjusted population figure.

1. As adjusted according to 1961 jurisdictions.

The pattern of migration in general shows a preponderance of females among the immigrants from contiguous parts, as well as among the emigrants to Central India States, indicating a casual type of migration. Migration in Central Provinces mostly confined itself to the neighbouring districts of Sagar, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Narsimhapur, suggesting that it was mostly on account of marriage purposes. Migration link with United Provinces during this period was of permanent nature, though very insignificant, and with Gwalior State and Rajputana, that of casual nature. Chief among the districts of Gwalior State were Vidisha, Shajapur and Ujjain, and Tonk State in Rajputana with which Bhopal State had regular migration links.

The following decade 1931-41, again witnessed a low population growth in comparison with Sehore (9 per cent) and registered an increase of 4.73 per cent. In matters of growth, it resembled the south-
 Decade of ern districts of Hoshangabad and Betul, where the population
 Steady Growth growth during the said period was 0.16 per cent and 7.90 per
 (1931-41) cent, respectively. Recording a population of 310,369, (males
 1,60,561, females 149,808), the decade, however, laid the basis
 for a steady though slow growth henceforth.

Recording a population of 315,358 in 1951, the decade saw momentous changes though this neglected district remained by and large undisturbed.

Recording a still lower growth in population (1.6 per cent) in
 Decade comparison with the neighbouring Sehore (11.2 per cent) it
 1941-51 seems that the factors affecting the growth rate since 1911-21
 decade continued to dominate the growth pattern. Analysing
 the low-growth in Madhya Pradesh State as a whole during this period it was remarked that the depletion of women in the main fertility period 25-35 by the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 (because on the one hand the effect of epidemic was more on persons at the two extremes of life, and on the other, it mauled the weaker sex more than the males) coupled with the fact that it lies in the block characterized as an emigration area,¹ was mainly responsible for the same. It may be recalled that Raisen District had lost more heavily in the epidemic, and consequently the effect of the same in the form of reduced birth rate was more pronounced in its case than in the State as a whole. It may be noted that the southern neighbouring districts of Raisen, namely, Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur too experienced the same fate during 1931-51 period.

Emerging from a long and deep slumber, the District rose to its full stature during the decade 1951-61, usually characterized as 'flying fifties,' in

1. Census of India, 1951, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal, Pt. I-A, p. 13.

the demographic history of the State. Recording an unparalleled 'Flying' Decade led growth (30.46 per cent) in its population, as the fourth (1951-61) biggest of the districts of the State, first three being Jhabua (34.42 per cent), East Nimar (30.88 per cent) and West Nimar (30.55 per cent), Raisen District recorded a population of 4,11,426 persons in 1961. Almost equally divided in all its tahsils, Raisen, the headquarters of the District, rose by far the most, i.e., by 35.9 per cent, Gairatganj, Silwani and Bareli tahsils standing close with 34.1 per cent, 33.6 per cent and 31.6 per cent, respectively. Udaipura, Begamganj and Goharganj tahsils trailed with 28.6 per cent, 25.8 per cent and 25.7 per cent, respectively in this decade (1951-61).

The effective curbs on, or even elimination of such scourges as plague, malaria, cholera, influenza, etc., and the near elimination of famines, menacing the population growth during the first fifty years of Census history, and also the migration factor do not adequately explain the sudden explosion of population in Raisen District during the decade ending 1961. Known for the inaccuracies and inadequacies of registration of vital statistics, the births (85,503) and deaths (40,509), giving a natural increase of 44,994, leave a huge unexplained gap of 51,074 in computed and actual population in 1961. Keeping some margin for migration, the gap certainly pointed towards sizeable under-registration, "The birth-rate, estimated the number of children aged 'O' at the time of enumeration (which is an estimate too much on the low side because it does not take note of (i) children born and dying during one year and (ii) migration) comes to nearly 40 per thousand, against the official birth-rate of 4.58 in 1961. The true birth-rate is higher than 40 per thousand".¹

The decade variation of 121,600 in 1961-71 has been the highest so far since the beginning of the current century. The change in percentage decade-variation was from +30.46 in 1951-61 to +34.42 in 1961-71 decade.

Mobility of Population

The other factor influencing the population growth, viz., migration till now inflicted losses on the population in Raisen, for reasons explained in earlier pages. Owing to lack of emigration figures, the net result of migration could not be arrived at for 1951-61 decade. Lack of industrialization and urbanization of Raisen has always discouraged the immigration of permanent nature. However, casual nature of immigrating link cannot be denied with adjoining districts of the State. The following Table shows the magnitude and direction of the same according to Census 1961.

1. Raisen District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. ixv.

Table No. III—4
Immigration, 1961

Place where Born	Immigration enumerated in the District		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Born in other Districts of the State	53,066	48,477	4,589
(a) Contiguous Districts	42,838	38,861	3,977
Hoshangabad	11,302	10,825	477
Sehore	10,044	8,919	1,125
Agar	7,774	6,251	1,523
Vidisha	7,167	6,406	761
Narsimhapur	6,551	6,460	91
(b) Non-Contiguous Districts of the State	10,228	9,616	612
2. States in India beyond Madhya Pradesh	8,520	7,382	1,138
Uttar Pradesh	3,710	3,096	614
Rajasthan	2,057	1,947	110
Maharashtra	1,029	806	223
Rest of the States	1,724	1,533	291
3. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)	2,215	2,098	117
Pakistan	2,167	2,053	114
Others	48	45	3
4. Unclassifiable	15	..	15

Source :—Census, 1961.

Thus a total of 63,816 immigrants, born elsewhere, were enumerated in the District in 1961. The immigration link with adjoining districts continued to be strong, which accounted for about two-thirds of the immigrants. Pakistan and Afghanistan, among the countries in Asia, accounted for the entire immigrant population.

Density of Population

In 1961, having on an average 126 persons to a sq. mile against 190 in case of the State as a whole, Raisen was the third most sparsely populated district in the State, the other two being Surguja (122) and Bastar (77). Within the District, Goharganj with 84 persons to the sq.mile was the least densely populated tahsil, while Udaipura with 204 was the most densely populated. Variation of density for other tahsils was Bareilly (169),

Begamganj (148), Raisen (113), Gairatganj (107) and Silwani (95). Proportion of hilly and forest areas on the one hand, and net cropped area on the other, are important determinants of population density. Udaipur, Bareli and Begamganj tahsils lie mostly in the fertile Narmada Valley. Thus, enjoying more density than their counterparts, namely, Raisen, Gairatganj, Goharganj and Silwani, which are covered considerably by the Vindhyan ranges and forests, the net cropped area widely differs in between the two blocks. Compared with 1951, the District density had shown considerable improvement from 96 to 126 persons per sq. mile in 1961. The following Table compares the density variation over 1951 and 1961 in tahsil breakup:-

Table No. III-5

Density, 1951

Tahsil/District	Density per sq. mile					Density per sq. km.		
	1951		1961			1971		
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Raisen	83	76	113	103	1,319	67	60	780
Gairatganj	80	80	107	107	..	165	165	..
Begamganj	118	99	148	119	38,573	78	63	9,616
Goharganj	67	67	84	84	..	54	54	..
Bareli	128	120	169	158	38,980	89	83	21,187
Silwani	71	71	95	95	..	60	60	..
Udaipura	159	159	204	204	..	101	101	..
District Total	96	92	126	119	4,430	66	62	2,281

Source :—Census Reports, 1951, 1961 and 1971.

Situated under the shadow of the district of Sehore, Raisen District suffers from neglect of industrial and commercial development which is reflected in its low pressure of population. Showing an increase of only 31.3 per cent in total and 29.4 per cent in rural densities of the District since 1951, the largest to increase was Raisen Tahsil, both in respect of total and rural densities, the former increasing by 36.1 per cent and the latter by 35.5 per cent during the 1951-61 decade. With only three small towns in 1961, the average urban density was 4,430 in 1961, against 3,049 in 1951, recording a paltry 45 per cent increase against 51 per cent during 1941-51 decade. The number of towns

remained 3 in 1971 as well and the total urban density was 2,281 persons per sq. km. in that year.

Rural and Urban population

An overwhelmingly large, i.e., about 95 per cent of the population of the District lived in its 1,540 villages, in 1961, which accounted for 2.0 per cent of the State's total of villages. These included 139 or 9 per cent uninhabited villages also. Bareilly Tahsil contained the highest (16.4 per cent) proportion of the District's inhabited villages, while Udaipura contained the lowest (11.0 per cent) then. Raichan is principally a district of 'very small' (below 20) and 'small' (between 200 and 500) villages which separately accounted for 54.2 and 32.9 per cent of all inhabited villages in 1961. Together they contained 57.8 per cent of the population then. The proportion of villages over 500 population was thus only 13 per cent of the inhabited villages in the District. These, however, contained more than two-fifths (42.98 per cent) of the District population. These included 9.49 per cent villages in the range of 500-999, sustaining 23.33 per cent of the population, 2.68 per cent villages in 1000-1999 range, sustaining 12.13 per cent of the population, and 0.64 per cent villages in 2000-4999 population range, sustaining 6.65 per cent of the population in 1961.

On an average a village in the District contained 278 persons whereas it was highest (418) in Udaipura Tahsil and lowest (210) in silwani Tahsil. In Raichan (244) Gairatganj (834), Begamganj (212) and Goharganj (270) the population per village was below the District average in 1961. In Bareilly it was 377.

In 1971 the number of inhabited villages increased by 28 where as the number of uninhabited villages went down by 33. The change in the total number of villages was only 5. The following Table shows the rural-urban population of the District in tahsil break-up for the years 1961 and 1971:-

Table No. III-6
Rural-Urban Composition 1961-1971

Tahsil/District	No. of Villages				No of Towns 1961-1971	Population, 1971		
	Inhabited		Uninhabited			Total	Rural	Urban
	1961	1971	1961	1971				
Raisen	219	222	16	13	1	85,912	76,774	9,138
Gairatganj	162	165	11	8	..	55,342	55,342	Nil
Begamganj	198	195	34	31	1	69,165	55,799	13,366
Goharganj	213	221	27	19	..	79,923	79,923	Nil
Bareli	230	234	19	15	1	120,918	112,655	8,263
Silwani	225	237	30	18	..	63,146	63,146	Nil
Udaipura	154	155	2	2	..	78,620	78,620	Nil
District Total	1,401	1,429	139	106	3	533,026	522,259	30,767

Source : Census Reports, 1961 and 1971.

Urban component in the District population was 5.3 per cent, matching with a much bigger component (14.3 per cent) in the population of the State as a whole in 1961. The District had only one town, namely Begamganj in 1951 and the 1961 Census saw the revival of Raisen, the District headquarters and Bareilly, headquarters of tahsil of the same name, as towns. The three were towns in 1971 as well. These were towns in 1941 Census, however. The biggest town of the District, Begamganj had a population of 10,029 persons in 1961, and 13,366 in 1971, while the smallest was Bareilly with a population of 5,847 persons in 1961 and 8,263 in 1971. Raisen was in between the two with 5,962 and 9,138 persons respectively.

During the period since 1901, the rural and urban population in the District has shown an increase of 34.75 per cent and 110.08 per cent respectively in 1961. While in rural areas after showing a declining trend till 1931, the population registered a nominal increase during the subsequent two decades. The decade ending 1961, however, saw a sudden population explosion, outpacing even the neighbouring Sehore district. Recording 26.19 per cent increase against 23.29 per cent in Sehore and 20.95 per cent in the State as a whole, rural Raisen District recorded a population of 3,89,588 in 1961. In 1971 the rural population of the District rose to 522,259 registering a much higher rural growth rate (+34.05).

The variation in rural and urban population since 1911 is given as under (separately for rural and urban areas):—

Table No. III—7

Rural-Urban Variation of Population, 1901-71

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage Decade Variation	Population	Percentage Decade Variation
1911	317,063	N.A.	3,577	..
1921	294,904	—6.99	6,671	+ 86.50
1931	289,120	—1.96	7,245	+ 8.60
1941	298,353	+ 3.19	12,016	+ 65.85
1951	308,741	+ 3.48	6,617	—44.93
1961	389,588	+26.19	21,838	+230.02
1971	522,259	+34.05	30,767	+ 40.89

Source—Census Reports, 1961 and 1971.

Urban component in the District population in 1951 was only 2.51 per cent, against 5.3 per cent in 1961, showing that the interregnum has witnessed more than 100 per cent increase. Explanation for this sizeable increase is the revival of two towns, namely, Raisen and Bareilly in 1961 Census, in addition to Begamganj town which was the only town in 1931. In 1971, the percentage of urban population rose to 5.56.

Begamganj entered in the urban category in 1921, and almost trebled its population during the 40 years since 1921. Raisen, the District headquarters town, which entered the urban fraternity 10 years earlier with a population of 3,577, grew rather slowly during this period, having increased its 1911 population only by 66.7 per cent. It was declassified as a town in 1951. The other town, viz., Bareilly had the shortest life as a town. Having entered as town in 1941, it was declassified in 1951, but again staged re-entry in 1961 with 5,847 persons. The reason for the considerable growth of Begamganj town in recent years is the growth of *birl* industry there. The growth rate of these towns was similarly very high during the decade 1961-71.

The population of these towns at different censuses between 1901 and 1971, beginning with the year in which they were first enumerated as town is shown in the following Table:—

Table No III-8

Urban Population, 1911-71

Name of Town	Population						
	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Begamganj (U.A.)	..	3,774	3,647	4,382	6,617	10,029	13,366
Raisen (M)	3,577	2,897	3,498	3,886	Declassified	5,962	9,138
Bareilly	..	..	..	3,745	Declassified	5,847	8,263

Note:—M.—Municipal ; U.A.—Urban Area (which includes municipal town)

Source—Census Reports, 1961 and 1971.

Displaced Persons

The partition of the country and abolition of the Princely States were important events in the history of the erstwhile Bhopal State of which Raisen was a part. As a result of the former, a large number of Muslim refugees from outside, especially from erstwhile State of Madhya Bharat, migrated to Bhopal State in 1946-47 in search of greater security, as Bhopal was the

second largest Muslim State after Hyderabad. Raisen District had its own share of 2,454 persons, enumerated in Census 1951, comprising 1,350 males and 1,104 females. A bulk of these (2,085) arrived during the year 1947.

Contrary to the pattern of their distribution in livelihood classes elsewhere, in Raisen a considerable proportion of the displaced persons earned their livelihood through cultivation of land or through working as cultivating labourers, thus showing greater rehabilitation in rural areas than urban. Barring 10 persons, the entire bulk of the displaced persons migrated from West Pakistan, and a number of them from Bahawalpur district seem to have settled in north-eastern part of Goharganj Tahsil, thus explaining a larger proportion of Punjabi speakers in this tahsil in Census 1961.

The following Table gives the year-wise influx of displaced persons in the District according to Census 1951:-

Table No. III-9

Displaced Persons, 1951

Migrated from	Year of arrival					Total Population
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1951	
West Pakistan	3	2,085	316	17	23	2,444
East Pakistan	4	6	..	..	..	10
Total	7	2,091	316	17	23	2,454

Source—Census Report, 1951.

Dwarfed under the commercial and industrial growth of Bhopal, lack of the same is largely responsible for its insignificant urban population (30,767) in 1971. Not much appreciable urbanisation was witnessed in the District during the decade 1961-71, as the growth rate of urban population was only 40.89, against 65.28 in the then district Sehore.

Language

As many as 32 speeches were returned as mother-tongues in the District in 1961. However, the most widely spoken mother-tongue, Hindi, generally akin to its Bundeli dialect, alone accounted for more than nine-tenths (92.1 per cent) of the population. Urdu, mainly spoken as mother-

tongue by the Muslim population, claimed 6.1 per cent of the speakers. Punjabi, Marathi, Malayalam, Oriya, Sindhi and Marwari accounted for another 1.4 per cent of the population. The remaining 24 mother-tongues were thus spoken only by 0.5 per cent.

The following Table shows the speakers of a few numerically important mother-tongues according to Census 1961:—

Table No. III-10
Mother Tongues, 1961

Language Dialect	Speakers			Rural	Urban
	Persons	Male	Female		
Hindi	3,79,059	198,357	180,702	365,253	13,806
Urdu	25,182	13,375	11,807	17,809	7,573
Marathi	868	498	370	757	111
Punjabi	1,935	1,016	919	1,865	70
Malayalam	801	437	364	773	28
Oriya	751	350	401	750	1
Sindhi	753	489	264	626	127
Marwari	687	374	313	662	25
Gujarati	129	65	64	90	39
Banjari	307	208	99	307	..
Rajasthani	255	144	111	255	..

Source—Census Report, 1961.

Five mother-tongues, namely, Marathi, Malayalam, Oriya, Sindhi and Marwari had between 500 and 1000 speakers in 1961. The first, viz., Marathi was the third most extensively spoken mother-tongue in rural areas of Raisen Tahsil and fourth in rural areas of Goharganj, Silwani and Gairatganj tahsils. It is interesting that the south-Indian mother-tongue Malayalam had large number of speakers in rural areas of Bareilly Tahsil where it was the third most widely spoken mother-tongue. Speakers of Oriya mother-tongue, similarly, showed concentration in rural areas of Gairatganj Tahsil where it was the third most widely spoken speech. Perhaps these represented migrational elements in the population. Sindhi and Marwari speakers were concentrated mainly in the rural areas of the District.

The main mother-tongue, Hindi gained 31.6 per cent in 1961 over its 1951 number of speakers, while Urdu increased by 27.9 per cent. These

increases were almost commensurate with the population increase. Of interest was the near disappearance of Gondi, Rajasthani and Malwi speeches, each of which had returned more than 2,000 speakers in 1951. Presumably, speakers of these languages had merged with Hindi.

The Hindi spoken in the District is akin to its Bundelkhandi dialect. Bundeli dialect differs from Urdu in some points of inflection. "In Bundeli the long *a* of the termination of substantives and adjectives is turned into *o* as *ghoro* for *ghora*.... The change is also made in participial form of verbs as *khao* for *khava*. Another tendency is to leave out aspirate if it is not the initial letter of a word.... The *ko* of oblique case is changed to *e*..... If the root of the verb ends in long *a* it is changed into *ai* to form the verbal noun as *khaibo* for *khana*.... Bundeli has a small literature dating from the time of Chhater Sal of Panna, and his immediate predecessors and successors of the early part of the eighteenth Century"¹. One of the leading poets of Hindi literature (Padmaker) was born in Sagar, a neighbouring district. His poems which are very popular were tinged with Bundeli.

Urdu

Urdu appears to have entered the region with Dost Mohammad Khan, the founder of Bhopal State. The first known poet of Urdu of that age was Gaze Mohammad Saleh of Berasia, who composed *Musnavi Aklaq* in 1708. Later a long line of succession of princes in Bhopal nursed and encouraged the language. Scholars of eminence came to the State and elevated Urdu poetry and prose to literary eminence. Vast literature flowed from the pen of these luminaries making it richer and richer.

In 1961 the second more numerous group was that of Urdu speakers who numbered 25,182. "Urdu is that form of Hindustani which is written in the Persian character, and which makes a free use of Persian (including Arabic) words in its vocabulary. The name is said to have been derived from *Urdu-e-mu'alla* or royal military bazaar out-side Delhi palace"². Chiefly spoken by Muslims and also by the resident Hindu population of the District who lived under the influence of Muslim culture, Urdu has been classified as a dialect of Western Hindi. Claims were advanced against this classification, demanding for Urdu a separate status as a language. It was held that "the mass of Hindus, educated and uneducated, speak a local

1. *Sagar District Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 39.

2. G.A. Grierson, *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. IX, Pt. I, pp. 44-45.

dialect with the members of their families. Away from home Urdu, leaning more or less to Hindi, as the speaker is more or less educated, is spoken¹.

"There is no difference of importance between the declensions and conjugations used in Urdu and Hindi, respectively. Urdu, often borrows Persian constructions, such as *izafat*, but these are borrowings and nothing more. Besides the difference of vocabulary, there is, however, an important point of difference in the idiom of the two forms of Hindustani. This consists in order of words²." While in Hindi prose, the almost universal rule of order of words is fixed, and can be altered for the sake of emphasis, in Urdu on the contrary, the influence of Persian and of semitic languages has greatly relaxed the rule.

* The alphabets employed for writing Hindustani is usually a matter of religion. Muslims commonly employ the Persian alphabet with a few additional signs, whereas most Hindus use the *Devanagari* or the *Kaithi*. When Hindustani is highly Persianised and takes the form of Urdu, it is generally written in Persian character. Simple Hindustani can often be written in both the alphabets.³

Bi-lingualism

Proximity of 32 diverse speeches has created a large section of bilingual or even multilingual speakers in the District population. The following Table shows the extent of the same among the important mother-tongues according to Census 1961. The principal subsidiary languages are also shown in the Table:-

Table No. III—11

Bilingualism, 1961

Mother-tongue	Total Speakers	Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to Mother-tongue	Important Subsidiary Language
Hindi	3,79,059	4,810	English (3,293) Urdu (945) Sanskrit (293)
Urdu	25,182	4,593	Hindi (3,782) English (371) Arabi (248)
Marathi	868	298	Hindi (161)
Punjabi	1,935	440	Hindi (376)
Malayalam	801	237	Hindi (162)
Sindhi	753	380	Hindi (335)

Source—Census Report, 1961.

1. Bhopal State Census Report, 1911, Pt. I, p. 27.

2. G.A. Grierson, op. cit., pp. 44-45.

3. *ibid.* p. 52.

It may be seen from the above that with the speakers of almost all languages, the first principal subsidiary language is Hindi. Among the Hindi speakers, the least bilingual, English is the principal subsidiary language followed by Urdu. Sanskrit also forms an important subsidiary language amongst them. More than 82 per cent of the bilingual Urdu speakers speak Hindi as a subsidiary language. Amongst the immigrant population of Sindhi and Punjabi, there was a considerable majority who spoke Hindi also.

Religion and Caste

Though Raisen was in a Muslim State till 1947, yet more than 90.45 per cent of its population was Hindu in 1961. Muslims, the next largest religious group constituted 8.2 per cent of the population then. They were, however, concentrated in the urban areas where they constituted 35.8 per cent. Jains (1.4 per cent), Sikhs (0.19 per cent), Buddhists (0.03 per cent) and Christians (0.09 per cent) were other religious groups, represented in the population of the District in 1961.

Since 1951, Hindus and Muslims have each suffered a slight loss in relative proportion. In 1951, Hindus were 90.53 per cent and Muslims 8.57 per cent of the population. The gainers were Jains (whose proportion was only 0.77 per cent in 1951), Christians, Sikhs and the Buddhists. The Buddhists had no representation at all in the population in 1951.

The following Table presents the religious composition in rural and urban area according to Census 1961:-

Table No. III—12

Religion, 1961

Tahsil	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Buddhists	Sikhs	Christians	Others
Raisen (Rural)	48,744	4,429	110	68	77	12	17
Gairatganj ..	34,192	2,997	675	..	17	3	..
Begamganj ..	39,459	1,069	516	..	..	4	..
Goharganj ..	50,031	6,934	386	3	201	36	..
Bareilly ..	81,436	4,117	533	..	467	260	..
Silwani ..	42,578	3,889	863	..	6	13	..
Udaipura ..	61,675	2,461	306	..	..	4	..
Total Urban	1,3029	7,809	884	38	32	46	..
District Total	3,72,144 (2,85,494)	33,705 (27,039)	4,273 (2,442)	109 (Nil)	800 (244)	378 (139)	17 (Nil)

(Note :—Figures in the brackets are according to Census 1951).

According to census 1971, there were 4,99,039 Hindus and 46,329 Muslims in the District forming 90.24 and 8.38 per cent of the population respectively. Christians (0.09), Sikhs (0.05), Buddhists (0.24) and Jains (1.0) formed the rest of the population.

The District population falls into certain well-defined strata which are now woven into the fabric of a common order. The forces of race or schism of caste, which separated them into water tight compartments in the past are not so rigid in operation now. Among the important divisions of Hindu fold are the Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas, who settled in this part at different periods of history. The first in order were Malavas, whose settlement formed the nucleus of the first settlers; they gave to Malwa its name and are contemporary with one of the earliest records of Hindu antiquity. They are mentioned in the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana*; and the *Vishnu Purana* speaks of them as living in *Pariyatra* mountains, or the Western Vindhyas. Then came the new elements with Mauryas, the Satraps and the Guptas, who built up new states in this part of the country. Towards the end of the 5th century also came the White Huns, led by Toramana and his son Mihirakula. Then there were settlements of Gujars and other tribes, who along with the Malavas and the Huns, were assimilated, perhaps unconsciously and assigned a pedigree within the Hindu Pantheon. With the advent of the Paramaras in Malwa in the 10th century, there came later settlements of the Rajput clans, whose new names begin to appear.

Besides these elements in the population of the erstwhile Bhopal State, numerous serving castes outside the sacred Brahmanic fold, such as, depressed classes and aboriginal tribes, who inhabited the more mountainous and wilder tracts of the area, were recorded. Among these were the Gonds, the most notable, having been upto the 18th century the rulers of a large part of the Central Provinces, an adjoining province. But having been subdued by the Maratha supremacy, they relapsed into barbarism, and retired to remote parts, living in semi-civilized state. In 1901 and 1911 they numbered 38,809 and 53,015 respectively, in the erstwhile Bhopal State, most of them being classified as animists.

Though the caste composition in an average essentially continues to be more or less the same, the social structure in urban areas is likely to be influenced, particularly where it is associated with the development of an industrial complex or spurt in commercial activity. Neither of the two has influenced Raisen, unlike Bhopal, in a big way. The following Table shows the population of different castes and tribes in *Nizamati-Mashriq*, which roughly corresponds to the present District according to Census 1931:—

Table No. III—13
Castes and Tribes, 1931

	Person	Males	Female
Brahman	17,230	9,297	7,933
Chamar	30,812	15,655	15,157
Kachhi	12,618	6,173	6,445
Kirar	26,593	13,915	12,678
Lodhi	24,091	12,183	11,908
Rajput	29,511	15,494	14,017
Gond	38,823	18,755	19,780
Pathan	7,670	4,180	3,490
Sheikh	7,222	3,865	3,357
Ahir	7,674	3,715	3,959
Dhimar	7,207	3,232	3,975
Kurmi	7,932	4,222	3,710
Teli	8,298	4,338	3,960
Dhobi	4,864	2,464	2,400
Dhanuk	3,926	1,844	2,082
Mehtar	76	63	13

Source—Census Report, 1931.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

A bulk of the Hindu population in 1961 comprised Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Nineteen castes, Scheduled in the District under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list (Modification) Order constituted 15.12 per cent of the District population in that year. Of these Chamars along with their synonymous caste of Jatav or Mochi made more than half (53.9 per cent) of their population in 1961. The percentages of other important Scheduled Castes were Dhobi (9.2 per cent), Dhanuk (7.5 per cent), Mehtar (6.9 per cent), Silawat (5.7 per cent), Barephor or Basor (5.3 per cent), Koli or Katia (4.9 per cent), Mehtar or Bhangi (2.9 per cent) and Balahi (2.0 per cent). Two castes, viz., Basor and Sansia, though Scheduled under the above Order were not returned in Census 1961.

Nine tribes, Scheduled in the District, together made about one-seventh (13.1 per cent) of its population. Scheduled Tribes, unlike Scheduled Castes, are not at home in urban areas, where they constituted only 0.6 per cent of the population of urban areas in 1961.

Gonds alone constituted 85.5 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population in 1961. Saharias, next in number, formed 5.6 per cent. Other tribes accounting for more than one per cent were Keer (2.8 per cent), Karku (Korku) (2.0 per cent), Bhil (1.3 per cent) and Kol (1.3 per cent). These six tribes accounted for all but 1.2 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population of the District.

The Table below indicates the regional distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to Census 1961 and 1971:—

Table No. III—14

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1961, 1971

Tahsil			1961		1971	
	Total Rural	Scheduled Caste Urban Population	Percentage Scheduled Caste Population to total Scheduled Caste Population	Scheduled Tribe Population	Percentage Scheduled Tribe population to total Scheduled Caste population	Scheduled Tribe population
Raisen	Rural	8,919	14.3	5,403	9.3	18,290
Gairatganj	..	7,042	11.1	4,510	7.8	11,623
Begamganj	..	6,493	10.3	4,299	7.4	10,243
Goharganj	..	7,422	11.8	12,606	21.8	11,612
Bareilly	..	16,270	25.2	7,283	12.4	19,911
Silwani	..	5,296	8.2	16,182	27.9	7,660
Udaipura	..	8,536	13.2	7,205	12.4	12,014
Raisen District	..	59,924	95.91	57,488	99.4	91,353
	Urban	2,552	4.09	349	0.6	3,375
	Total	62,476	100.00	57,837	100.00	94,728
						74,604

Source—Census Reports, 1961 and 1971.

It may be seen that nearly one fourth of the Scheduled Caste population was concentrated in Bareilly Tahsil in 1961. In Silwani, their percentage was minimum (8.2). As regards Scheduled Tribes, it is remarkable that nearly 28 per cent of the tribals resided in Silwani Tahsil alone, which was the maximum among all the tahsils of the District. Goharganj came next, where 21.8 per cent of them resided. Begamganj had the minimum (7.4) percentage of the Scheduled Tribes. The change from 1961 to 1971 in the number of Scheduled Castes has been over 50 per cent whereas in case of Scheduled Tribes, it has been only about 30 per cent.

In between rural and urban preferences, the castes show greater preference for urban areas than tribes because of the latter's deep-seated backwardness and traditional shyness and aversion to change.

Traditional workers in leather, the Chamars who were untouchables during the past, are not treated as such, because of general advancement among them and also shift in social attitudes of caste Hindus to a considerable extent. Deriving their name from Sanskrit *charm*, meaning 'skin' and *kar* a worker, only 12.7 per cent of their working-force in 1961 was found engaged in household industry, which in their case is working in leather. A vast majority of them were engaged in cultivation (27.1 per cent) and as agricultural labourers (38.3 per cent). Numbering 33,648 in 1961, they were classed as depressed caste in Census 1931 owing to social disabilities such as non-access to places of worship and the use of wells from which 'clean' castes took water. Chamars since then have ascended much in the scale of social hierarchy, though still by and large they form one of the lowest in the rung of social ladder. Of late they are giving up their traditional occupation because of stigma used to attach to it, brandishing them as untouchables.¹ With progressive measures and means as social reform, untouchability has been abolished and much of their downtrodden social position has been retrieved. In the northern districts of the State, a wide spread movement for social ascendancy was noted among them.

In regard to social customs and beliefs, traditional adherence to customary practices is generally noted. Marriages are still arranged by the parents and prohibited degrees generally avoided. The Chamars do not as a matter of rule, employ Brahman for their ceremonies, but consult them for the selection of auspicious days, etc. Bride-price, widow-marriage and divorce find traditional social sanction in them. In matters of funeral customs, Chamars who used to bury their dead in the past² now seem to resort to caste Hindus' practice of cremation.³

Educationally they are yet in elementary stages. Average literacy among them was 2.2 per cent in 1961.

With 5,731 persons in 1961, Dhobi formed the second most numerous Scheduled Caste in the District, according to Census 1961. Constituting 9.2 per cent of the Scheduled caste population, Dhobi is a functional caste of washerman, and in 1961, 42.9 per cent of their workers were engaged in 'other services', presumably in their

1. P.K. Dixit, *Kulhari-A Village Survey*, p. 7.

2. R.V. Russell and Hiralal, *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India*, Vol. IV, p. 403.

3. *ibid.* p. 6.

traditional calling of laundering. Cultivation (33.7 per cent) and agricultural labour (18.7 per cent) were other occupations where the rest of their working force found livelihood in that year.

Deriving their name from the Hindu *dhona*, and Sanskrit *dhar*, to wash, their important sub-divisions are Baonia and Beraria from Berar, Malwi, Bundelkhandi, Nimaria, Kanaujia, etc. A separate sub-caste is formed of Mohammadan Dhobis. Their principal deity is the God of *ghat*, although they also worship local deities and celebrate Hindu festivals, chief among them being Holi and Diwali.

Dhanuks with a population of 4,703 in 1961, and Mehars with a population of 4,303, ranked third and fourth in numerical importance in 1961. Exclusively found in rural areas, Dhanuks abound in Bareilly Dhanuk and Tahsil. Together with Bareilly Tahsil, Mehar are more numerous Mehar in Silwani and Udaipura tahsils. The former caste had a majority concentration of its working-force in agricultural labour to the extent of 52.2 per cent workers. Mehars who constituted 6.9 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population had 36.5 per cent of its working-force in agricultural labour category, 28.5 per cent in cultivation and 27.1 per cent in 'other services' in 1961.

It is not known if the caste has any, and if so, what affinity with the Mahar or Mehra caste, a caste of menials, labourers and village watchmen, returned from other parts of the State, including the adjoining Hoshangabad district. From the available literature, it can be surmised that the spelling has confused the matters, for Reisley and Russell, as also in the earlier census returns the word 'Mahar' instead of 'Mehar' was recorded. It is held that the caste is not indigenous to the District.

Educationally, it is surprising to note their comparative advancement with 7.7 per cent literate and educated persons in 1961. Considerable concentration of their working-force in cultivation (28.5 per cent) farm labourclass (36.5 per cent) and other services (27.1 per cent), spoke of other occupational mobility.

Silawat, a caste peculiar to the area, enumerated in 1961 Census, 3,588 persons abounding mostly in Bareilly, Udaipura, Raisen, Silwani and Goharganj Tahsils. Agriculture is the main-stay of their economy, Silawat employing 36.3 per cent in cultivation and 35.4 per cent as agricultural labourer in 1961. Neither R. V. Russell nor H. Reisley recorded them, nor any references to their traditional occupation and

caste organisation are available in earlier census literature or in the Gazetteer of erstwhile Bhopal State. Their population since 1901 has increased from 92 in 1901 to 730 in 1911 and to 1,325 in 1931.

Other minor castes are: *Bansphor* or *Basor*, constituting 5.3 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population in 1961. They are evenly distributed in the tahsils. Two-thirds of their working force is engaged in making bamboo articles. *Koli* or *Katia* accounted for 4.9 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population in that year. They are somewhat better represented in Gairatganj and Raisen tahsils. Mehtar or Bhangis are the well known caste of traditional sweepers and scavengers. About three-fourths of them are engaged in this occupation. Balahis are mostly in agriculture and other services.

Scheduled Tribes

Gonds forming the bulk of the erstwhile Bhopal State animist population numbered 38,809, as recorded in the previous Gazetteer of the State. *Nizamati-Mashriq*, which roughly corresponded with the present Raisen District alone had 38,535 Gond population in 1931. In 1951, only 2,921 Gonds were recorded under the Scheduled Tribes, which number increased to 49,628 in 1961. Constituting 85.8 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population in that year, Gonds have preserved their pastoral and animistic culture to some extent. Principal tribe of Dravidian family, they were once the most powerful ruling class in the Gondwana up to the 18th century and attained a high stage of civilization. Having been subverted by the Mahratta horde, they were driven to forests and mountains, and thus, the District, which later formed a part of the erstwhile Bhopal State, had its first taste of Gond population. John Malcolm referred to Gonds, etc., who carried their depredations in the Vindhyan Ranges, and along the banks of the Narmada. But by 1924, a great change was noticed among them for a sensible and better course of life.¹ A large number of them also came to Bhopal State from Sagar owing to easy terms offered to them for colonization.²

We have a reference that the Chief of Ginnurgarh was a Gond, named Nizam Shah, who was poisoned by the Chief of Chainpur Bari. At the instance of Nizam Shah's widow Rani Kamlapati, Dost Mohammad, the founder of Bhopal State, wreaked vengeance for the murder of Nizam Shah, and annexed Chainpur Bari.³

1. John Malcolm, *Memoirs of Central India including Malwa*, Vol. II, p. 244.

2. W.V. Grigsen, *The Aboriginal Problem in the C. P. & Berar*, p. 18.

3. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, pp. 11 and 102.

Traditional occupation of Gonds was hunting and fishing, but now their main occupation is cultivation and working in agriculture. About 78 per cent of their working-force was principally employed in agricultural occupations in 1961. Other services absorbed more than one-sixth of their working-force in that year. Divided in exogamous totemic septs, a man must avoid his own sept, as also the sept which worships the same number of gods in matters of marriage. Cross-cousin marriage is the preferential form of marriage in them. Payment of bride-price is the rule. Polygamy is permitted. Marriage by service, mutual consent, by capture and marriage by intrusion are also practised. Widow marriage is permitted. Burial of the dead was common among them but under the Hindu influence they have resorted to cremation. The entire bulk of their population returned under Hindu faith though their brethren in Sehore district returned under Christian faith in census 1961.

Together with their synonymous groups, namely Sosio or Sor, Saharia (3256) was the next principal tribe of the District, which constituted about 5.6 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population in 1961. Abounding in Raisen Tahsil-rural (2020), they derived their principal means of livelihood through working in forests, and cutting and selling its produce in the past. They were hard hit after the regulations on forests and its produce were imposed making their economic conditions still more appalling. Now they have shifted to agriculture as farmers and field labourers.

Principally found in Shivpuri, Morena and Guna districts of the State, they worship Hindu gods and goddesses of whom *Durga Devi* is revered most. Bigamy, divorce and widow marriage are generally permitted.

They formed (1,589) 2.8 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population of the District in 1961. The tribe is found mainly in the southern Goharganj, Bareilly and Udaipura tahsils, decreasing in proportion from west to east. 'Kirs are a cultivating caste, and seem to have come to Malwa from Rajputana. They specialise in the cultivation of water-melons and other allied crops that grow on the sand beds of rivers and nullahs.¹ Census returns of 1961 showed more than nine-tenths of keer workers as principally engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour categories. Korkus or Karkus have been returned mainly from Goharganj Tahsil. They live in rural areas only. About three-fourths of the Tribe's workers are in agriculture, the ratio of labourers to cultivators being 2 to 1.

1. Holkar State Census Report, 1931, p. 265.

Religious Beliefs, Manners and Customs

A variety of the beliefs are generally held by the people in villages. Hindus' belief in reincarnation or rebirth is not shared by Muslims and a few Gonds also. Jains believe in *Samyak darshan*, *samyak gyan* and *samyak aacharan*, which are the source of *nirvan* to the *jiva*. Superstitions which are handed down from generation to generation unconsciously or consciously influence the daily life of people at large.

With the spread of education, people are more rational in their thinking and they believe only in those superstitions which have some religious background.

In the District deities such as Shri Ram-Janki, Shri Radhakrishana, Shankar-Parvati and Ganesh, Hanumanji, Durga, Bhairava, etc., are worshipped. Laxmi is the consort of Vishnu, and is the goddess of abundance and prosperity. Among Jains Mahavir Swami, Parasnathji and Neminathji are worshipped. Buddhists worship Lord Buddha. Bija Sen, Barahi, Mata, Dulha Deo, Hardaul, Bade Dev, Ziria Mata etc., are also worshipped in the villages as *Kul-devtas*. Sikhs worship Baba Nanak Deo.

The devotion of the Hindus consists in going to the temples; occasionally performing certain religious ceremonies at home; prayers, fastings and other penances; making offerings, both on their own account and for the souls of their dead relations, frequent ablutions, and charities and pious works. The offerings generally consist of money, fruits, flowers, rice, etc.

On the birth of a child, a piece of iron is placed below the bed and kept there for about first 40 days to keep away the evil spirit. Immediately after the birth of a child, a priest is consulted for subsequent ceremonies connected with *chhati* and *dasuthan* when the name is given to the new-born. New borns are usually heralded with rejoicing, which is more vociferous for a male issue. *Thali* is beaten like a bell and for female child *supda* (a winnowing fan) is softly beaten like a drum. When a child is born in the *Mul Nakshatra* the father does not either see the child nor shaves his beard for the prescribed time. After this, *havana* is performed to propitiate the asterisms and a feast is given to a few Brahmins, or, if means do not permit, only some grain is distributed among them.

The aunt (father's sister) of the newly born child presents to it a set of new clothes and a few toys. It is called *dovo* in reward of which she is also presented a set of wearing apparel by her brother.

When the child is between the age of 45 days and 5 years, the head is closely shaved and its ears are pierced with a needle. The former ceremony is generally performed at the temple of some *Devi* (goddess).
 Tonsure The barber is rewarded and the friends and relatives feasted. At some places, it is performed jointly for many babies together.

Among the Mohammadans, fertility rite is performed in the 7th or 9th month, after which the wife leaves for her parents' house and stays there till her delivery time. When the child is born, the *azan* or summons to prayer is uttered in its right ear and *takbir* or Mohammadan creed in his left. Boys' birth is generally rejoiced. Between the age of 6-7 years a boy is usually circumcised. Sometimes it may be performed even a few days after birth.

Sometime between the age of 8 and 12 years, it was incumbent on males of caste Hindus, particularly Brahmans to perform investiture ceremony of sacred thread, *janeu*. But the practice seems to be fading out in some castes as is observed in the Kulhari village survey of Ichhawar Tahsil of the neighbouring district of Sehore. "The sacred thread ceremony (*janeu*) is not observed by any caste excepting the one Brahmin family that is in the village."¹

When a person is about to die, after putting silver, coral, etc., in his mouth to purify him, he is brought down from the *khat* and placed on the ground. The person performing the funeral rites, first gets himself shaved, then after bathing gets the dead body washed, and offering a *pinda*, places it on a bier made of bamboos or wood, and with the assistance of relatives, gathered for mourning, conveys it to the nearest burning *ghat*. During the performance, the son has to live like a devotee wearing little apparel, putting on no shoes, sleeping on the ground or wooden *chowkies*, and not polluting himself with the touch of others. For the first 10 days a lamp burning all the 24 hours of the day is lighted to illuminate the path, and *Garud-Puran* is read by a Pandit during this period. Salutations should not be exchanged with a person as long as he is engaged in the performance of funeral obsequies. On the 3rd day, ashes and bones are collected, and immersed in the Ganges, Narmada or any other sacred stream. *Pind-daan* is also given on the 3rd day, 10th day and on the occasion of *Shraddha*. Some people go to Gaya for this work only. On 10th, 12th and 13th day, community meals are arranged by various castes as per the status. Young babies among the Hindus, died from snakebite and

1. P. K. Dixit, op. cit., p. 22.

pox, are buried. On the death of a respectable old person, a band is arranged to lead the procession and flowers and coins and *lai* are thrown all around for the benefit of poor folk.

The Mohammadans bury the dead. The word *janaza* is used in them for the bier and the funeral procession. At the hour of death a chapter from the *Koran* is read. After death the body is washed and wrapped in three or five clothes for a male or female as the case may be. The bier is carried on the shoulders and is placed in the grave. Verses from the *Koran* are read. On the death of her husband, the wife breaks the glass bangles. The widow does not wear nose-ring also.

Inter Caste Relationship

The ranking of the castes and their relation with other caste brethren are adequately reflected in the mode of greetings, and sitting arrangements at communal gatherings, such as the village *Panchayat* meeting or communal feasting, *pangat* or village festivals. Muslim families are accorded a respectable position in the villages. They are greeted and accommodated on the same *khat* whenever they visit some Hindu caste brethren.¹ *Kachha* food and water are the principal criterion for determining the ranking in social hierarchy. But there is general relaxation in this behalf brought about by greater communication links with outside elements and spread of education widening their outlook.

New Religious Leaders and Movements

Buddhism has seen a resurgence after the country-wide celebrations of 2,500 years of Buddha. In Raisen also, it has probably caused a revival of Buddhism, and its effects were reflected in the following census of 1961, when 109 persons were returned under this faith against nil during the earlier censuses. The neighbouring district of Sehore, however, reflected greater impact in as much as a sizeable population (1,437) returned under the faith.

In retrospect, it may be mentioned that Sanchi, an ancient site of the most extensive Buddhist remains, lies in this District about 15 miles from Raisen, the District headquarters.

1. P. K. Dixit, op. cit., p. 8.

*Social Life**Property and Inheritance*

An average household consisted of 4.65 persons against 4.45 persons in 1951 in the District according to Census 1961. The mode of family life is patriarchal in the area. Generally, the family pattern exhibits limited joint-family system, particularly in rural areas. the family composition according to Census 1961 shows that 38.2 per cent of the average household comprised the heads of the households and the spouses of the heads. The rest (61.8 per cent) of the households were composed of married sons, other married male and female members (14.9 per cent), unmarried, widowed or divorced relations (46.4 per cent) and also unrelated persons (0.5 per cent). The presence of considerable proportion of married and other relatives indicates a living on joint family pattern. The medium size households with 4 to 6 members depicting medium family units accounted for 43.7 per cent of the total sample household and contained about 46.7 per cent of the sample household population. This reinforces our contention of the existence of limited joint family units contrary to traditional joint-families of three generations or more. The reasons for the disintegration of large joint-family units may be the changing socio economic factors of occupation, high cost of living, migration, etc.

With an increasing tendency to break away from the joint-family there is perhaps greater tendency to partition the joint family property. The partition is not usually amicable and leaves traces of feuds and quarrels between the men and women of the joint household.¹ Mostly it covers land or other property (money and valuables) which is usually divided by the persons before death. Under Benaras School of *Mitakshara* system of inheritance, widows and daughters are placed high in scale of priority. However, prior to Independence and the integration of states women in the area had practically not figured in cases of inheritance. In Malwa region in the absence of sons the estate used to go directly to brothers and their sons.² But now on the death of a person, if he has no son, the property is inherited by the daughters. If a person has no off-spring, he may adopt a near relation.³ Inheritance among the Muslims is governed by their personal law.

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 has brought about important changes in the law of succession for Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, such as the right given

1. A.C. Mayor, *Caste and Kinship in Central India*, p. 241.

2. *ibid.* p. 242.

3. P.K. Dixit, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

to a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property. But women still do not come out to assert their right for the share, and largely the property still passes on to the sons only with rare exceptions.

Marriage and Morals

In the District monogamy is the rule and polygamy an exception. Though Muslims are allowed to keep four wives as per their religion, due to economic reasons they too mostly are monogamous. Under the code of conduct, the Government servants are also debarred from resorting to polygamy. The deviation, however, arises mainly owing to the desire of begetting children or male heirs.

It is only among a few castes that polygamy is socially sanctioned such as among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Among caste Hindus the infringement of the social order is taken seriously, and the concerned person is socially ostracised. He is taken back only if he goes to the Ganges for purification and gives a feast to the community. Polyandry in any form is not practised.

A man cannot marry in his *gotra* nor can he perform the ceremony in particular months. Also the marriage of a younger son or daughter, before the elder one is married, is generally not favoured. Negotiations are always initiated from the girl's side, and before the consent to union is given the stars of the would-be bride and bridegroom as entered in the horoscope of each are matched. The tribal groups of Gond, Keer, Korku, etc., generally observe some or the other restrictions on marriage alliances. Gonds usually do not marry in their own sept nor should they marry in a sept which worships the same number of gods. However, cross cousin marriage is a preferential form of marriage among them. Keer (probably misspelt for kir) avoids his own *gotra* and that of his mother in matters of marriage alliance. In korkus marriage within the same sept or between first cousins is strictly prohibited. Bhilalas also avoid the same *kul* and cross-cousin marriage. Bhils being endogamous cannot marry without it and sept being an exogamous group among Bhils, marriage within the sept is also avoided.

Among Mohammadans, legal restriction exists in both the branches of Islam, viz, Shia and Sunni. Hanafi school of Sunni Law presents the doctrine of al-kafat (equality, e. g. in marriage). But now on practical plane the merits of the spouse take prime place in contracting marriage. Shias

do not approve Marriage with any but Mohammadan women, except in *muta*, temporary form. Marriage among cousins is a preferential form of marriage among both the sects.

The houses of both the bride and the bridegroom are decorated with *bandanwars* and two jugs—one large and the other small—are placed one over the other, filled with water with an earthen lamp (on mango leaves) above all. Near these jugs in the bride's house where Marriage Customs and Rituals the union takes place, a long pole of wood is also erected and a sort of canopy hung over it. The female relatives among a few castes sing songs using abusive language to those of the other party, without offending any one. A few days before the wedding, sometimes months before, the father of the bride sends cash (varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 101) as circumstances allow, and a few trays of sweets together with some garments to be offered to the bridegroom after the worship. This is called *tilak* or *tika*. There is great rejoicing on this occasion also.

Some days prior to the wedding, the girl's father is informed of the dates of different observances in marriage known as *lagun* and the affianced couple are daily annointed with oil and a sort of rouge before bathing and are not allowed to go out of doors till the day for the marriage procession comes. The bridegroom is dressed in a red, loose gown with a yellow coat underneath, and a yellow dhoti (loin-cloth) or silk trousers. A red turban with a palm leaf or mica-cap called *maur* over it, forms the headwear, and a red cloth about two yards and a half long is flung round the shoulders. The dress of the bride generally consists of a costly sari of silk to cover the whole body, alongwith complete bridal attirement.

On the day the wedding is to take place, a string with seven knots called *kangan*, is tied round the left hand of the bride, and on the right of the bridegroom. The knots of the former are untied by the latter, and *vice versa*, on the day following the wedding when also the consorts have to open the closed fists of each other, single-handed as a trial perhaps of mutual strength.

Good many jokes are played at the expense of the bridegroom by the sisters and friends of the bride. Sometimes, shoes are wrapped in a cloth, and the bridegroom is asked to bow before them as if they were the gods of his family, and if he does so, the shoes are uncovered, and his simplicity made a matter of much fun.

When the bridegroom, mounted on a mare, together with the retinue of his friends, relations, and followers, reaches the bride's house, he is received at the door by the ladies of the family, and subsequently taken

in by the gents. This ceremony is called *dwarchar* or *darwaza*. The bride and the bridegroom then sit for the marriage ceremony, the former occupying the right side. Together now they invoke the blessings of gods and goddesses and make offerings in fire, *havan*, the priests reciting *slokas* and *mantras* to propitiate the gods. The priests then recite the vows which have to be made by both to each other. The girl's parents perform *kanyadan* after which the bridegroom takes the bride on his left side and they walk round the fire which is known as *bhanwar* or *phera*. After that a few declarations are made by the priests on the part of both and they are declared husband and wife. The barbers and the priests are well rewarded. *Nazar* and *nichhuars* of small amounts are made by the relatives and given to *nai* or *nain*.

Among the tribal folk, the marriage party from the girl's side goes to the boy's house. In *Nema samaj*, and among Muslims, ladies also accompany the gents in the marriage party.

The expenditure on marriage is related to the economic status of both the parties. Harijans spend less and tribals still less. The tribals, so also the Jains do not need a Brahman *Purohit* either. They have their own persons for conducting the rituals of marriage.

The system of *gauna* is rapidly vanishing with the advance in the marital age. *Gauna* is, therefore, applicable only in such cases where the couple have not attained the age of puberty at the time of marriage, and is performed suitably after the girl has attained puberty.

As a rule, among the Muslims, the *Kazi* performs the marriage ceremony. The marriage in them is a contract between the two parties. The *Kazi* reads four chapters of the *Koran*, with the profession of belief, the bridegroom repeating them after him. The parties then express their mutual consent. The wedding is accompanied by a feast and celebrations. Anointing of the bride and the bridegroom with oil and turmeric and rubbing of the hands and feet of the bridegroom with *mehndi* are important rites.

No case was registered in the District under the *Dahej Virodhi Adhinyam*, 1961. However, dowry is prevalent among all the castes, though its form has changed. Only in a few cases it is predecided, and Dowry System is given in different forms at different rituals before *bida*, the last of the marriage ceremony, is performed. Brahman, Baniya, Kayastha and Kshatriya castes, as also a few others, suffer from this social evil the most. It is much related to the social status of the families coming in marriage-bond, and is often beyond the capacity of the daughter's father.

Marital Age—The impact of the social life of Bhopal has helped in increasing the average marital age. Child marriages are still, however, of more common occurrence in Raisen as 10.6 per cent of its girls were married in the ages 0-14 as against 8.6 per cent in the State as a whole in 1961. In urban areas this age is higher than in rural ones. For boys average marital age is 18 to 25 years and for girls 13 to 19 years.

Among Kirar, Lodi, Basod, Gond, Rajgond, Mali, Dhimar, Deshwadi, Maina, Rajput, Kurmi, Raghuvanshi, Kachhi, etc., widows are allowed to be kept as wives, without actually going through the whole process of marriage. This is known as '*Chudi Pahnana*'. Widows of upper strata of society are compelled to pass a single life, sometime against their wishes. In sophisticated class, the restriction on widow marriage is at times self-imposed owing to traditions in which one is brought up. The widows wear white *sari* and abstain from the use of ornaments and cosmetics. All the signs of *suhag*, such as vermilion in the hair parting, *mangal sutra*, *bichhiya*, etc., are taken away from her for ever. The Jains are rather strict in prohibiting widow marriage. Even the tribals seem to be showing signs of imitation of this custom.

Among lower castes these restrictions are not observed strictly, and after remarriage, they again acquire the state of *suhag*. Widows take a second husband by the rite known in some parts as *pat*, *natra*, *nikha*, *baithana*, *dhariana*, etc. Only such persons live together whose religious or social tenets enjoin or allow cohabitation without preliminary formalities.¹

It was estimated in 1961 that about one-twentyfifth of the male and one-tenth of the female population in Raisen had lost their spouse. Upto 34 years of age widowhood is of low dimensions, whereafter it increases.

Except among Muslims and a few backward classes to a certain extent, divorce is not in vogue in the District. Among the *Bhils* the affected person to effect a divorce calls together his village *Panchayat*, and in their presence tears off a piece from the end of his *Pagri* which he hands to his wife, stating that her conduct was found to be bad and he is divorcing her and that from this day forth she will stand to him in the relationship of a sister. The divorced woman takes the piece of cloth and hangs it carefully on a rafter of her father's house for a month or sometimes for half a month only. This shows that her former husband has no further rights over her and she can remarry. The marriage is of the *natra* form. It cannot be performed with the divorced husband.²

1. Bhopal State Census 1931, Vol. VII, Part I & II, p. 50.

2. G. E. Luard, *Ethnographical Survey Monograph II, The Jungle Tribes of Malwa*, p. 25.

It was estimated that divorced and separated population accounted for 0.79 per cent among males and 0.42 per cent among females. The highest incidence was recorded as 1.91 per cent in the age-group of 30-34 among males and 0.97 per cent in the age-group of 45-49 among females.

Economic Dependence of Women

There is greater proportion of dependence among women, because most of them are housewives who are treated as non-workers. A comparatively higher sex-ratio among the agricultural labourers and in household industry shows a lesser degree of economic dependence of women on male folk in these occupations. With an average of 47.1 per cent participation rate, it increased to 60.3 per cent in case of males and receded to 34.0 per cent among the females in 1961. In the category (agricultural labourers), Raichur deviated from the State and most other districts. Raichur had a sizeable male excess in this category than the State where more females were noted in that year. In 1971, out of a total of 188,835 workers, the number of working women was 32,459. Most of them (31,220) were working in rural areas and a majority of them in agricultural sector alone (26,947).

In between rural and urban areas the female participation in economic activity varies vastly. They are economically more active in rural areas where more than half the number of females are workers, while about only one-third in urban areas are economically active. In villages, their dependence is related with the status of the caste. Among the caste Hindus the feeling still persists that women should restrict their activities to the kitchen only.

Among non-workers, the sex-ratio is very high, indicating complete dependence of their women folk on their guardians. In social status as well, the female folk take an inferior position. The traditions exhort women to obey at every stage of her existence. As daughter, it is to her parents she owes submission; as wife, to her husband, to her father-in-law, and to her mother-in-law, and as widow to her sons. At no period of her life can she consider herself her own mistress.

The proceedings of the first session of the All India Ladies' Association, held at Bhopal from the 26th March 1918 to the 29th March, 1918, under the Presidentship of the then Ruler of Bhopal, give an idea of the place of women in society in the area. The Association opined to diminish and modify the rigours of *Pardah* system, to effectively combat the evil of early marriage, to promote reforms in education, hygiene, social and domestic fields, and to encourage Muslim women to participate in public movement for social and intellectual advancement. Thus an effort was made also to

uplift the Muslim women who inherited inferior status from the beginning, and for whom seclusion and *pardah* were ordained by Islam. Right to divorce was granted to them during the 'thirties.

Their position has since shown a considerable improvement, and now women have acquired respectable place in the realm of art and letters, administration, education, politics, and have made a niche for themselves in the society, though economically they are still largely dependent on social environment.

Under Umraoganj Police Station of village Chhattarpura, two *bednis*, the professional prostitutes, and under Raisen Police Station in village Pathari and Dhawar, 13 *bednis* were reported in the year 1968. Only Traffic in two cases of immoral traffic in women were registered, one each Women during the years 1963 and 1966 under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

On all occasions of social merriment and festivals, more particularly Holi and Diwali, it was customary for the men folk of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in villages to drink *tadi* profusely. A few puritan castes, however, abstain from the evil. As there has been no Drinking & gambling prohibition in the area, there was no difficulty in procuring the intoxicants from the recognised shops, and illicit distillation, therefore, was not of alarming proportion. Traditions sanctioned gambling at festive occasions, especially Diwali, the festival of lights. The number of offences registered under the Gambling Act are not alarming in any case. The number of cases varied between 2 in 1966 and 9 in 1969.

Home Life

Raisen District had a pride of place in the style of architecture, which flourished during the period of Ashoka when Buddhism was the dominant religion. Sanchi, a relic of a great architectural eminence bears Types of testimony to the same. According to Percy-Brown, "Few Dwellings portals in any style of architecture can excel the array of rich symbolism and imagery which has been portrayed with such dramatic intensity on the Sanchi *torans* (gateway), the result entirely of Indian tradition and genius". But that art has all-gone with the centuries. Now a days, we find ordinary building structures ranging from indigenously made rural houses to modern cement concrete built urban houses not much different from the neighbouring districts. During the Census of 1971, the number of occupied houses in Raisen was 85,291 out of which 80,593 houses were in rural areas and 4,698 in urban areas. Tahsil break-up shows that

Bareilly (19,164), the most populated Tahsil contained the largest number of houses, followed by Raichur, the headquarters Tahsil (13,478). Of the rest 13,015 occupied houses were in Udaipura, 11,804 in Goharganj, 9,976 in Silwani, 10,152 in Begamganj and 7,702 in Ghairatganj tahsils.

In rural areas, the earlier Gazetteer of Bhopal State recorded that the huts of the agricultural classes were small mud-dwellings with bamboo doors, the roofs being tiled, thatched with grass or covered with mud. The house was usually constructed with a courtyard for the cattle. In places where sandstone is plentiful, houses were mainly constructed of this material and also in all villages along the sandstone outcrops. Since then, no spectacular advance has been made in space or material or plan of rural houses. They continue to be made in a cluster, in compact area in villages and generally have roofs of flat *desi* tiles made locally. Built on low plinth, i. e., 2 or 3 feet they are generally without windows, small openings being left out in walls to serve as ventilators. The houses of Scheduled Castes are generally at the two ends of the village *abadi*, but not segregated from the main *basti*. Cattle sheds are generally attached to these houses known as *bada*. Substantial cultivators arrange for their cattle separately from living apartments. A practice of construction of *bittha*, a store house for cow-dung cakes has been reported from village Kulhari in Sehore district, an adjoining district of Raichur. It is reasonable to suppose that the same practice obtains in Raichur District as well. A circular dark ring in front is the way to *bittha* which is closed by cow-dung after removing cakes wherever necessary.¹

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The urban houses, however, present a different look, being constructed with due approval of the local body. More masonry built houses have come up during the last decade.

Before the construction of a house, *mahurat* ceremony is performed, and *gur* is distributed as *prasad*. On completion, *Satyanarain ki katha* is held.

Takht and cots are the main items of furniture which are found in houses in every village. In big houses iron and wooden tables, chairs, benches, almirahs, stools, etc., are used. Peacocks, parrots, elephants, Furniture and also Ganesh, *Swastik*, lotus, etc., are either carved in stone Decorations, or wood, or painted on the walls or pillars of houses for Dress decoration. The architectural remains of Sanchi give us a picture of the dress used by various sections of the

1. P. M. Dixit, op. cit., p. 13.

society at that time. *Dhoti*, *dupatta* (*uttariya*) and *pagri* among men and *sari* with *uttariya* among women used to be common dress.¹ Though the mode of attire preserved its basic characteristics, yet in pattern, etc., variations have occurred with the passage of time. Dress pattern in Raisen is not very different from its neighbouring district of Sehore. The agriculturist class has to be contented with a *dhoti* and *bandi* (*angarkhi*) with *pagri* for men, and *lehnga* (*ghaghara*), *odhni* and *choli* for women. However, shirts in place of *angarkhi* or *saluka* and cap in place of *pagri* are in vogue now. Petticoat, *sari*, blouse (*polka*), frock, trousers, pant, shirt, jacket, coat, etc., are put on by upper castes in villages and in the whole of the society in *Kasha* places. *Pagri* is substituted by *safa* or cap by a few well-to-do persons.

The Muslim population has retained the same dress of long shirt and *salwar* with a cap. The Muslim women use *burka* over their dress of *pyjama*, *kurta* and *chunri*, to cover the whole body. However, the men have increasingly resorted to trousers, shirt, coat, etc.

Gold and silver embroidery, i. e., *zari* work is done on many fancy articles like *saris*, *garuras*, *kurtis*, curtains, etc. Alongwith other patterns, *Sanchi-Stupa* is also used for decoration of the fabrics. Local people get this work done at Bhopal. The art of embroidery has, however, lost its patrons with the abolition of the princely states.

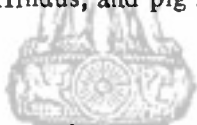
Generally village-made shoes for both men and women are in use. The ladies' *chappals* are called *bahonas*. The chappals are also made of rubber. In urban areas, factory-made shoes and chappals are also in vogue. Ladies wear sandals also. The Sanchi art reveals that ornaments were the favourites of women even at that remote time. Men also liked to have a few of them to adorn their body. That heritage still continues. The common ornaments of women of upper classes are gold necklace, *teeka*, ear-rings (*karan fool*), tops, *zoomki*, *kangan*, etc. The poor are satisfied with the silver or gilded ornaments, such as *khangwari*, *pain-jana*, *chura*, *kardhani*, *payal*, *lachcha*, *payjeb*, etc. Women also wear *thussi* and *hansuli* around the neck; *toda*, *pyjeb*, *kade* on the feet; *kardhona* on the waist; and *chura*, *patela* on the wrist.

Only the well to do men wear rings and chains. Others wear *balis* in ears, if they can so afford. Children of the poor are mostly without ornament. Middle class people manage, *kadas* for them. For young girls, *balis* are some

1. *Bharatiya Samskriti men Madhya Pradesh ka Yog*, p. 105.

how arranged in the villages. In villages men get their names tattooed on their hands with flowers on either side. Women of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are fond of it and in a few cases much of the exposed portion of the body is found tattooed in various designs.

Wheat, jowar, gram and rice are common foodgrains with which preparations such as *roti*, *dal*, *bhajia*, *simaiye*, *malpua*, *halua*, etc., are made in households, varying with occasions and status. The staple food of the villagers in the District is bread of *jowar*, which is taken with monotonous regularity day in and day out. In the morning, *roti* with milk, butter-milk, spices, or condiments is taken. In the afternoon, *roti*, *khichadi*, *dal*, vegetables and rice are taken regularly in middle class families. In the evening, *thuli* (*dalia*), etc., are taken with milk. *Roti* is made of jowar and maize-flour among labourer and agricultural classes, while others use wheat flour. Along with *puri* and a few vegetables the festive dishes are *guza*, *papadiyan*, *khir*, *halva* and *hurmi*, which are prepared in an average household occasionally in sufficient quantity which lasts for some days. Caste Hindus, in general, do not take any kind of meat though other castes and tribes enjoy goats' meat on festive occasions. Among the Muslims, meat forms a common item of food, though only a few can afford it daily. Beef is prohibited among the Hindus, and pig's and crow's flesh among the Muslims.



Looking to the architectural splendour of Sanchi, it appears that hunting, drinking, riding, strolling, painting, engraving, etc., were the sources of popular amusements during the remote past. Essentially, a few of them are still in vogue, others have vanished with the passage of time. District Club, Raisen, *Sanskritik Samaj Kalyan Kendra*, Sanchi, and various drama groups (*Natak-Mandals*) situated at Gairatganj, Mudiakheda, Dehgaon, Dahod, Mehgaon, Piplia Gujar, Madha, Patandeo, Imlia and Berasala are the agencies providing facilities of entertainment.

Gossiping on the *chaupal*; singing bhajans with the accompaniment of musical instruments, such as *dholak*, *manzira*, *sarangi*, *nridang*, *harmonium*, *ektara*, etc., in traditional tunes and also on the lines of famous film songs; watching *rai* dance of *bednis* on festivals like Holi, arranging dramas with the assistance of local teachers, participating in games and competitions held from time to time under the auspices of the Social Education Department, taking part in the various activities of youth clubs, which include *shramdan*, *Dehatt Radio Goshti*, adult education classes and body building activities are some other forms of amusements of the common villagers.

The two great festivals of the year are Dussehra and Holi for the celebration of rejoicings at the autumn and spring harvests. To Dussehra, Diwali adds radiance and splendour. It heralds the new commercial year and businessmen open new account books on this day. Goddess Laxmi is worshipped on the occasion with the accompaniment of fire-work and crackers. The mythology, however, will have a different origin of these. Rama, after the conquest of Lanka entered Ayodhya in triumph, and it is to celebrate this that the festival is held. Holi is the festival to celebrate victory of "Good over Evil". Prahlad's escape and Holika's death in the fire due to divine intervention is celebrated at the occasion. The chief observances are sprinkling one another with coloured water and red powder, *gulal*, addressing passers by with jokes, singing amorous songs and lighting fires around which crude frolics are practised.

Besides these, other festivals are Raksha Bandhan in August, Basant Panchami in January and Siva Ratri about the close of February. Raksha Bandhan, as the name suggests, is the festival of brothers and sisters, the latter tying *rakhis* on the wrists of their brothers as a sign of love and asking them to take care of their beloved sisters throughout their lives. Basant panchami is a festival held to hail the advent of spring and is celebrated with great eclat. Siva Ratri is held in honour of Siva. On this day fast is kept. Akshaya Tritiya, Haryali-Amavasya, Janmashtami, Ram-Navami, Durgashtami, Sakranti, Sharad-purnima, Dolgyaras, Rishi-Panchami, Hal-Shashti, etc., are other Hindu festivals.

As elsewhere, Muslims celebrate Shab-i-Barat, Ramzan, Id-ul-Fitr Id-uz-zuha (Baqr-Id), and Bara wafat with zeal. Muharram is the 10 day observance of intense mourning to commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Hussain. Muslims take out impressive processions to the accompaniment of heart rending dirges. *Tazias* are taken out in procession for immersion.

The principal festival of Jains is Mahavir Jayanti. They observe a 10 days' fast in the Shukla-paksha of Bhadra.

Pilgrim Centres and Yatras

The popular belief held by the Hindus in regard to *yatra* of sacred places and sacred bath is that this wards off the sin and purifies the soul. A number of fairs with religious background are held in the District in which people of different shades converge to pay obeisance to the presiding deity and for sacred bath, Bagalwara *mela* at village Bagalwara in

Barli Tahsil is the most popular amongst these fairs which is attended by about 20,000 persons and which lasts for seven days in the month of January. People converge in this *mela* from far and near to take a holy bath in the sacred waters of Narmada. Other big fairs are Baras *mela* at Udaipura attended by over 20,000 persons and Bhojpuri *mela* at obedullaganj on Phalguna Badi 13, (February/March) which is attended by about 10,000 persons. Bhojpur in Goharganj Tahsil is celebrated for the remains of the magnificent unfinished Shiv temple and a cyclopean dam is the venue for a fair on the occasion of Shiv Ratri festival. A large number of persons from Bhopal and nearby areas get together here to worship an unusually large Shiv *linga* inside, 7 feet and 6 inches high and 12 feet and 8 inches in circumference. Sanchi, famous for its massive Buddhist *stupa* and other remains, is yet another site where tourists visit all the year round and Buddhist devotees converge, especially on Buddha Jayanthi in November every year.

The fairs of lesser importance are Devika *mela* at Parwaria village in Raisen Tahsil in Chaitra, Ganesh *mela* at Jumer in January, Kartika purnima fair at Chunhetia and Siyarmao village and Teen Dhara *mela* at Jailhari village in Silwani Tahsil. A list of important fairs is given in the Appendix.

Communal Dances, Festivities, etc.

The architectural remains of Sanchi depict abundance of social functions. Large crowds of people used to participate in such activities of songs, dances, etc., to the accompaniment of musical instruments.¹ In the present times, the popular communal dance is *sera* which is arranged in the month of Srawan. *Sahtam*, *fug* and *rai*, are very much enjoyed on the Holi festival. The festivity continues for two to three days and only the adult male persons of the villages participate in these dances. At the time of marriages, dancing and singing to the accompaniment of a *dhol* is the usual way to express the warmth and exuberance of the participants.

During the rainy season, narration of *katha* or recitation from *Alha-Udal*, *Mahabharat*, *Bhagwadgita*, *Ramayan*, etc., in public places, generally a temple, by learned *pundits*, are important festivities even in the remotest villages of the District. *Simhasan-Battisi*, *Bhoj-Prabandh*, *Baital-Pachchisi*, *Tota-Maina*, *Chandrakanta-Santati*, *Panchtantra*, legends of Akbar-Birbal, *Narsi ko-mamero*, etc., are a few pieces of our cultural heritage, which still find place in the community festivities on the village *chaupal*.

The Muslims recite *Koran-Sharif* and *Milad-Sharif*. The tribals sing *Ram-Sattye*.

1. *Bharatiya Sanskriti men Madhya Pradesh Ka Yog*, p. 104.

Public Games

Kabaddi, khokho, Gilli-danda, Sat-digli, kite-flying, playing-cards, *chopar, solah-sari, chapeta, changa*, etc., are common traditional public games. In addition volley-ball, foot-ball, hockey, etc., have found place for themselves with the spread of education in the *kasbas* where middle or higher secondary school exists. Cricket, badminton and, table-tennis are also played at the District and Tahsil headquarters, where educational institutions and clubs provide facilities to the members.

Economic and Professional Groups

In Bhopal State in 1931, the ratio of working and non-working population was 45 to 55 in a hundred. Of the 45 workers 29 were engaged in the agricultural occupations, 4 in industries, 2 in trade, 1 each in domestic service and unproductive occupations, 1 in police force and administration and the rest in other minor occupations. Since then the proportion of workers and non-workers in Raisen District improved to 48:52 in a hundred in 1961. But in 1971, there was a perceptible fall in the number of workers. With a working population of 188,835 against 3,64,191 non-workers, agriculture remains to be the main stay of the District economy.

Due to abolition of *Jagirdari* and *Zamindari* systems, a radical change has been brought about in the social life of the agricultural classes. Excessive sub-division of holdings was serious and was a concomitant evil of *Zamindari* system. 'Where the holdings consisted of little strips in different parts of the village, representing so many varieties of soil, further sub-division of each of these again had been a source of great confusion, which used to throw the people into the hands of the *Patwari* (or village surveyor-accountant). He alone knew how the little plots were distributed. Hence the local saying, "*gharib ka ustad Patwari*" (The accountant is the teacher (or master) of the poor land-holder).

But for the first time in history the yoke of middle-men has been lifted from the over burdened farmers, and today they hold land directly from the Government and are in real sense *Bhoomiswami*. Their land tenures are now governed by the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959. This Code secures their tenure and frees it from all malpractices.

Modern developments have influenced the economic and social conditions of the people, yet the pattern of traditional social life still essentially continues. The villagers now feel emancipated both socially and economically. *Sarpanchas*, members of voluntary organizations, and social and

political workers are emerging on a democratic pattern as a result of these changes.

There is marked improvement in the social and economic conditions of the landless labour and artizan class as a whole. There is also a general urge for economic betterment among all sections of the public, owing to the impact of the abolition of *Zamindari* system and the enactment of various acts of direct benefit to the tenantry.



CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

While making a general statement in the agricultural environment of the District, two broad features striking an observer most are, first, that the tract is generally uneven and forest clad, and secondly, that the soil is richly gifted by nature in its fertility which is well sustained by numerous streams flowing northward and southward from the middle Vindhyan ranges. A glimpse of the agricultural landscape is provided in the old Bhopal State Gazetteer: "The plateau land is highly fertile and grows wheat, maize, jowar, rice and poppy (cultivation of poppy is now extinct due to restriction) while the hills are clothed in forest with patches of fertile soil at their feet".

Agricultural Population

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the District giving principal work to seven-tenths of its working force in 1961. This participation in agricultural sector varies, though not too significantly, in its tahsil-wise distribution. Bareli Tahsil in the south has the highest dependence on agriculture with 78 per cent of its workers in that sector, while Silwani Tahsil in the east has the minimum with 58 per cent. The lower percentage in Silwani Tahsil is due mainly to the higher proportion of workers on 'other services' and in the category III (Mining, husbandry, fishing, quarrying, raising garden crops, livestock, animal, etc.). In actual numbers, the cultivators of the District totalled 94,717 while there were 43,111 agricultural labourers. Tahsil-wise, the proportion of cultivators varied between 44.6 per cent (Raisen Tahsil) and 53.4 per cent (Gairatganj Tahsil) whereas that of agricultural labourers showed considerable fluctuation, with lowest in Silwani Tahsil (13.6 per cent) and highest in Bareli Tahsil (31.6 per cent). The number of cultivators in the District in 1971 was 76,821, while agricultural labourers totalled 74,961. The percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers to total workers was 39.8 and 21.9, respectively. The respective figures for 1961 (revised) was 48.1 and 21.9 per cent.

Agriculture as an occupation is followed by various divergent sections of the society which among others include Brahmins, Rajputs, Lodhis, Khatis and Kurmis according to the old Bhopal State Gazetteer. The

Scheduled Castes and Tribes of the District have large sections of their working population in the Agricultural sector.

In 1961 the Scheduled Tribes taken together contained 75.6 per cent of their working population in the agricultural sector with 41.5 per cent cultivators among them, the rest 34.1 per cent being agricultural labourers. In the case of Scheduled Castes 60.6 per cent of their working population came in the agricultural sector with 26.6 per cent as cultivators and 33.9 per cent as agricultural labourers. Thus, we find that agricultural labourers exceed the cultivators in the case of Scheduled Castes, while in the case of Scheduled Tribes, in keeping with the general pattern, cultivators' class out-numbers the agricultural labourers.

Taken individually, Keers among the Scheduled Tribes, with 92.2 per cent of their working force concentrated in agricultural occupations, occupied the first place, while among the Scheduled Castes Dhanuk with 79.1 per cent had the largest proportion.

Land Utilization

A Table portraying the pattern of land utilization in Raisen District (in the year 1971-72) is given hereafter. A detailed Table (1951-52 to 1971-72) follows in Appendix-A.

Table No. IV--I
Land Use Classification 1971-72

	(In '000 Hectares)
Area according to village papers	849
Forests	344
Land put to non-agricultural uses	34
Barren and Unculturable land	2
Culturable waste	43
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	32
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	—
Current fallows	2
Other fallows	3
Net area sown	389
Area sown more than once	3
Total cropped area	392

Forests

Of the total District area of 849 thousand hectares (1971-72) covered in its entirety by different land-uses given in the Table, forests occupied 3,44,780 hectares amounting to as much as two-fifths (40.8 per cent) of the total area. These forests put Raisen among the first four most extensively

forest-covered districts in the State. Forest area was reckoned as 7,90,530 acres in 1951-52. This increase has been attributed to improvement of classification.

Area under forest shows considerable tahsilwise variation. It has the highest value of 61 per cent of the total area in the south-western Goharganj Tahsil. Travellers from Bhopal to Itarsi by train or road pass through miles and miles of forests between Obedullaganj and Budni (Sehore district). At the other extreme is Udaipura Tahsil which has slightly less than one-sixth of its area under forests. Raisen, Gairatganj and Silwani having from two-fifths to half of their respective areas under forests are also heavily forested tahsils. Begumganj and Barcli tahsils have a little more than one-fourth of their areas under forests and are comparatively less forested. There is generally an inverse relationship between forest area and density of population in the tahsils.

Area classified as 'Land put to non-agricultural uses', like forest has shown slight increase from 71,200 acres in 1951-52 to 78,373 acres in 1961-62 and to 81,482 acres in 1964-65. For the year 1967-68, the figure was 33,066 ha. In 1971-72 the figure was recorded as 34 thousand ha. Tahsilwise area put to non-agricultural uses varied from 2.8 per cent in case of Silwani Tahsil to 4.8 per cent in Udaipura Tahsil. Barcli had almost the same proportion as Udaipura.

The 'barren and unculturable land' which alongwith the 'land put to non-agricultural uses' forming the area 'not available for cultivation,' occupied 0.4 per cent of the District area in the year 1964-65 with 8,013 acres. The area under this land-use shows sharp decline. Starting from 86,700 acres in 1951-52, it dropped in 1956-57 to 83,508 acres and further in 1961-62 to 4,348 acres. However, in 1964-65 a reversal of trend was noticeable when the area increased to 8,013 acres. In 1967-68, the area under this land-use was 3,481 ha. It came down to two thousand hactares in 1971-72.

Culturable Waste

There is a steady and continuous decline in the area of culturable waste. Thus from 3,21,850 acres in 1951-52 it came down gradually to 1,44,326 acres in 1964-65, i. e., 6.8 per cent of the area of the District. Culturable waste literally means uncultivated land that can be put to cultivation immediately or after reclamation. Highest proportion (among tahsils) of area under culturable wastes was in the north-eastern Goharganj Tahsil and

1. Tahsilwise figures in this section refer to the year 1951.

lowest in the south-eastern Udaipura where it was almost half the value of Begumganj.

In the year 1967-68, culturable waste absorbed 52,200 ha. which was equivalent to six per cent of the total area of the District. Such land dropped to 43 thousand ha. in 1971-72 which is an evidence of the further shrinkage of this area. Out of this culturable waste, it was reported that 19 thousand ha. could be brought under cultivation immediately, 14 thousand ha. after some improvement and the rest, i. e., ten thousand ha. consisted of uneconomic small patches of land or large blocks of land not reclaimable for cultivation after reasonable cost.

'Permanent pastures and other grazing lands' form yet another part of the cultivable area, that is not actually cultivated apparently due to the specific and useful purpose of cattle feeding. Such area in 1960-61 occupied 1,59,052 acres claiming 7.6 per cent of the total District area and varying tahsilwise from a maximum 9.9 per cent in Raisen to a minimum 4.5 per cent in Bareilly Tahsil.

The area under this head shows an almost three-fold increase during the decade 1950-51 to 1960-61 indicating classificational changes. From 59,200 acres in 1950-51 it rose steeply to 1,50,167 acres in 1956-57 to 1,75,510 acres in 1961-62 and to 1,92,696 acres in 1964-65. The year 1966-67, returned 68,028 ha. under this land-use and the subsequent year witnessed a shrinkage of this area by more than a half. The area remained almost unchanged in 1971-72.

Fallow lands

As to the fallow lands excepting the current fallows their acreage has been considerably reduced through the period from 66,900 acres in 1951-52 to 28,496 acres in 1961-62 and 19,880 acres in 1964-65. Statistics returned 5,230 ha. in 1967-68 and three thousand ha. in 1971-72 under old fallows. Similar trend is noticeable in case of current fallows also. From 12,780 acres in 1951-52, current fallow land declined to 7,924 acres in 1961-62 and to 5,097 acres in 1964-65. The area was recorded as 2,195 ha. in 1967-68 and remained almost stationary in 1971-72. Thus despite the fact of large areas of culturable waste lands lying unutilised, there is not much of fallow land.

Net Area Sown

Net sown area in the District increased slightly through the decade 1951-52 to 1960-61. The net sown area in 1960-61 reached 7,54,953 acres amounting to about 36 per cent of the total District area, indicating an increase of about ten per cent over the level of 1951-52, i. e., 6,88,052 acres.

Population increase during the period was, however, more than three times as large and the per capita net cultivated area actually decreased from 2.18 acres in 1951-52 to 1.83 acres in 1960-61.

Proportion of net cultivated area to total area varies between different tahsils and is determined largely by physical conditions of topography and soils. It was least, 20.7 per cent, in the highly forested mountainous Goharganj tahsil and highest, 62.5 per cent, in the least forested Udaipura Tahsil. In fact, there is almost an inverse proportion between forest area and net cultivated area. On the other hand net cultivated area varies directly with density of population.

Net area sown has maintained steady expansion as can be seen from the fact that in 1964-65, this area was 788,972 acres. In the year 1966-67, the area was 3,30,910 ha. and in the next year 3,75,060 ha. In 1971-72, the net sown area amounted to 389 thousand ha. There was not much of double-cropped area in the District, the proportion of double-cropped area to the total cropped area being only 0.8 per cent in 1967-68. Absence of irrigation is the primary factor hindering fuller utilization of land resources.

Irrigation

Cultivation in Raisen District had been dependent almost entirely on monsoon, proverbially known for its vagaries. The District receives about 114 cm. of rainfall on an average which if properly distributed could be adequate for the dry crops mainly grown in the District. There was very little irrigation in the District, the total irrigated area in 1961-62 being 5,744 acres or 0.75 per cent of the net sown area. However, in absolute figures the irrigated area showed steady progress, i. e., it increased from 2,701 acres in 1951-52 to 3,500 acres in 1956-57, to 5,744 acres in 1961-62 and to 11,044 acres in 1964-65. For the year 1967-68, irrigated area was 3,301 ha. which worked out to 0.88 per cent of the net cropped area.

The year 1972-73, with 11,736 hectares, showed a rapid increase in irrigated area. This is hardly sufficient to make any impact upon the agricultural economy of the District. Most of the irrigation in the District is done by canals emanating from tanks or from wells. Most of the irrigated area fell in the Goharganj and Bareli tahsils, water being obtained from the Dahod and the Palakmati dams and the Dhamdhoosar project. Although the District is well-watered with the Narmada flowing along the southern boundary of Udaipura and Bareli tahsils and the Betwa on its eastern flank with many small tributaries like the Bina, Tenduni, Barna, etc., the absence, till recently, of a well-planned irrigation system made it hard to utilize all their potentialities.

This shortcoming is, however, expected to be overcome with the completion of Barna major irrigation project, which was commissioned late in 1975. Though wells and tanks have been the traditional sources of water-supply for irrigation, planned irrigation schemes to utilize the waters of local rivers and other sources which go to make the District heavily forested, are likely to bring the canals in the forefront as an irrigational source. In fact this planned development on the part of the Government (details of which are given in a separate section on irrigation projects) has encouraged the private sector to take initiative in canal irrigation.

Sources of Irrigation

Tanks and wells do not command the same position as sources of irrigation as in the beginning of the century. Now bulk of the irrigation is done through canals. In keeping with the general trend of the expansion in irrigated area, canals which irrigated 1,736 acres in 1951-52, were responsible for 8,238 acres in 1964-65, their share in total irrigation having increased from 64.8 to 74.6 per cent. Canals irrigated 2,520 ha. in 1966-67 and 6,441 ha. in 1972-73. Tanks improved their position from 8 acres (0.3 per cent) in 1951-52 to 669 acres (6.1 per cent) in 1964-65. Tank irrigation increased from 206 ha. in 1966-67 to 843 ha. in 1972-73. Contribution of wells in the irrigated agriculture of Raichur District doubled between 1951-52 and 1964-65 from 890 acres to 1,775 acres, but conversely in terms of percentage was halved from 33 per cent to 16.1 per cent during the same period. Some unspecified sources of irrigation also do a little irrigation. In the year 1967-68, the shares of canals, tanks, wells and 'other sources' were 69.3; 6.6; 21.2; and 2.9 per cent, respectively.

Modes of Irrigation

The following extract from the Bhopal State Gazetteer (1908) gives an idea of the modes of irrigation in the State in the past:—

"The sources of irrigation are wells and tanks, the former predominating. The water is in the case of wells drawn up by the *charas* or leather bag lift or the *dhenkli* a counterpoise lift formed of a long beam resting on an upright, at one end of which a vessel is attached and at the other a weight. From tanks irrigation is effected either by means of channels and gravitation or as in the case of wells. The Persian wheel is not common."¹ At the live-stock Census of 1961, it was found that 547 *motes* were in use, the majority of which, i. e. 222 were in Bareilly Tahsil, as against 50 Persian wheels, 44 of which were installed in Bagamganj Tahsil. The use of pumps for lifting water

1. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 48.

for irrigation is spreading, their number increasing from 32 in 1956 to 87 in 1961 and to 303 in 1967-68.

Irrigated Crops

Wheat claims the major part of the irrigated area in the District. Small irrigated areas are claimed by paddy, sugarcane and vegetables. In 1971-72 whereas wheat had 7,500 irrigated ha. paddy had 260 ha., sugarcane 140 ha., potato 65 ha., sweet potato 79 ha., and onions 83 ha.

Amongst the irrigation works of the early past, a mention should be made about the Bhojpur lake in the District 32.2 km. south of the city of Bhopal. The marvellous lake was constructed in the 11th century A. D. by Raja Bhoj of Dhar. Due to its large water-spread there is a local saying that *Tal ho to Bhopal tal, sub dusre talaiya*. W. Kincaid observed in December, 1818 that this marvellous lake was 250 square miles (648 sq. km.) in area. The great Bhojpur lake was without doubt the largest and most beautiful sheet of fresh water. It covered a valley which presented the most remarkable feature. Though it was so extensive, only two breaks occurred in its wall of hills, one a little more than 91 metres, the other about 457 metres wide. Both of them were spanned by very remarkable dams, consisting of an earthen central bund faced on both sides (outer and inner) with immense blocks of stone laid one on the other without mortar, but fitting so truly as to be watertight. The lesser opening was closed by a dam in places which was 12 metres high and about 30 metres broad on top, and though the first mentioned bund is now in complete wreck, the latter is intact and still continues to turn the river Kalisote into the Betwa, and from its top the old bed of the stream is recognisable. The shorter but higher bund was broken by Shah Hussain, the greatest of the Mandu Kings for the purpose of utilising the bed of the lake. Although tradition relates that he never personally benefited by this act, the fact of the present fertility of the valley, still growing wheat in the country, proves his practical statesmanship, however much we may regret the loss of a water storage of such great size and beauty for India.

Progress of Irrigation

Prior to the year 1936, there was no State irrigation in the District. In the erstwhile Bhopal State the first irrigation tank constructed in 1936 was the Palakmati tank of the District. It was meant to irrigate 1,619 ha. on model lines. It was started under the Government Colonisation Department and was completed in 1939. A subsidence in the bund occurred later and caused depletion in storage capacity. So the area irrigated in 1958-59 was only 809 ha. The policy formulated by the then Bhopal State was to construct small irrigation projects as they yielded quick returns on the investment and

distributed irrigation benefits in large area. The run-off from the big rivers of the State remained unexploited due to limited resources of the State. The regular Irrigation Department was created in 1954 in the State and a programme was prepared for the construction of numerous barrages and small tanks in the State. Till then the principal pre-Plan work was the Jamania tank with designed irrigation area of 537 ha. The launching of the Development Plans introduced major shift in the policy of development of irrigation. Dahod tank, a medium irrigation project that was taken up in the first Plan, was completed in 1957. Involving a total capital outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs, it was designed to irrigate 2,428 ha. of land.

Another notable scheme of the District was Ratapani tank, located near the village Ratapani in Goharganj Tahsil, the work which started in 1951 has been completed. The estimate of cost was Rs. 22.14 lakhs and irrigation potential was 2,145 ha. Banchhore project is situated near the village Banchhore in Tahsil Raisen. The work was begun in 1958. Estimated to cost Rs. 22.15 lakhs, it has irrigation potential of 1,416 ha. A list of irrigation projects under the charge of Public Works Department of the State is given in Appendix-A.

Barna Irrigation Project

October 11, 1975 marked a red letter day in the history of development of irrigation not only of the District but of the entire State when the Barna irrigation project was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of the State. The life giving water rushed to irrigate 12,000 hectares of agricultural land of Raisen and Schore districts with the message of increased production and prosperity. This marked the completion of the First stage of the project.

The Barna is the third major irrigation project of the State ranking after Chambal and Tawa and the second major project of the Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh. Barna is a tributary of the Narmada. The site of the project is 105 km. away from Bhopal on the proposed Bhopal-Jabalpur National Highway.

The project had a chequered history. It was conceived and planned 20 years ago by the Central water and Power Commission during the years 1953-56, and was hailed as the prestigious project of the region. The work was launched in 1960-61 but the intervention of the Indo-Chinese War in 1962 and the Indo-Pakistan War in 1965 resulted in the suspension of work which could be resumed only as late as 1969-70.

The project is located at a place where the river Barna emerges from the 65 km. long mountainous lap and enters the level plains. The site is ideal. It has the natural advantage of a narrow gorge for construction of the

dam and excellence of compact command area below the dam. This has made the project cheapest for its size, i. e., Rs. 868 per acre.

The main dam is a 432 metres long masonry structure with maximum height of 48 metres above foundation. The spillway is 115 metres long with crest 35 metres above foundation level. Over the crest there will be eight radial gates. The lake formed behind the dam on account of the impounding of the water will have a live storage of 45,560 ha. metres. It will submerge 7,700 ha. of land of which only 2,430 ha. are under cultivation.

The water will be carried to the fields through a canal system emerging from a head regulator. The canal head regulator is housed in an independent saddle 2.5 km. away from the main dam. Starting from the head regulator, the main canal soon after bifurcates into two main canals—right bank canal and left bank canal. The water is further carried through distributaries and minors. The canal network will ultimately consist of main canals (38.56 km.), distributaries (86.30 km.) and minors (193.34 km.).

With a view to ensure progressive utilization of irrigation water, the project is being constructed in two stages. The first stage comprises construction of dam upto crest level of spillway alongwith dam head regulator and part of Right bank canal system to irrigate 12,000 ha of *Rabi* crops. The second stage will comprise work above crest level of spillway, i. e., erection of 6.86 metres high crest gates alongwith road bridge and construction of the remaining canal system.

The project though located in Raisen District will be a boon both for Raisen and Sehore districts. It will provide annual irrigation benefits to 60,600 ha of area, 34,000 ha of *Rabi* and 27,000 ha of *Kharif* crops. District-wise, the project will irrigate 48,600 ha of land of 156 villages in Raisen District and 12,000 ha of land of 42 villages in Sehore district. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 13 crores out of which Rs. 9.7 crores have already been spent till September 1975. The Barna dam will create a 30 sq. mile beautiful lake along Bhopal-Jabalpur National Highway. It will be a major attraction for the tourists. It will have boating facilities. Besides it will have annual fish production of 175 tons.

With a view to expediting optimum utilization of irrigation potential, integrated development of the commanded area will be necessary. To ensure this, an Ayacut Development Committee has been set up which will prepare the integrated plan and coordinate the activities.

Lift Irrigation

Lift Irrigation is done from (i) heavy duty pumps installed on nullah or river banks by Irrigation Department, and (ii) small pumps installed by

Agriculture Department. The Intkheri lift irrigation scheme on the Halali river and Palakmati scheme located on the spill-channel of the Palakmati tank are the examples of this type of irrigation. At the Intkheri station, five heavy duty pumping sets with total capacity of 36,368 litres per minute have been installed which are capable of irrigating 1,619 ha. Similarly, the Palakmati lift scheme has three large-size pumping-sets each of 130 pbb. The installation can irrigate more than 407 ha.

Apart from these, execution of minor irrigation schemes has been entrusted to the Department of Agriculture. Such schemes include digging of wells, repairing of old wells and tanks, installation of electric pumps and oil engines for irrigation.

Plan-wise figures of minor irrigation schemes are given below:--

Table No. IV--2
Minor Irrigation Schemes

Items	Total I plan	Total II plan	Total III plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Construction of new wells and repair of old wells	165	411	773	309	283	398	306
2. Installation of oil engine pumps	17	65	254	58	103	79	145
3. Installation of electric pumping sets	—	—	33	24	84	20	51
4. Installation of Persian wheels	—	3	11	3	2	8	—
5. Deepening of wells through boring and blasting	—	—	19	86	152	89	189

Soil-Erosion

The problem of soil-erosion is not there in any considerable proportion and the average soil-erosion caused by rivers, etc., in the normal course is very well countered by embanking the affected areas whether under crop or otherwise.

Soils

A very faithful description of the various kinds of soil found in the region is given in the old State Gazetteer. As the present District boundaries in most part conform to the then *Nizamat-i-Mashriq* and more than half of *Nizamat-i-Janub*, a reproduction of the soil characteristics of these regions from the Gazetteer would serve our purpose well. Accordingly, the best soil lies in the then Kaliakheri Tahsil better known as Tal district. Most of the area lies in what was formerly the Bhojpur lake. During the rains the deep alluvium of this tract becomes practically water-logged, from the drainage of surrounding hills, and at the same time derives great benefit from the natural manure which it then receives. Wheat is the principal crop grown, and in the region below the scarp conditions are less favourable although much of the soil actually in the bed of the Narmada is of high fertility. The area around the erstwhile Chandpura Tahsil is the least productive. Wheat, gram, *jowar* and *tilli* with some sugarcane are the main crops here. A variety of betel leaves called *Gangeri pan* is grown at Asapuri and has a great reputation.

Rest of the District covered by the former *Nizamat-i-Mashriq* is generally level, but here and there branches of the Vindhya traverse it, especially in the east and south-east. The best land here and the most typical of Malwa is situated in Islamnagar, Raisen and Diwanganj tahsils (of former State of Bhopal) while that in Silwani resembles the Bundelkhand soils and that in Gairatganj and Garhi tahsils, the unproductive country of Gondwana. Thus most of this former *nizamat* lie in fact in these three divisions of Central India. Pasture lands are ample here and among the crops cultivated are maize, *jowar*, wheat and gram.

Soils are classed locally by their appearance, situation and conformation and crop-bearing properties. According to the first classification the soils are known as superior *kalmat*, a first class loamy soil of black colour and varying from 0.3 metre to 3.0 metres in depth. It is also called *muran*, *morand*, *mar* and *malait*. When dry it becomes very hard and cracks easily, but when wet it is soft and clayey. On account of its power of absorbing water it remains moist for a considerable period. This soil is specially suited to wheat, *masur* and gram. Inferior *kalmat* is a black soil similar to the last but of lighter colour and texture, being mixed with a certain proportion of sand. This soil is found on hill sides.

Bhanwar is a grey coloured soil being practically a mixture of the *kalmat* and *soyar* soils. It is of loose texture and is easily soluble in water. Its clods are soft and yield readily to the plough. It has a considerable power of retaining moisture and even if cold weather showers fail, will still

yield a fair crop. It is suited to wheat, cotton, linseed and *jowar*. If irrigation is possible it will grow sugarcane. When this soil is lying fallow, it produces a fine grass, locally known as *Kil machael*. This soil is found in all the tahsils. There is an inferior class of the same soil which is much less retentive of moisture. Another soil which is a mixture of *kalmat* and *bhanwar* is called *demat* or *dematya*, (i. e., two soils). It does not crack like black soils and is of a brown colour and somewhat sandy.

All the above soils grow excellent crops, both at the *rabi* and *kharif* harvests though the *kalmat* is not so well-suited to *kharif* crops as the others.

Siari is a poor soil of grey, yellowish or reddish-black colour. It is loose and sandy in constitution. It does not crack when dry. Irrigated, it is suited to grow rice. It produces good crops of *tilli*, *rameli* and *jowar*. Being shallow and not retentive of moisture, the crops are liable to dry up unless the rainfall is ample. Wheat and gram are also sown on this soil when in a low-lying position.

Piluta is practically a class of *soyar*, of a yellow or brown colour, never very deep. It is usually full of small pebbles and is found on the slopes of hills. It is only suited to *kharif* crops.

Bharwa is a light, sandy shallow soil of red or brown colour. The word *bhatwa*, which signifies 'stony', sufficiently describes its appearance. It is found mostly on the slopes and at the foot of hills. It is seldom more than 0.3 metre deep and grows only the inferior crops, such as, *kodon*, *kutki til* and maize. It is exhausted after two years of continuous cultivation and requires rest.

Kachhar or *chhap* is an excellent loamy soil found on the banks and beds of streams. It grows fine crops of wheat, *jowar* and vegetables. If it is very light and sandy or of irregular surface it is classed as second grade *kachhar*.

As regards position the land is classed under the following heads :—
chauras even-lying, or distinguished as that, if it is so placed as to receive drainage from higher ground; *dhalu* or sloping also called *tekra*, *tagar*, *dholga*, *magrot*, *bhar*, *kila*, *bedra*, *jhora* or *behar* is soil contained in the hollow in which pools formerly existed. As regards crop-bearing power they are classed as *gonhari* or wheat-bearing, *salgatta* or lowlying (rice) land, and *kachhwara* or *bara* growing vegetables near habitations. *Piat* or *adan* is a general term applied to irrigated land as distinct from *maletru* or dry land. By position lands are also known as *gayunra* or *teretha*, close to a village and *jangli* or covered with forest or shrub.

Crops

Two cropping seasons are recognised, the *kharif* (that of autumn crops) or *shialu*, lasting from about the end of May to October and the *rabi* (that of spring crops) or *unhalu* from October to March. In the first season crops, such as, *jowar*, *kodon*, maize, *bajara*, *tuar* are sown, with supernumerary crops or *rameli*, cotton and *tilli*. In the latter season (*rabi*) wheat, gram and barley with linseed are grown. The crops of the earlier season are in general the staple food crops while those of the latter are revenue paying crops also. The Table given below portrays the relative importance of the principal crops of the District in regard to their area and production during the year 1971-72 :—

Table No. IV--3

Principal Crops

Crop	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tonnes)	Yield (kg. per ha.)
Wheat	176.4	134.5	822
Gram	65.0	31.6	466
Tur	5.6	3.5	705
Masur	33.0	18.1	533
Paddy	5.5	3.1	556
Jowar	16.4	12.4	787
Maize	1.7	1.6	899
Kodon Kutki	1.9	0.5	268
Moong-Month	0.5	0.2	364
Urad	0.5	0.2	369
Lakh	16.4	6.7	376
Peas (Mattar)	6.4	2.0	304
Sugarcane	0.1	0.4*	1,947
Fruits	0.3	—	—
Vegetables	0.5	—	—
Condiments & Spices	0.5	—	—
Cotton	0.1	0.1 ¹	147
San	0.2	0.7 ¹	405
Til	14.2	1.2	111
Ramtil	0.5	0.2	211
Linseed	10.7	2.8	333

* Gur (Tonnes), 1. Bales

An account of the agricultural practice followed in the area in different crop seasons and mode of cultivation of particular crops is being given below.

The field which is to be sown for the *kharif* crop is first cleared of weeds by means of the *bakhar* or weeding plough. This operation commences usually on the Akhatij or Baisakh Sudi 3rd (April) and the plough is passed as soon as possible. This is done before the wind known as *Kulwan* commences. This breeze should flow from the south-west on several days in succession and then cease, recommencing a few days later. After the third burst it should return bringing rain in its train. A change in direction or any interruption in its regularity prognosticates a failure of the monsoon.

The ploughing is not carried deeper than 15cm. as the nutritive element in the soil known as *phul* is believed not to exist further from the surface. Gram and wheat lands are ploughed four times and *jowar* lands twice during the rainy season. Sugarcane land is ploughed eight times and is also turned up whilst the crop is on it three times, namely in May, July and October. The whole *rabi* area is thus fully prepared during the wet weather.

Sowing operations for *kharif* crops commence in the *mriga nakshatra* (June), while reaping in September. The sowing of *rabi* crops commences in September and ends in November (*hasta* and *chitra nakshatra*). The gram crop only is sown in the former month, all the rest being sown in November.

Seed is sown in furrows (*chans*) which are about 30 cm. distant from one another. The small seed is sown broadcast and big seed through a drill plough (*nai*). A harrow is drawn over immediately behind the drill which covers the seed with earth. In the case of cotton, the *bakhar* is driven first with the seeddrill behind it. If the *bakhar* is not passed over the land, there is a risk of hares and birds devouring the seed. The seed begins to germinate within four or five days of sowing and in a fortnight the sprouts reach a height of about 23 cm. Grubbing and weeding (*dorna* and *nindna*) by means of hoes (*khurpi*) is carried out several times at intervals of a week. This operation removes the grass and loosens the earth facilitating the development of the plants. *Rabi* crops due to lack of irrigation facilities are dependent on winter rains called *mahavat*.

The *kharif* crops are cut in October and November and the *rabi* in March-April, the actual season varying with the nature of rainfall and other climatic conditions. The *kharif* crops are cut by men standing, the heads of grain being afterwards lopped off on the threshing floor. The *rabi* crops are also cut except gram, which is pulled up.

When the *makka*, *jowar* and *mung* plants have been cut they are tied in sheaves and taken to the *khala* or threshing floor. The ears are then separated from the stem and exposed to the heat of the sun for some days,

after which oxen are made to tread them out, the process being completed by winnowing. *Tuar* is not so treaded, the grain being separated from the straw by threshing with a flail (*mogri*). The treatment of *kodon*, *kangni*, *mal*, *saman*, *ramtilli*, etc., does not differ from that of *jowar*. But these inferior grains do not require weeding more than once. Wheat and gram fields are ploughed first in the month of Asadh (June-July). In Sawan (July-August) they are cross-ploughed. In Bhadon (August-September) and Kunwar (September-October) they are again weeded. Gram and *alsi* are sown in separate fields about the beginning of Kartik (October). Wheat is sown about the end of Kartik (November). These crops are harvested in Phalgun. The reaping, treading out, and winnowing processes do not differ from those in the case of *jowar*.

Jowar can grow in any kind of soil even if its depth be only a foot. For wheat the soil must be at least 0.9 to 1.2 metres deep. Black and brown soils are supposed to be the best for wheat.

Irrigated land is usually double-cropped (*dufasli*). A *khari* crop is first sown followed by a *rabi* crop. The commonest combinations are, in *bara* land, maize, *san* or *urad*, followed in the *rabi* by peas, *masur* or *teora*. Tobacco is followed by onions in *adan* or *tham* land, but not in *bara* soil. Wheat is sown after a mixed crop of maize, *san* and *urad*.

It is a common thing to sow two or more crops in the same field at the same sowing. The most ordinary combinations are *jowar*, *mung* and *tuar*, cotton and *tuar*, cotton and *ambari* and a few others. By these Mixed Sowings mixed sowings called *bajara*, the cultivator guards against total failure and at the same time raises two crops for one ploughing and sowing.

Cultivation of wheat commands the agricultural scene of the District. A *rabi* crop, wheat alone accounted for nearly three fifths (57.3 per cent) of the net cropped area in the District in 1960-61. Area under Wheat (*Triti-cum sativum*) of the decade (1951-52 to 1960-61) with the result that in 1960-61 acreage under the cereal was 70 per cent higher than the acreage devoted to it in 1951-52, the opening year of the decade. In 1960-61, however, wheat acreage was higher than 70 per cent of the net cropped area in Raisen and Ghajatangj tahsils and higher than 60 per cent in Begumganj and Silwani Tahsils. In Goharganj and Silwani Tahsils wheat acreage varied between 53 and 55 per cent. It was conspicuously low in the agriculturally rich Udaipura and Bareli tahsils being, respectively, 33 and 16 per cent of the net cropped area of each tahsil. In the two last mentioned tahsils wheat is supplanted by pulses, perhaps because of their fetching higher returns.

In the year 1964-65, the area devoted to the cultivation of wheat was 3,62,665 acres. In 1967-68, the area was recorded as 1,28,265 ha. and production amounted to 101.9 thousand metric tonnes and standard yield was 560 kg. per ha. For the year 1971-72, the respective figures were 176.4 thousand ha. 134.5 thousand tonnes and 822 kg.

Area under paddy in the District, though not considerable, can by no means be called insignificant as this area falls outside the rice tract of the State. This chief *kharif* crop is grown mostly by the broadcast Rice (*Oryza sativa*) method but plantation method is also practised. The seed required for sowing by broadcast method is 40 to 50 kg. per acre while that by plantation method is 20 to 30 kg. per acre. Actual area under paddy in 1960-61 was 14,536 acres. The area over the decade (1951-52 to 1960-61) fluctuated upto about three thousand acres on either side of this figure. In 1964-65, the acreage was almost the same as in 1960-61. The year 1967-68 gave the coverage by paddy as 5,705 ha. The production was 3.1 thousand tonnes. The standard yield was recorded as 504 kg. per hectare. In 1971-72, the position almost remained unchanged with 5.5 thousand ha. of area and 3.1 thousand metric tons of production.

Jowar is another important *kharif* crop grown in the District. It is generally grown mixed with *tuar*, *mung* or *urad* and the field for it is prepared with *bakhar* in the summer. The seed is sown broadcast and *Jowar* (*Andropogon* *bakhar* made over the field afterwards. While harvesting, the *pogon* Sorghum) plants are cut, made into sheaves and exposed to the heat of the sun to dry. Afterwards, they are trodden by the oxen to obtain grain. The stems are cut into small pieces and used as fodder. Area under *jowar* has been varying from year to year but it has covered the next largest area after wheat among the cereals and is followed by paddy. The area devoted to the cultivation of *jowar* increased from 16,373 acres in 1951-52 to 23,462 acres in 1956-57 and 32,049 acres in 1961-62. It was recorded as 19,357 hectares in 1967-68. The outturn of *jowar* was reported as 19.4 thousand tonnes in 1967-68 and the standard yield as 504 kg. per ha. The area and outturn had declined to 16.4 thousand ha. and 12.4 thousand tonnes, respectively in 1971-72.

The three cereals wheat, *jowar* and paddy already described together make for most of the area under cereals and millets. Other crops of some consequence grown in the District under this head include *kodon-kutki* (*Paspalum scropiculatum*), (1.9 thousand ha. in 1971-72) and maize (*zea mays*), (1.7 thousand ha. in 1971-72).

In the District as a whole area under pulses was almost two-fifths (37.8 per cent) of the net cropped area in 1960-61. During the decade (1951-52 to 1960-61) acreage under pulses remained more or less

Pulses steady and, in fact, declined a little. Among tahsils highest proportion of net cultivated area was in Silwani, followed by Bareli, Udaipura, Galratganj and Begumganj tahsils. It may be noted that though pulses taken together occupied larger area than wheat in the year 1951-52 and continued to do so till 1953-54 they have fallen much behind wheat area since then. During the decade under reference though wheat acreage increased by more than one-and-a-half lakh acres, pulses actually declined by more than ten thousand acres. Figures for 1964-65, show some revival in case of pulses. In 1967-68, pulses accounted for 1,52,184 ha. or 40 per cent of the total cropped area. In 1971-72, pulses accounted for 127.5 thousand ha. Principal pulse crops are described below.

Gram is the most important pulse of the District and occupies second largest area after wheat. The area occupied by it with slight fluctuations has remained constant at 1.75 lakh acres which shows that gram enjoys greater stability in respect of area. In 1967-68 76,170 ha. were attributed to gram. The outturn in the same year amounted to 43.5 thousand tonnes and standard yield to 560 kg. per hectare. The area and production of gram had declined in 1971-72.

Though trailing far behind gram in area, it is an important pulse crop. Tendency of *Tuar* is towards increase in the area which was 4,878 acres in 1951-52, and went up to 11,107 acres in 1964-65. *Tuar* covered 6,809 ha. in 1967-68. In the same year outturn was 4.2 thousand tonnes and standard yield was 785 kg. per ha. Following the fortunes of gram, area and outturn of *Tuar* also declined in 1971-72. *Masur* is another important pulse grown in the District. In fact, *masur* occupies much larger area than *tuar* and is second to gram among pulses like *tuar*. *Masur* also shows a trend towards expansion in area which increased from 47,306 acres in 1956-57 to 78,660 acres in 1964-65. The year 1967-68 gave 38,625 ha. under *masur* with an outturn of 14.3 thousand tonnes and standard per hectare yield of 560 kg. In 1971-72, the outturn of *masur* had increased in spite of a decrease in area.

Sugarcane in Raisen does not occupy as large an area as in the neighbouring district of Sehore. However, it remains to be an important cash crop of the District. While area under sugarcane has been most of the time more than 7,000 acres in Sehore throughout the decade (1951-52 to 1960-61), it has never crossed even the 400 acre limit during the same period in Raisen. But the area under sugarcane increased sharply in the later years reaching 1,099 acres in 1964-65. In the same year 76 per cent of its area was irrigated and

thus it has the distinction of having the largest irrigated percentage amongst the crops in the District. In 1967-68, the area occupied by sugarcane amounted to 294 ha. and production to 522 metric tonnes of *gur*.

Oilseed crops occupy the pride of place amongst the non-food crops grown in the District. With 43,138 acres in 1951-52 and 42,077 acres in 1960-61, the average for the decade was roughly 45 thousand acres.

Oilseeds, Condiments and Spices In 1964-65, area under all oilseed crops was 49,832 acres, which marks a slight advance over previous year's average area. The relevant figure for 1967-68 was 26,636 ha. The area was recorded as 25.7 thousand ha. in 1971-72. The chief oilseed crops are sesamum or *til* (*Sesamum indicum*) and linseed or *alsi* (*Linum ussitalissimum*), which in 1951-52 occupied 17,700 acres and 19,733 acres, respectively. The figures for 1964-65, i. e., 20,099 acres and 25,470 acres, respectively, indicate an upward shift. In 1967-68, sesamum was responsible for 12,524 ha. and linseed for 12,304 ha. The respective outturns were 1.2 and 2.0 thousand tonnes. Other oilseeds grown include *ramtil*, and groundnut. In 1971-72, sesamum increased to 14.2 thousand ha. while linseed decreased to 10.7 thousand ha. This group of crops includes mainly chillies (236 ha), and coriander (241 ha.) out of the total of 524 ha. devoted to the cultivation of these crops in the year 1971-72.

The area occupied by all the fruits and vegetables taken together was 2,142 acres in 1960-61 which was an improvement over 1,768 acres in 1951-52.

Fruits and Vegetables The area under these crops in 1967-68 was 822 ha. It showed decline to 7.2 thousand ha. in 1971-72. Most of the fruits and vegetables are grown on *kachhar* lands nearby rivers and tanks and on lands around the towns and in villages adjacent to the towns. The fruits include lemon (33 ha.) guava (39 ha.) orange (34 ha.), and mango (186 ha.) among others. Similarly the more important of vegetables produced are potato (70 ha.) sweet potato (80 ha.) and onions (80 ha.) besides a number of vegetables of daily use. Good quality custard apple or *sitaphal* (*Annona squamosa*) is grown in Raisen, Goharganj, Bareli and Silwani tahsils while in the bed of the Narmada in Bareli and Udaipura tahsils watermelons, musk-melons or *tarbuza* and *kharbuza* and brinjals of unusually good quality are grown. Cotton is the principal fibre crop of the District. The area under fibre in 1960-61 totalled to only 2,111 acres which was almost completely appropriated by cotton (1341 acres) and sunn (766 acres). In 1971-72, cotton and sunn commanded 140 ha. and 200 ha. respectively.

Cropping pattern There has been a definite increase in the return of the crops consequent upon the changes in the cropping pattern during the past years. A look over such changes in the District from the year 1951-52 to 1962-63 shows a total increase of Rs. 1.46 crores in the returns on the crops during the period. This increase comes

to 31.88 per cent of the returns in 1951-52 which were then worth Rs. 4.58 crores. Thus the average annual rate of change in returns due to change in cropping pattern was 2.9 per cent.¹

The following table shows the area under different crops that can be put to more remunerative crops under existing physical conditions²:—

Table No. IV—4
Area under Different Crops

Crops	Total Area	Improved variety	Areas Substitutable by					Total Substitutable area
			Improved variety of linseed	Mexican wheat	Hybrid Maize	Hybrid Jowar	Taichung Native Rice	
Gram	73.9	2.0	0.8	—	—	—	—	2.8
Wheat	153.6	—	1.4	0.8	—	—	—	2.2
Maize	2.3	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	0.8
Jowar	14.5	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.6
Rice	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

Fodder and Grazing

Writing about pasture lands of half a century back in the erstwhile Bhopal State, the Bhopal State Gazetteer states, "As large tracts are lying fallow in the State there is every facility for keeping and breeding cattle and no difficulties are experienced in feeding them."³ Fallow lands are still there, though much reduced than before. Sometimes lands are left fallow for the specific purpose of grazing. In addition to the grazing land, other cattle feeds are also available without difficulty. The *jowar* stems cut into small pieces mixed with some oilseed cakes serve as an excellent cattle feed. Hay and chaff are also available in sufficient quantity. Apart from this some cultivated area is utilized for the production of fodder crops independently, though such area is quite small in relation to the requirements.

Cattle Breeds

The Malwi breed is the only special local breed in the area. The cattle are of a medium size, generally of a grey, silver grey or white colour.

1. Cropping pattern in Madhya Pradesh, p. 67.

2. *ibid.* pp. 68-76.

3. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 48.

They are very strong and active having deep wide frames, flat shapely bones and very hard feet. The *umatwari* species of this breed is a heavier, less active type than the true Malwi. Cultivators keep cows and rear calves for agricultural purposes.¹

The table in Appendix-A shows that according to the Livestock Census of 1950-51, the total number of livestock was 4.98 lakhs. This number increased to 5.42 lakhs at the subsequent census of 1961. However, the figures for 1967-68, marked a conspicuous decline, the number having come down to 4.72 lakhs. Cattle constitute the largest single category of livestock in the District accounting for 75 per cent in 1967-68, of the total livestock numbers. Cattle number which was 3,95,042 in 1956 increased to 4,31,413 in 1961. The subsequent figures for 1967-68 showed a sharp decline, the number being 3,55,995.

Buffaloes constitute the next important category of livestock, though numerically they are far behind cattle, contributing only 14 per cent of the livestock numbers in 1967-68. However, unlike the cattle, they show continuous increase from 60,909 in 1956 to 63,021 in 1961 and to 66,109 in 1967-68. Goats represent the third important category of livestock though numerically they are no where near to cattle being only eight per cent of the total livestock number in 1967-68. But unlike cattle they seem to flourish in the District. Their number which was 27,421 in 1956, increased to 31,048 in 1961 and further to 37,052 in 1967-68. Climate of the District is not favourable for sheep, which were only 5,082 in number in 1967-68.

Poultry Farming

The total poultry was enumerated as 20,126 in 1956. Five years later in 1961 the number more than doubled when it was recorded as 40,766. Surprisingly the number declined by about 50 per cent and stood at 20,890 in 1967-68. Poultry farming is practised by a large section of population on a home basis. But poultry-keeping on an organised basis got a fillip with the increased governmental activity in this direction. People have been encouraged to take up poultry-keeping as a profitable profession by the provision of scientific and modern facilities on an increasing scale. Accordingly one poultry extension centre was set up during the First Plan. Three poultry farms were expanded during the Second Plan, one each at Obedullaganj, Begamganj and Seweri.

Milk Supply

Raisen is traditionally an agricultural District and so cattle rearing for milk and various milk products is practised widely in almost every

1. *ibid.* p. 48.

cultivators unit and by various sections of village population on local and individual basis. Therefore, the need for independent large scale mechanised production units for dairy products has not been felt. The village economy which has sway over the District, characterised by almost self sufficiency and small isolated units does not allow for any large, independent dairy farms also. All types of cattle are owned and reared by people on more or less individual basis. A few private dairies mainly for providing milk are to be found in towns which again are very few in number. Goats and to some extent sheep are reared by a particular section of people known as *gadarias* and also by many people individually for both meat and milk.

Below are being given the figures of various departmental activities in relation to cattle and poultry development for the latest available period. As already observed a look over these figures would show that, development in these fields though in a preliminary stage covered a wide range of activity and is advancing on planned scientific lines. These included important steps like systematic breeding programme in the Key Village Units, subsidies for supply of bulls, rearing calves, establishment and improvement of poultry houses and pasture development, provision under Applied Nutrition Programme, opening of artificial insemination units and supply of different related equipments among others.

Table No. IV—5
Cattle and Poultry Development

Name of the Scheme	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Target	Achievement (Expenditure in Rs.)	Target	Achievement (Expenditure in Rs.)	Target	Achievement (Expenditure in Rs.)
Subsidy for supply of bulls (Departmentally)	—	—	on bull	385.00	one bull	600.00
Distt, Cattle Show	one show	1000.00	—	—	one show	855.00
Demonstration of Silo pits (Kachha)	22 pits	880.00	5 pits (Pucca)	1000.00	4 pits (Pucca)	800.00
Subsidy for Day old chicks	400 chicks	200.00	400 (Chicks)	200.00	—	—
Opening of Artificial Insemination Units	One A.I.U.	2735.00	Contd	200.00	—	—

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Intensification of Breeding	4 K.V. Unit	9302.00	Contd	12,300.00	—	—
Supply of Chaff-Cutters	5 Nos.	423	2 Nos.	293.00	7 Nos.	791.00
Supply of breeding equipment	—	—	10 Nos.	100.00	—	—
Subsidy for improvement of poultry houses	—	—	30 Houses	450.00	—	—
Subsidy for rearing Calves	9 calves	400.00	9 calves	1080.00	—	—
Preparation and Distribution of readymade Balanced Feed	—	—	Feed	3700.00	Feed	3040.00

As to the cattle fairs they have been held in the area since long past and the Bhopal State Gazetteer mentions seven of such places. Of these, three places come in the present Raisen District area. They included Ketubhan fair in Udaipura tahsil, the Jhagoria fair at Bilquisganj and the one held at Sewans. Organised cattle shows on district level are being held by the Department.

Fishery

The District is well-supplied with water resources in the shape of rivers and tanks some of which are big enough to contain large stocks of fish. Particularly, the Narmada on the southern boundary and the Betwa in the north-east can still further be exploited to develop and procure fish on a large scale for local consumption as well as for export. Procurement of fish which was hitherto being done on purely a local scale by the people has received State attention and scientific pisciculture development is being encouraged with suitable inducements and aids. The fish is extracted from rivers, lakes and tanks but culture by the Department is done in lakes and tanks.

The local varieties of fish common in the area as mentioned in the State Gazetteer are, the mahsir (*Barbus mosal*), rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and marral or sanwal (*Ophiocephalus puneiatas*). Fishes presently under culture in the District are listed below :—

<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Local Name</i>
<i>Labbeo rohita</i>	Rohu
<i>Catla catla</i>	Koomal, Catla
<i>Cirrhina mrigala</i>	Naren
<i>Tortor</i>	Mahaseer
<i>Labeo calbasu</i>	Kalout
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp

The last mentioned species was introduced in 1967, while the others are indigenous varieties and are being developed.

Though bulk of the fish-catch comes during the summer season, fishing is continued during all the months except close season, (i. e., 15th June to 15th August of every year). Annual catches amount to 35 metric tons. In the past, fishermen used various common means for catching fish viz., hand-net, cast-net, *mahajal*, long line, and rod line. But for the preparation of the handnet and cast-net they use cotton thread which is not durable. Hence they have been encouraged to use terylene or nylon fibre which is nowadays commonly available. It is more durable and catch efficiency is good. The Rangoon net operations have been introduced for catching fish in deeper waters. These equipments are now as popular as the old ones.

The fishermen are advised to form themselves into cooperative societies to take advantage of loan and subsidy facility for the purchase of equipment. This will lead to greater efficiency in the industry so that they can catch fish on large scale and improve their economic condition. Various schemes have also been introduced in the District for development of fisheries also by private agencies. There is one unit at Obedullaganj for the scientific development of pisciculture in Development Blocks. Then, one unit is working for the fallow area to be turned into culturable area for fish production. One unit was set up to implement the scheme of fisheries development under the UNICEF programme.

Animal Diseases and Veterinary Hospitals

According to the Bhopal State Gazetteer diseases common to the cattle are cowpox, mouth, lungs and foot diseases. The prevailing remedy practised locally to fight these diseases was to cauterise the affected part and administer a mixture of oil, salt and *kachris*.

Raisen being an agricultural district, livestock is a valuable asset for the economy of the District and hence it is all the more important to have an effective and well-spread out veterinary service for its well-being

and protection which is being provided with such services. There are 12 veterinary hospitals in the District. Of these, two are located in each of the tahsils, viz., Raisen (at Raisen and Dewanganj); Goharganj (at Obeldullaganj and Sultanpur). Bareli (at Bari and Bareli), Udaipura (at Udaipura and Deeri) and Gairatganj (at Gairatganj and Dehgaon). The remaining two tahsils of Silwani and Begumganj have one hospital each located at their headquarters. To supplement these facilities there are a number of dispensaries to serve important village centres independently. Establishment of dispensaries is a later development in the District. This is evident from the fact that no hospital was opened after the year 1959-60.

The first ever dispensary opened was in the year 1958-59 at Sanchi in Raisen Tahsil. The last dispensary to be opened till March, 1968 was at Sadarpur in Gairatganj Tahsil. The number of dispensaries in the District totalled to 12, that is, as many as hospitals. The places where these dispensaries have been located, are Umraoganj, Chiklod, Intkhedi and Nandora (Goharganj Tahsil), Sunwaha and Bikalpur (Begumganj Tahsil), Bamori and Chundetia (Silwani Tahsil), Sadarpur (Gairatganj Tahsil), Andhyan Kachwara (Udaipura Tahsil), and Sanchi (Raisen Tahsil).

Progress of Scientific Agriculture

Agricultural Implements

The farmer still uses the old traditional implements handed down from generation to generation and follows the same methods of agriculture. Use of iron plough and other modern scientific means including tractor is limited to only a few comparatively rich farmers. In fact, under the existing conditions where holdings are generally small in size, the old implements and methods have their own benefits being well-adopted to the end in view. But with the stress given to the use of new scientific means and methods under the Development Plans, agriculturists have been changing their modes of farming in this District too.

Among the old implements still in use the most important are the *bakhar*, a weeding plough or harrow, the *hal* or plough, *dora* or small plough passed down between rows of standing crop to loosen the soil at the roots, the *phaora* or spade, *Khurpa* and *khurai*, large and small weeding knives, *nal* or seed-drill and *gainti* or pick-axe.

Use of improved agricultural implements is an important input for increasing the efficiency of agricultural production. Therefore, the State Department of Agriculture has been giving demonstration in the use of improved agricultural implements and distributing them among the farmers

as well, right from the start of the First Plan period. A beginning was made with the distribution-cum-demonstration of 35 such improved implements during the First Plan period. Then the number of implements distributed increased to a total of 955 during the Second Plan. During the Third Plan the number of implements distributed totalled to 1,760. The effect of these measures is reflected in the increasing use of improved implements and machinery. Winnowing by machines has grown in popularity in the District. Sowing operations through the tractor have come up. Tractors whose number was 94 in 1956, increased to 113 in 1961 and to 297 in 1968. Similar is the case with iron ploughs which numbering 59 in 1956 increased to 79 and 216 in 1961 and 1968, respectively. Besides mouldboard plough, improved seed-drills, oldpad threshers and various irrigation appliances are coming into use. A table on agricultural implements and machinery appears in Appendix A.

Seed and Manure

Bhopal State Gazetteer¹ observes that the cultivators are so averse to any innovations that it is almost impossible to get them to adopt new varieties of seed. But by early seventies we find a radical change in the situation, thanks to development planning. Prior to the Plan period, most of the area under crops was sown with indigenous varieties of seed like Desi Pissi, local gram and local paddy. The yield of these varieties was low and they were susceptible to diseases like rust in wheat. Hence improved seed of wheat, gram, paddy, linseed, etc., were introduced and are now distributed every year. Various crop varieties introduced in the District are enumerated below :

Wheat : C-591, C-273, C 231, Hy-65, Hy-34

Sanora 64, Kalyan-Sona, S-227, S-308,

RR.21, Sharbati-Sanora, Larma-Rajo

Gram : Ujjain-24, Kabli-gram, Gulabi-gram

Paddy : Taichung Native-1, I, R.-8, E. B. 17, Chhatri, Lalu-14.

The seeds are multiplied on Government farms and on the farms of "A" class seed-growers amongst the farmers.

Improved wheat varieties C-591 and C-273 introduced in the First Plan cover 75 per cent of the wheat area. Paddy variety T. N. I. and Mexican wheat Sanora-64 and Larma Rajo were introduced in 1966-67. Expansion of improved paddy varieties has been restricted due to limited

1, *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 46,

paddy area and limited irrigation. High yielding wheat varieties, S-308, Kalyan Sona, S-227 were introduced in 1967-68 and were sown in 283 ha. Cultivators obtained average yield of 12 to 15 quintals per acre. In 1968-69 an area of 688 ha. was sown with high yielding wheat. In 1969-70 an area of 1,620 ha was sown with high yielding varieties.

Seeds of two improved varieties of wheat (C-591 and C-281) amounting to 6,212 quintals were distributed in the First Plan. In the Second Plan, more than 3,475 quintals of these varieties were distributed. During the Third Plan the quantity distributed was nearly 30,000 quintals and a new type of improved seed, namely, Hybrid-65 was also taken up for wide distribution. The two years after the Third Plan, i. e., 1966-67 and 1967-68 saw three more varieties in the distribution programme. These were C-273, Sanora-65 and Larma Rajo. The quantity distributed amounted to 5,240 and 8,280 metric tons, respectively, during these two years. By the end of 1969, an area of 1.9 lakh ha in *rabi* and 25,900 ha. in *kharif* has been covered by improved varieties of seeds.

Regarding the use of manures, the Bhopal State Gazetteer States : "Manure is only used on fields near to villages, and with poppy, sugarcane and garden produce. It is expensive, as cowdung is also in request as a fuel. Village sweepings are also used, but night-soil practically never. Green manure is used with poppy. This is obtained by sowing *san* or *urad* on the field and ploughing it into the ground when in flower; the process is called *san-chur* or *urad-chur*."¹ The cultivation of poppy is long extinct while the content and quantity of manures have changed much. Fertilisers have been introduced and are being used on an increasing scale alongwith manures including green manures. Night-soil is also converted into manure.

Area covered by the application of local manurial resources which included green manuring as well, totalled to 11,200 acres in the First Plan. The expansion in respect of such area was more than two-fold in the Second Plan when it was 25,500 acres and nearly five-fold in the Third Plan when it was 65,435 acres. The figures for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 show that the annual increases, i. e., 15,045 acres and 11,920 acres have been more than the total of all the five years of the First Plan, in both the cases. Similarly, a look at the use of fertilizers and improved seeds which were introduced during the First Plan shows that, not only their quantity is increasing but that new varieties are also being introduced and made popular. Thus in the case of fertilizers the use of ammonium sulphate increased from a meagre 135 metric tons in the First Plan to more than 2,000 tonnes in the

1. *ibid.* p. 44.

Third Plan and the annual rate of use in the following years was still greater with the 1404 metric tons during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69. The rise in the use of superphosphate has not been less impressive, the consumption of which increased from 41 metric tons during the First Plan to 591 metric tons during the Second Plan, to 1,200 metric tons during the Third Plan and 906 metric tons during the three years commencing with 1967-68. The major portion of fertilizers is consumed by irrigated wheat.

Green manuring is done by applying green leaves and by sowing sunhemp and *moong*. Sunhemp and *moong* are sown on the onset of rains and are ploughed in August or first week of September. This enriches the soil by the addition of organic matter and nitrogen.

It has been observed that about half of the cow-dung is used as fuel and the other half goes to the cultivators fields.

Rotation of Crop

This process is followed to retain or even increase the fertility of the soil. "Rotation is not very systematically practised though understood. Cultivators generally alternate cotton with *jowar*. In yellow and brown soils *jowar* is generally rotated with *tilli*, cotton and, *rameli*. In black soil wheat or gram is alternated with *jowar*."¹ The following rotation is practised in the District; wheat followed by gram and paddy-wheat.

Other methods to increase fertility of soil that are practised in the District are :

1. Contour bunding of cultivator's field to check soil erosion and loss of valuable top soil,
2. Ordinary bunding,
3. Herds of sheep and goats migrating from Rajasthan during summer are seated in cultivator's field on contract basis.

Most of the rivers and nullahs flow through forests and hilly tracts. Hence land is not benefited by the silt brought down by the rivers with their floods. However, some tracts in Bareilly area, situated in the Narmada valley are thus benefited.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Among agricultural diseases *gerua* or rust which affects the crops inhibiting their growth is at times a serious cause of loss but only locally.

1. *ibid.* p. 44.

Various stem-borers of different crops like wheat, sugarcane, maize, etc., which affect the crops in their caterpillar stage if allowed to infest it, bore into the stem and feed inside. A general step to control them is to pull the dead heart out and destroy it. The most common of the pests is the rat. These animals always swarm after a year of deficient rainfall and cause great damage by their depredations. Locusts too occasionally appear. Hail storms are not frequent, nor is frost. Once in 1905 hard frost destroyed the poppy and most of wheat and gram in the State.¹ Cropped area in the District is now being protected by the plant protection measures. Thus the area initiated under the plans covered in District in the First, Second and Third Five Year plans was 37,800 acres, 2,48,200 acres and 3,28,272 acres, respectively.

Kans

It is a pernicious weed which retards progress of agriculture. It is found all over the District but more so in Bareli, Goharganj and Udaipura tahsils. To eradicate *kans* deep ploughing is taken up every year by the Departmental tractors.

Activities of Agriculture Department

Activities of the Agriculture Department with a view to securing the use of scientific methods of cultivation cover all aspects of agriculture and among many others include setting up of demonstration farms on cultivator's field, popularizing new methods of farming, new fertilizers, opening seed production centres, making available improved seeds and implement, implementation of land development programmes and soil conservation, plant protection schemes, installation of irrigation equipment, etc. Many of these schemes have already been discussed under relevant section. Other schemes relate to development of oilseeds, horticulture, and fibre crops, popularization of subsidiary food crops, etc.

In irrigated fields Japanese method of paddy cultivation is propagated which implies preparing fine seed-beds, linesowing, spacing and applying fertilizer doses of 20 N and P² 0⁵.

To bring more area under sugarcane, extension agency is trying to induce the cultivators to sow sugarcane in some of the area having irrigation facility. Loans have been given to cultivators to enable them to purchase sugarcane seed. Besides, improved seeds and fertilizers are arranged. Technical know-how is provided to all the intending cultivators.

For bringing additional area under fruit cultivation, loans for planting orchard are given every year to the cultivators. Technical know-how is

1. *ibid.* p. 46,

provided by Agriculture Department. Seedlings of guava, mango (grafted) lemon and orange are supplied to the cultivators at cost price. Similarly persistent efforts are made to put larger area under vegetables. Cultivators are encouraged to grow more vegetables and seeds and seedlings are supplied at cost price. For increasing the produce of wheat high yielding varieties have been introduced all over the District. Bank advances are arranged for the cultivators so that they could easily purchase seeds and fertilizers.

Community Development Programme

This Programme has a direct bearing on the development of agricultural and rural sector of the District. The Block agencies comprising the Agricultural Extension Officers and Village level Workers have been rendering distinctive service in spreading the message of improved agriculture. They have carried the technical know-how of improved agricultural practice to the cultivators and made available supplies of improved seeds, implements and fertilizers. They have made efforts to expand the facility of irrigation. These efforts have been made for the stepping-up of agricultural production.

Agricultural Farms

The objects of the farms are to conduct experiments and pass on the results to the farmers through the extension of useful agricultural and horticultural practices. Improved seeds of high purity percentage, multiplied on these farms are supplied to registered seed-growers who further multiply and distribute them to other seed farmers. The existing agricultural farms are enumerated below:—

Table No. IV—6

Agricultural Farms

S.No.	Name of Farm	Tahsil	Year of Start	Area (Acres)
1.	Seed Multiplication and Demonstration Farm, Obedullaganj	Goharganj	1952	62
2.	do Sultanpur	Goharganj	1950	72
3.	do Raisen	Raisen	1944	96
4.	do Begamganj	Begamganj	1958-59	100
5.	do Silwani	Silwani	1959-60	100
6.	do Udaipura	Udaipura	1959-60	100

Cooperative Farming

Raisen was among the districts selected for setting up joint farming societies. As soon as such a scheme was taken up under the project, areas were selected and in each such area 13 to 14 institutions were to be set-up. This area for Raisen District falls in the Sanchi Block. There were 11 such institutions functioning in the area. Notable amongst these, which had some spectacular achievements to their credit were located at Kamapar (registered on 18th September 1961), Murlikedi (18th October 1961) and Karmodia.

Other types of cooperative societies were also rendering useful service to the farming community. In the year 1966-67, there were 50 cooperative better farming societies which made available essential agricultural inputs, viz., fertilizers and others. Another 21 societies were the service cooperatives which were engaged in the advancement of credit to their members.

Forestry

The District abounds in forest wealth, covering more than a third of the total area of the District, the percentage being 40.6 in 1967-68. Good soil and sufficiency of rainfall have contributed to densely grown and widespread forests. The forests supply the people with grazing and fodder for their cattle, building material for their houses, timber for agricultural implements and carts, firewood, thorns for fencing, grass for rope-making and wild flowers and fruits for domestic consumption. Hide is collected and exported in large quantity. Manufacture of *kattha* by boiling the heartwood of *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) is carried on by *Khairwas*. In and around Garhi and other places *pan* (betel leaf) is grown, for the gardening of which bamboos and small poles are supplied by the forests. The *Basors* make baskets and *chick-purdahs* from bamboos.

Forest Produce

Forest produce of Raisen includes wood, timber, fuel, bamboos, *tendu* leaves, honey, gum, lac, etc., alongwith many types of herbs. Teak, *sai*, *bija*, *lendia* and *tendu* wood are employed for building houses and sheds for cattle. *Dhaora* is used for making axles of the bullock carts while *lendia* and *bhirra* are used for agricultural implements. Thorny branches of *ghoni ber* and *karonda* are required for fencing fields. Fruits of *ghont* are used by *chamkars* for tanning leather. *Tendu* leaf is another well-known forest produce, which is the basis of the flourishing *bidi* industry of the District. Bamboos though not in abundance, but those found in the Raisen Tahsil, especially the male bamboos, are used for lance shafts, and are considered to be of an unusually good class.¹

For a comparative study, the annual outturn of some main items of forest produce for each of the Forest Divisions for an average year is being given below:—

Table No. IV - 7
Forest Produce

Name of the Produce	Unit	Raisen Division	East Bhopal Division
1. Timber Round Logs	(Cu. Ft.)	1,37,000	2,02,000
2. Timber Poles	„	76,000	2,00,000
3. Other Wood	„	92,500	63,000
4. Fuel / Wood	„	15,20,000	7,78,000
5. Bamboos	(Nos)	1,70,890	4,77,675
6. Grass	(Cart-loads)	38,292	2,08,968
7. <i>Tendu</i> leaves	(Mds.)	6,40,000	89,879
8. Honey wax	„	30	4
9. Gum (except <i>kulu</i> gum)	„	60	95
10. Catechu	„	180	—
11. Bones, hides, skins	„	40	50

Exploitation of Forest Produce

Major forest produce are exploited through the agency of contractors. Among minor forest produce, wax, honey, horn, bone and grass are also exploited through the same agency, while *tendu* leaves are handled by the Department which has also taken in hand the trade in gum, *mahua* seeds, flowers from 21 June 1969, before which they were being exploited by the contractors.

Most of the produce is consumed locally within the District. Teak timber finds an export market outside the District owing to the better prices obtained elsewhere. The principal forest produce supplied outside the District include timber and charcoal, for which the market places amongst others are Dehgaon, Gairatganj, Begamganj and Salamatpur.

Plantations

In the past some attempts have been made to raise plantations. An exotic variety, that of eucalyptus has been grown on an experimental basis.

State Assistance to Agriculture

Like the neighbouring Sehore district, in Raisen also *taccavi* loans, which are the chief source of State assistance to agriculturists, had a coincidental beginning under the famine conditions in the past, when both the districts together formed the erstwhile State of Bhopal. These circumstances have been described thus: "Famines in past years had reduced the cultivators almost, to abject poverty. Much of the land was lying fallow. Moreover epidemics had taken a heavy toll, of the suburban population. The 'Mahajans' (money lenders) had stopped advancing money and supplying grain for cultivation to poor villages. The local Ministry taking advantage of this abnormal State of affairs, drew Her Highness' attention to the benefits of the "taqavi" system and succeeded in obtaining her orders to the issue of "taqavi" deeds to the cultivators i. e., advancing them money and supplying grain to them for cultivation."¹

This description gives an idea of how the State assistance got a start in the District and also of the turmoil that accompanied the famine conditions. The system of *taccavi* as existed under the Nawabs of Bhopal is available in the Bhopal State Gazetteer.

"Advances are not made directly by the State to cultivators. But at the instance of the Darbar *mahajans* make advances of *rabi* crop seeds to the cultivators of *kham* village in the month of October and November and realise them in March or April, at the time of the *rabi* harvest. Interest in cash is charged at the rate which may be settled between the parties, or more commonly, is taken in kind *sawai*, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ (25 per cent) and *deorha* or $1\frac{1}{2}$ (50 per cent) times the original amount being repaid. The ordinary rate of cash interest charged is Rs. 12 per cent."¹

Coming to more recent times, *taccavi* loans have been granted to the farmers regularly under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturist's Loans Act, 1884, in accordance with the practice followed in the former British territories and now uniformly in the whole country. These loans cover a much wider range than the former *taccavi* loans granted by the State. Besides, agricultural loans are also granted under Grow More Food Campaign but are channelled under the two above enactments. Below are given figures of different loans granted from the State funds during the Third Plan period and years 1966-67 and 1967-68, alongwith the purpose for which they were granted:—

1. *Hayat-i-Shahjehani*, p. 46.
2. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, pp. 48-49.

Table No. IV—8
State Assistance to Agriculture

Year	Agriculturists Loans Act	Purpose of the Loan	Land Improve- ment loans Act	Purpose of the Loan
Total III Plan (961-62 to 65-66)	2,14,000 3,300	Oil pump Electric pump	1,90,330	Construction of new wells and repair of old wells
	15,000	Sugarcane developmten	1,64,215	Contour bunding
1966-67	45,100	Oil pump	2,11,500	Construction of wells
	14,585	Electric pump	9,600	Repair of old wells
1967-68	1,43,000	Oil pump	3,66,700	Construction of wells
	1,04,000	Electric pump	4,19,190	Contour bunding
	2,900	Horticulture		

Famine

In the present conditions it is very hard to imagine any kind of famine occurring in this region, on account of the good and exceptionally responsive kind of its soil. Raisen District is not stated to have suffered often from such type of localised distress and it was only when a widespread and all-embracing famine occurred that it afflicted the area.

Thus in 1899-1900, the great drought which attacked all Malwa afflicted this region also and caused a very serious diminution of the population from which the country took long to recover. In every village numerous houses were met with, roofless and in a state of decay, due, as the people stated, to "Chhapan-ka-sal" or the year 56, i. e., 1956 of the Vikram Era, or 1899 A. D. The famine of 1899-1900 caused a diminution in the population of 32 per cent. Everything possible was done for the unfortunate cultivator, seven lakhs being spent on relief, both charitable and through works. A great influx of Marwaris from Rajputana added to the distress.¹ In 1905 great damage was wrought to the spring crops, notably

1. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, pp. 58-59.

to the poppy and gram by the excessive cold. This, though producing some distress and much pecuniary loss to the State and the individual cultivator, did not cause famine, the autumn crops being excellent.

There have been no famines in the area calling for large-scale organisation of relief. This is mainly attributable to the development of transport and communication facilities and increased governmental efforts to face such a calamity. Authorities are always on the alert and do not allow any severe scarcity condition which is rare in this fertile area to develop into famine conditions.

Floods of a devastating nature are a rarity in the area. In the recent years there has been only one occurrence of excessive floods in the Betwa in the year 1965.



CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

This District, as a part of the erstwhile Bhopal State, was never found to have been referred to in connection with manufactures in that State. However, there appears an isolated reference in Bhopal State Gazetteer to a place named Deori in the Eastern District of the State. The blacksmiths of Deori manufactured betel-clippers (*Sarota*) which were considered of superior quality and workmanship. The Bhopal State had very few and minor minerals like building stone, sand, *murrum*, limestone etc; but even these were referred to have been available in the Western and Southern Districts of the State, not the Eastern.

Even after a period of more than half a century, the situation in the District in respect of manufactures has not changed. This may be seen from the fact that in the year 1972, there was not a single manufacturing unit registered under the Factories Act, 1948. For a manufacturing unit to be registered under the Factories Act it has to employ a minimum of 10 persons and use power or employ 20 persons without using power. Since, not a single unit comes under any of these two categories, it brings out the predominantly agro-economic character of the area.

Population Dependent on Industries

According to the occupational classification adopted for 1961 Census purposes, there are two classes IV and V i. e., 'household industry' and manufacturing other than household industry,' respectively, which can strictly be taken as falling under the group of industries. But class No. III of 1961 Census classification i. e., mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities are taken as industrial activity in the larger context of class V of 1951 Census classification—Production Other than cultivation. Thus, taking the three occupational classes, viz., III, IV and V of 1961 Census as industrial activity, the number of "workers" in the year 1961 dependent for their livelihood on it was 20,242. This forms 10.28 per cent of the total "workers" in all classes. Out of the 20,242 "workers" dependent on industries, as many as 12,356 were working in household industry; 7,169 "workers" were engaged in industrial activities allied to agriculture like livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, etc., the number of those working on mining and quarrying being quite negligible. Only 717 "workers" were classified as wor-

king in manufacturing other than household industry. As has been pointed out at the beginning, there was not a single factory in the year 1972 which qualified for registration under the Factories Act, 1948. This means that manufacturing 'other than household' in the District was "in fact work in small scale industries which fail to satisfy the criteria for household industry".¹ This brings out the industrial backwardness of Raisen District.

The picture has not improved even after a decade later in 1971. With all the limitation of non-comparability of the 1961 and 1971 Census figures, the absolute figures of workers dependent on industrial categories namely, mining and quarrying (892), household industry (8,175) and other than household industry, i. e., manufacturing (2,476) have declined to 11,544 in 1971.

Old-Time Industries

As regards old-time industries, the District had all those industries connected with agriculture like carpentry, blacksmithy, leathergoods making, pottery and brick making, weaving, etc. These industries are even now carried on in the District on household and co-operative basis, as they are elsewhere all over the country in the rural areas, where agriculture is the mainstay of livelihood.

Power

The power station in the District was started at Begamganj in the year 1957 with an installed capacity of 50 K. W. The capacity was subsequently raised to 270 kilowatts. Besides this, there was a power station at Baraily in the District, which had also an installed capacity of 270 kilowatts.

Besides, five sub-stations of chambal power were also established at Salamatpur, Sanchi, Raisen, Obedullaganj and Nasurullaganj. (in Sehore distt.)

The data regarding number of consumers and consumption of electricity for different purposes for Baraily power station are given in the following Table:-

Table No. V—1
Segregation of Demand

Year	Total No. of consumers	Domestic light and fan	(K. W. Hrs. sold) Commercial light and fan
1965-66	2,083	3,58,333	61,250
1966-67	2,369	4,75,133	70,257
1967-68	2,737	5,98,175	87,358

1. District Census Hand Book, Raisen, 1961 p. LXXiii.

The consumption of electricity as industrial power low and medium voltage, streetlighting, irrigation and water works for the above three years was:-

Table No. V—2

Consumption of Electricity in Industries, etc.

Industrial power low and medium voltage	Street lighting	Irrigation	Water works
4,47,142	30,410	48,475	10,028
5,59,286	48,474	59,244	11,631
6,64,505	62,188	65,971	15,159

Increasing number of consumers and increasing consumption of electricity for different purposes become obvious from the figures given above. There was, of course, no consumption of industrial power high voltage, because the District has no factories of bigger magnitude.

Transmission Lines

To meet the increased load of power in Bari, Barailly and Udaipura area, the Bari-Barailly 33 kv transmission line is being laid. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs have also been provided for the same under the Fifth Plan. One MVA sub-station is also being established at Barailly. The line is likely to be further extended upto Udaipura. To supplement the demand, Piparia-Barailly 33 kv line is also proposed to be laid. Hence it is expected that under Barna Aycut Project, financial assistance shall be forthcoming to establish a few more sub-stations.

Rural Electrification

The number of villages with electric power supply was 58, accounting for 3.7 per cent of the total number of villages in 1971. Of these Barailly tahsil with 22 electrified villages was the most advanced in this respect. In Raisen tahsil 14 villages and in Gairatganj only 9 villages were supplied with power. By the end of Fourth Five Year Plan, the number of electrified villages increased to 109. Under the 'minimum needs programme', 131 villages in the District were proposed to be electrified during the Fifth Plan

period, of which 90 had a population ranging between 1,000 and 2,000 persons. A sum of Rs. 2 crores have been provided. The number of electrified villages is expected to reach 240 by the end of Fifth Plan period.

Energisation of Pumps

Till the year ending March 1969, only 156 pumps were electrified. But during the decade 1960-71, rapid strides were made to meet the growing demand of pumps. In the year 1969-70, additional 101 pumps were energised and in 1970-71, 242 pumps were energised. To make the 'Green Revolution' successful, by the end of March 1974, 803 irrigation pumps were energised bringing the average to a respectable figure of 145 pumps per one lakh of population. But still Raisen stood far behind than Schore (284), Hoshangabad (538), Betul (460), Vidisha (147).

Mining and Manufactures

There is a total absence of any mines or minerals in the District. As per 1961 Census classification, mining forms part of occupational class No. III. All the population of "workers" in this class belongs to other groups of occupation like fishing, hunting, livestock, forestry, etc. According to Census 1971, as stated earlier, 892 workers were enumerated in this category of occupation.

Till the mid-sixties of the present century, no extensive geological survey of the area was undertaken. However, a few minerals reported to be found are silico-sand stone, ironore, chhui-mitti, sand, boulders, etc. Nagori village near Salamatpur and Khakhedi hills in Raisen tahsil bear silico-sand stone mines. Deposits of about 0.5 lakh tons have been estimated. Zhamar village and Sirmau village in Gairatganj and Silwani tahsils respectively, were reported to be associated with iron-ore of 60% and 44% purity, respectively.

As has been stated earlier, there was not a single factory in the District in the year 1968, which qualified for registration under the Factories Act, 1948. It is, however, significant that one Dal mill, namely, Shri Dayal Dal Mills, located at Obaidullaganj was given a loan of Rs. 50,000 in the year 1966 by the Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation.

Small Scale and Cottage Industries

Under a centrally sponsored scheme, a detailed survey of all industrial units not registered under the Factories Act, 1948, was undertaken in

1968-69. The quick census of industrial units in urban areas revealed that 13 units were running during that year, of which, 9 were bidi factories, 1 ice cream unit, 1 processing sawn timber, one manufacturing furniture and one manufacturing bricks. The earliest to be established was a bidi manufacturing unit of Bhagwandass Shobhalal at Begamganj in 1942. It provided employment to 10 labourers in 1968-69, and had an installed capacity to manufacture 30 lakh bidis monthly. The three industrial cooperative societies at Begamganj managed the sawn-timber, furniture and brick manufacturing units. Ice cream unit was run on proprietary lines with an installed capacity of manufacturing 2 lakh tons of ice per month. The average employment in all these units ranged between 6 and 19 workers.

Household Industries

The other industries in the District are mainly household industries. Some idea about the type of these industries can be had from the data regarding State Aid to Industries given by the Industries Department of the State Government. There were a total of 126 establishments during the Third Plan period receiving State aid. Out of these, only 8 were co-operative societies while 118 were individual establishments. Largest number of establishments was those of carpenters, i.e., 62. Out of these, 4 were organized on a co-operative basis, located at Gairatganj, Raisen, Untia Kalan and Rehatwas, each.

There were 21 establishments of blacksmiths receiving aid, one being a co-operative society located at Sultanpur. This society was engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Tailoring establishments numbered 11 which received aid during Third Plan period. There were 8 establishments of leather goods manufactures, two out of which manufactured chappals with tyre soles. For making of carpets and *niwar* there were three establishments, receiving State aid. Three other establishments of carpenter-cum-blacksmiths working in the District received aid.

There were two establishments each of manufacturers of bamboo articles, comb making, manufacture of lac bangles, and woodwork. Out of the two establishments of bamboo article makers one was a co-operative society located at Salaiya in the District.

There was one confectionary and one bakery receiving State aid; also there was an establishment of tinsmith and potmaker from iron. One establishment was engaged in the manufacture of jewellery out of bell metal, one joinery-establishment, one gun-maker and one other establishment manufacturing hair oil. One bidi making establishment in the District was

organized on a co-operative basis. This society was located at Begumganj and received State aid.

Commensurate with the objective of rapid industrial expansion, the State has been assisting the small scale and cottage industries in a variety of ways. To attract the industrialist, special fiscal and infrastructure facilities are given to provide enough incentive to them for the industrialization of backward districts. Raisen for the purpose has been placed in Category "C". These incentives include the provision of land, water, electricity, etc., on concessional rates. Machinery on tax-free basis, and loan and grants-in-aid on concessional rates are made available to them. For scarce raw-materials, quota and import licences are also given.

The whole gamut of industrial activity in the District happens to be covered in the delineation above. Of course, the number of establishments in each industrial category is likely to be more than what is given, because Government aid could not be given to each and every establishment.

State Aid to Industries Act

The Plan period wise assistance given to industries under the State Aid to Industries Act was as under:-

Table No. V-3

State Aid given during Plan Period

Period	Amount disbursed Rs.
I Five Year Plan	1,000
II Five Year Plan	28,230
III Five Year Plan	1,50,996
1966-67	42,460
1967-68	41,050
1968-69	24,200
1969-70	23,314

The Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation in the year ending 31st March, 1970 sanctioned loans of Rs. 0.70 lakhs to two small scale units in the District.

Industrial Area

It was proposed to establish new industrial areas in 11 more districts of the State. Consequently, about 225 hectare of land was selected for the purpose in Mandideep. In 1973, the area awaited development of plots.

Semi Urban Industrial Estate, Begamganj

A little more than one hectare of land site was acquired at Begamganj for the construction of an Industrial Estate. By the year 1973, 5 sheds were constructed, of which 4 were allotted to different units.

Rural Work-shed, Obedullaganj

Earlier, it was proposed to establish a Rural Workshop at Goharganj in the District. But later a little more than one hectare of land site was acquired at obedullaganj for the purpose.

Labour Organizations and Labour Welfare

The nature of industrial activity being what it is, there is no trade union activity either in the District. There is no scope also for the application of even statutory labour welfare provisions. There are no factories registered under the Factories Act and, as such, no statutory labour welfare provisions become applicable to the industrial units falling under the purview of that Act.

Industrial Potential

As has been pointed out earlier so far there are no minerals of any importance in the District nor are any commercial crops grown on a large scale to sustain factory industries. The most important factor hampering the growth of industries in the District appears to be the emergence of Bhopal as a State capital. Nearness of this State capital to the District headquarters with very good road and rail facilities has tended to the concentration of industries at Bhopal. Only possibility of future industrial development depends upon the dispersal of factory-industries from Bhopal to nearby places like Raisen, Begumganj, Barailly, etc., by the Government fiat.

The prospects of large and medium scale industries do exist now because of increased consciousness of masses and opening of new vistas of industrial expansion in the wake of establishment of BHEL at Bhopal.

Based on the availability of raw material, veneers plant, laminated wood plant and wood seasoning plants stand fair prospects for establishment.

Among the small scale units, much scope exists for units based on agricultural and forest resources. Further scope for expansion or establishment of new oil mills, dal mills, bone mills, agricultural implement manufacturing, building construction equipments unit, modern furniture marts, steel furniture units, soap, leather, tanning and leather products, and sports goods manufacturing units, fruit preservation, plastic goods, presses, packing and casing, electric casing and capping units, etc., exists in the District."



CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

History of Indigenous Banking

From the earliest times of human civilization when private property rights were accepted as a part of the established social order the urge of its accumulation and extension has been steadily at work. One can note it even in the remote past of feudal age. The use of accumulated capital was then confined primarily to money-lending and expansion of trade and other commercial activities. Gradually, by the end of the Middle Ages, there emerged a primitive capitalist class of financiers and merchants with their concentration in the small medieval towns and trading centres, controlling bulk of economy. This was almost a world-wide phenomenon to which Raichur District was no exception.

Owing to paucity of old records during the period of erstwhile State, it is difficult to trace precisely the emergence, growth and decline of the various credit and financial agencies in the District. However, it appears certain that the local money market remained purely indigenous in character and was unorganised. Existence of a large unorganised money market is one of the main characteristic of the undeveloped economy of the District. The indigenous agencies in this unorganised market were scattered in numerous villages, and there was no adequate organisation in that market for the mobilization of all surplus short-term liquid funds. Finance in this sector was personalized, i. e., loans were granted more on personal basis. While lending most of the agencies insisted on good collateral or credit worthiness of the borrower. It was only in the case of petty loans that the indigenous moneylenders did not demand any security from the borrowers.

The age-old institution of money-lenders had traditionally been the main agency meeting the credit requirements of the rural sector of the District in the past and it continues to enjoy a prominent position even today. The data from Reserve Bank of India survey reports pointed out that over the decade 1951-52 to 1961-62, the total of annual loans to the rural sector has perhaps grown at the same rate as gross income of rural sector, but the relative share of money-lenders and of traders as suppliers of credit has shrunk only from about three-fourth to two-thirds. Any way, the relative

role of the unorganised agencies is still high and significant, and may continue to be so for quite many years to come.

The borrowers are small traders, merchants, agriculturists and others. There is considerably higher rate of interest and lower turnover in the market because of smaller resources. In this sector there is a larger fringe of unsatisfied borrowers. The indigenous bankers in the District give only short-term loans and in a few cases medium-term loans. Since the funds do not flow freely from one agency to another or from one centre to another, there is always an imbalance in the demand and supply of finance. There is no free flow of information regarding the conditions of lending and borrowing. They appeared generally to be left alone to carry on their business according to their old fashioned methods, in which their financial position with regard to their other business activities remains in mystery. Loans are often contracted and paid for not in money but in commodities, especially in rural areas, and the size of the average loan is very much smaller. These agencies normally advance loans of smaller size in order to fortify themselves against risk of losses and also to obtain greater returns.

General Credit Facilities Available

The tempo of economic development is largely governed by the mechanism of money market. In other words, the rate of economic growth is influenced by the pattern and structure of financial institutions that exist in that market. The efficiency of the money market primarily depends on the extent to which it can mobilize surplus resources of the community and transfer these into the hands of those who can use them most effectively in agriculture, industry and trade. A well developed money market not only is the basis of an effective monetary policy, but it also helps the channelising of funds into the uses most needed for the expansion of the economy and facilitates the most efficient utilization of domestic savings.

As indicated previously, the pre-Independence period presents a gloomy picture of credit and financial structure of Raisen District. There were various methods by which credit were extended to the borrowers. Different agencies adopted different methods. In the planning era, it can be expected that dichotomy of money market would tend to disappear, and efforts will be made to organise well-knit financial institutions in the District. At present the general credit facilities available in the District include the money-lenders, co-operative credit societies and banks, commercial banks and other organised financial institutions and loans from the Government. Before dealing with these credit agencies in general and the rela-

tive role played by them in the District, it will be better to have a brief review of need for credit prevailing in the District.

Indebtedness

The setting of the District is mainly rural with agriculture as the mainstay of the District economy. About 70 per cent of the District population live either in small towns or villages having a population of less than 2,000. There is very little urbanisation and economically the District is underdeveloped. Under the circumstances, some financial agency is necessary to provide credit facilities for the continuance of productive operation and for consumption purposes in adverse time. As elsewhere, the ageold institution of money-lenders has, thus, traditionally been the main agency meeting the credit requirements of the rural sector of the District in the past and it continues to enjoy even today, more or less, the same important position in that field.

The non-interference in economic matters and indifferent attitude towards the welfare measures of the erstwhile State of Bhopal caused the poor cultivators much harm and made them an easy prey of money-lenders. The tide of adversity often pushed the poor cultivator into the hands of usurious money-lenders, who never failed to squeeze them completely. According to the Bhopal State Gazetteer of 1908, it was the normal condition of every cultivator to be in debt. In almost every case the debts were an heirloom, which had descended from generation to generation, as between the cultivators and his banker's families. Extravagance at wedding and other ceremonies was up to certain extent responsible for much debt. The middle class, represented by the clerk, was probably in the least enviable position because he was obliged to keep up appearances, while his pay was small. The mercantile community was the most flourishing. A settled administration, long years of peace, and immensely fair conditions of trade and commerce had tended to increase the wealth of this section of the community. The Rajput and upper middle Muhammadan classes who, as a rule, considered cultivation beneath their dignity were most involved in debt which they made no efforts to shake off. Extravagances at marriage and at other ceremonial occasions assisted to maintain this state of affairs. The day-labourers' position should have improved, but he had derived little real advantage from higher wages which invariably went to fill the pockets of *Bania* or wine-sellers.

Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam (1901-26) also experienced the problem of indebtedness in her rule in the Bhopal State. For some year the *mustajirs* experienced great difficulty in the matter of seed-grain. So poor were the resources of the cultivator that the *mahajans* ceased tran-

sacting business with him, and, whenever the State had business with him, and whenever the State made itself responsible for the supply of seed-grain, the inefficiency of the officials militated against the return being at all commensurate with the advance made by the State. This had the inevitable result of driving cultivators into the clutches of the usurers who came forward to advance grain or money on exorbitant rates.¹

As elsewhere in India the banking needs of agriculture were mainly furnished by the *Sahukar*. Though during the last few decades a part of the work has been taken over by the organisation of the co-operative societies, yet, the old system prevailed. The actual conditions of debt recognised no law of limitation, the net-work of usury bound the rural folk to a bondage which descended from father to son. This evil which required to be liquidated in the interest of rural solvency had occupied the serious consideration of the erstwhile Government of Bhopal.

The question of rural indebtedness in general was a thorny question which had formed again and again a subject of heated discussion in the Legislative Council. In 1938-39, instances were quoted of the hard operation of recoveries among poor classes, while the persons who could afford to pay were immune from these hardships. It was also pointed out in the Legislative Council that the course was common to the debts in general, whether those in private account with the *sahukar* or the co-operative societies².

The problem of indebtedness was noticed by the Revenue Department of the erstwhile Bhopal State and new regulations were prepared to liquidate the grievance. The entire question of debts under the scheme of co-operation was examined in 1938-39 and lists of debts showing the principals, interest, payments, made and balances outstanding, were prepared to get an idea of the debts in the correct perspective of their individual merits and to settle the equitable basis of their liquidation. This evil had been dealt in 1938-39 and further steps were considered to deal with the question in a manner best suited to the rural interests of the State³.

The efforts made by the erstwhile State affected only big or medium cultivators. "Comparatively free from debts, with their own supplies of seed and of the sinews of agriculture, following some allied industries like cattle-breeding, the large scale agriculturist and the middling cultivator only can function as solvent units in the present scheme of rural economy,

1. Shah Jahan Begam, *An Account of My Life*, p. 119.

2. Bhopal in 1938-39, p. 59.

3. *ibid.*

while the small cultivator owning a small holding is handicapped by innumerable burdens. He is born with debts, he drags on a precarious existence over-burdened with payments which are more than counter-balanced by the ever increasing weight of usury, he dies in debt and leaves behind a legacy of debts which continued from generation to generation."¹

It was further observed in the Report, that birth, marriage, death, numerous festivals, offerings to the deity, and entertainments of the caste impose burdens which an agriculturist's meagre resources are unable to meet. This involves him in the net-work of usury which spreads round him a spider's web enmeshing him in innumerable to various forms of personal service.²

The question of the indebtedness of the cultivators was discussed again, when a non-official resolution was introduced in the early forties of this century in the Legislative Council for the appointment of Arbitration and Conciliation Boards to settle old burdens of Government or public debts, outstanding from 1933 to 1943 and in which the principal was paid. It was pointed out in the Council that the general condition of poverty in the rural parts of the State arose from the vicious influence of debt. Indebtedness amounted to Rs. 13,40,039 in March, 1927. Later on an amount of Rs. 17,12,000 represented the total amount of debt which the peasant owed to the Government through the co-operative societies while no definite data were available to gauge the extent of peasant's obligations to the *sowkars* and the *Mahajans*. It might broadly be stated that 75 per cent of the inhabitants in the rural areas were indebted and that no more than 10 per cent sowed their own seed. Thus, about 90 per cent of these people carried on agriculture on the basis of debt. Statistics showed that, of the 8,00,000 acres of land under the cultivation of crops, only in one-eighth portion sowing operations were independently financed. It was estimated that from the total produce of land, an amount larger than the Government rent, found its way into the pockets of the usurer who exacted from the cultivator his pound of flesh in a manner little known to others.³

Apparently, the income earned from the tillage of land was not sufficient to meet the heavy demand which usury made upon the cultivator's purse. "They sweated and starved to pay the *sowkar*. They accepted transaction of forward sale at terms grievously at disadvantage to themselves. The typical sales of this kind are illustrated by the transaction known as

1. *ibid.* 1939-42, p. 65

2. *ibid.* p. 105.

3. *ibid.*

"Bandhor" which means undertaking to supply a certain commodity in future on terms often quite out of all proportion to the extent of labour or amount of outlay involved. The peasants were compelled to sell away their labour at disadvantage, and the output of their activities outside the field of agriculture was thus disadvantageously bartered away. Their best live-stock went to satisfy those old debts which were more than once paid."¹ In brief, in pre-Independence era the purpose of loans borrowed was social obligations to cover expenditure on marriage and feasts for dead relatives. It means that most of loans were obtained neither for productive purposes nor for meeting current consumption on exigencies, but for conspicuous consumption.

The Reserve Bank of India appointed in August, 1951 a committee to study problems of rural credit in India and the districts picked for sample survey included Raisen District. The Survey was Rural Credit completed during the period from November, 1951 to July, Survey, 1951 1952. According to the survey, average debt per family in Raisen District during the year 1951-52 for all families was Rs. 152 (cultivators Rs. 193 and non-cultivators Rs. 98). The average debt per indebted family was Rs. 290 for all families (cultivators Rs. 338 and non-cultivators Rs. 211). The proportion of indebted families was 52.4 per cent for all families (57 per cent cultivators and 46.6 per cent non-cultivators). It is clear from these figures that indebtedness had a darker shadow among cultivators. The following figures give an account of debt among cultivators during the year 1951-52 in Raisen District.

Table No. VI-1

Indebtedness

Particulars	Big Culti- vators	Large Culti- vators	Medium Culti- vators	Small Cultivators
Average debt per family (Rs.)	449	306	168	107
Average debt per indebted family (Rs.)	898	608	289	171
Proportion of indebted families (percentage)	50.0	50.3	58.3	62.5

These figures show that indebtedness had an increasing trend towards the poorer classes of cultivators. The indebtedness among small

1. *ibid.*

cultivators was 62.5 per cent, while 50 per cent of the big cultivators were under debt. But the average debt per family and average debt per indebted family, however, was higher in the big cultivator's category.

As regards borrowings the proportion of borrowing families was 50.4 per cent (56.5 per cent in cultivators and 42.1 per cent in non-cultivators) in Raisen District in the year 1951-52. Average amount borrowed per family was Rs. 118 (cultivators Rs. 163 and non-cultivators Rs. 58) and average amount borrowed per borrowing family was Rs. 235 (cultivators Rs. 288 and non-cultivators Rs. 138). Growth of debt for all families was 99.6 per cent. It was 103.2 per cent among cultivators and 90.5 per cent among non-cultivators. Following are the figures regarding repayment of debt during the Survey year in Raisen District.

Table No. VI—2

Repayment of Debts

Particulars	Cultivators	Non-Cultivators	All Families
1. Proportion of repaying families	26.7	14.7	21.6
2. Repaying families as percentage of borrowing families	47.3	34.9	42.9
3. Repaying families as percentage of indebted families	46.9	31.5	41.1
4. Average amount repaid per family(Rs.)	65	11	42

As regards the purpose, borrowings for family expenditure were highest, i.e., 45 per cent or Rs. 54, followed by 40 per cent or Rs. 47 expenditure on farm. About 12 per cent or Rs. 14 were borrowed for current expenditure, and for non-farm business expenditures the borrowings were 0.7 per cent or one rupee only. About 3 per cent was borrowed for other expenditures.

Various agencies supplying credit in Raisen District to the cultivators and non-cultivators were classified by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee into nine classes, viz., Government, co-operatives, relatives, landlords, agriculturist money-lenders, professional money-lenders, traders and commission agents, commercial banks and others. All borrowings from Government through various departments and various schemes such as the Grow More Food Campaign, etc., were accounted as from Government. Borrowings from different types of co-operative institutions such as primary

credit societies, marketing societies, central co-operative banks and land mortgage banks were treated as borrowings from co-operatives. Only interest free loans given by relatives were treated as loans from relatives and loans bearing interest from a relative were classified as from one or the other of the appropriate agency such as the agriculturist money-lender, professional money-lender, etc., according to the business of the relative. Loans were classified as loans from landlords only when the loans were given by landlords to their own tenants. If a cultivator received a loan from a landlord, of whom he was not a tenant, then such a loan was not recorded as from a landlord, but under the appropriate agency according to the business of the landlord. An agriculturist money-lender was defined as one whose major profession was agriculture and whose money-lending business was comparatively of minor importance. The category of professional money lenders was defined to include all those who earned a substantial part of their income from money-lending and who could not be classified as agriculturist money-lenders. The borrowings from persons who were mainly traders, commission agents, etc., were treated as borrowings from traders and commission agents. Borrowings from commercial banks, (scheduled and non-scheduled), were classified as borrowings from commercial banks. Borrowings from agencies other than those mentioned above were classified as borrowings from 'others'.

According to the Rural Credit Survey Committee, the relative position of these main groups in Raichur District in 1950-51 was as under:—

Table No. VI—3

Borrowings

	Particulars of Family		
	All Families	Cultivating Families	Non-Cultivating Families
Government	1 (0.6)	1 (0.8)	..
Co-operatives	..	..	..
Relatives	17 (14.3)	29 (17.9)	..
Landlords (to tenants only)	70 (59.1)	38 (53.8)	46 (79.1)
Agriculturist money-lenders	..	..	..
Professional money lenders	29 (24.2)	41 (25.2)	12 (20.3)
Traders and commission agents	..	1	..
Commercial banks	..	..	..
Others	11 (4.0)	3 (2.0)	..
Total	118	163	58

The average amount borrowed by a cultivating family (all India average) during the year 1950-51, according to General Schedule, was Rs. 210 and the corresponding average for non-cultivating families was Rs. 66, while in Raisen District these figures were Rs. 163 and Rs. 58, respectively. In the same way the average debt, per cultivating and non-cultivating family (all-India average) was Rs. 365 and Rs. 129, while in Raisen District average debt was Rs. 193 and Rs. 98, respectively.

The amount of outstanding debt at any time is the result of a number of transactions that have taken place in the past. The outstanding debt at the end of a year is the result of borrowings and repayments during the year adding to or subtracting from the total outstanding debt at the beginning of the year. The distribution of borrowings as well as of outstanding debts according to the type of creditor in Raisen District, during the year 1950-51 was as follows:

Table No. VI—4
Outstanding Debts

	(Amount in Rs.)		
	Particulars of Family		
	All Families	Cultivating Families	Non-Cultivating Families
Government	7 (4.8)	7 (3.8)	7 (7.5)
Co-operatives	.. (0.1)	.. (0.1)	.. (..)
Relatives	20 (12.8)	33 (16.9)	2 (2.0)
Land Lord (to tenants only)	75 (49.3)	92 (47.5)	53 (54.0)
Agriculturist money-lenders	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)
Professional money-lenders	49 (32.0)	58 (30.4)	36 (36.4)
Traders and Commission Agents	1 (0.9)	2 (1.2)	.. (..)
Commercial Banks	..	..	..
Others	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total :	152	193	98

(Figures in brackets denote percentage to total)

The average debt for all families comes to Rs. 152, out of which the share of Government was Rs. 7 or 4.8 per cent, the share of co-operatives was negligible or 0.1 per cent, and that of commercial banks was nil. Among money-lenders the share of the landlord was highest being Rs. 75 or 49.3 per cent followed by professional money-lenders Rs. 49 or 32 per cent and relatives Rs. 20 or 12.8 per cent. The average borrowings in Raisen District for all families was Rs. 118 out of which the share of Government was Re. 1 or 0.6 per cent, of commercial banks Rs. 5 or 1.8 per cent, and that of co-operatives share was nil. Among money-lenders, the share of landlords was Rs. 70 or 59.1 per cent followed by that of professional money-lenders Rs. 29 or 24.2 per cent, and of relatives Rs. 17 or 14.3 per cent. It is clear from the above brief description that the share of Government or organised sector in supplying credit to the cultivators and others was only 5 per cent in Raisen District during the period 1950-51.

The money was borrowed from the money-lender, where the repayment of debt was extremely difficult if not exactly impossible. The money-lenders on top of it charged 24 per cent interest and this augmented indebtedness rapidly. By falsifying accounts the money-lenders took advantage of the ignorance and were ruthless. Thus, the maxim 'once in debt, always in debt' holds good literally. Most of the persons in the District lived on a marginal subsistence level, and their ability to save was almost negligible.

Money-lenders

As evident from the foregoing description, money-lenders had a prominent position in the rural economy of Raisen District. Private money-lending was not a hereditary system in the District inspite of the fact that it had continued to be followed by a large number of families for generations. In the villages either big landlords or village merchants, who were non-professional money-lenders, were the only major source of credit. There were also other money-lenders belonging to 'rich' agriculturists' class. The remaining individuals included rich widows, retired government personnel and the like, who mostly advanced petty loans to restricted clients. In most of the villages there were hardly any money-lender. Generally trading class was engaged in this profession in the District. The merchants were mostly *Banias* (or the Agrawal community) and the medium of exchange was the rupee coin and *Hundies*. Currency notes were used little and were unpopular.

In Raisen District most of the village money-lenders advance loans in kind. In case of cash loans the size of the loan remains small and it

is lent on tangible or non-tangible securities for the purpose of family expenditure of the agriculturists and has to be repaid within a period of one year, though in some cases such stipulation is not insisted upon. The agencies are not particular about the purpose of the loans and hence do not watch the actual utilization if such loans are secured. These village money-lenders have hardly any deposit business.

The landlords advance loans mostly in kind to tenants without demanding any security since they have a strong hold on the tenants. They also advance cash loans on some security such as land or gold.

The village merchant-cum-money-lenders do not lend cash on a large scale, they accommodate the customers with "credit purchase" system. This facility is given only to long established customers. The system of "*Bandohar*" transaction in which the debtor undertakes to supply a certain commodity in future on terms and conditions settled in the past, is also in vogue. Some of the village merchant-cum-money-lenders are commission agents to the town merchant-cum-money-lenders. Merchant money-lenders not only would recover the interest and principal from the borrowers but also exploit them in matters of price and measurement of goods. Money-lenders are very harsh in their business methods in the villages of the District. They charge high interest rates for their petty loans.

In rural areas of the District most of the small money-lenders are not licence-holders and manage to recover the money by persuasion. In some cases loans are not paid. Money-lenders advance loans generally by writing down the deal on a plain paper and obtain signature of the parties. Besides this, money-lenders are dealers in grains and the cultivators go to them to sell their produce. The transaction known as *Bandohar*, which means, undertaking to supply a certain commodity in future, is based on terms often quite out of all proportion to the extent of labour or amount of outlay involved. They, thus, lend the amount against the expected sale of grain to them. The peasants generally feel morally bound to sell their produce to them and so they thrive. The cultivators obtain cash from them under *Bandhohar* system for the sale of produce at prevalent market rates. *Asamis* do not seem to complain about money-lenders. The main purpose for which the loans were received from the money-lenders in the District are for purchase of plough and cattle, purchase of land, for transacting business and on the occasion of social functions like births, marriages, deaths, festivals, offerings to deity and entertainment of caste.

According to the Rural Credit Survey Committee's Report, the number of traders-cum-money-lenders in rural areas in Raisen District was 25 in the year 1951-52. Urban money-lenders and indigenous bankers were

reported 13 and one, respectively, during the same year while commercial banks and village money-lenders were reported nil.

The Committee further reported that in Raisen District the average borrowing from landlords per reporting cultivating family was Rs. 221. The proportion of non-cultivating families borrowing from landlords was 89.8 per cent.¹

In brief, a large number of money-lenders were found indulging in certain questionable practices, especially with the agriculturists who were in the grip of poverty and starvation. With the attainment of Independence, various legislative measures were promulgated to regulate the business of money-lenders. Now, registration and licencing of money-lenders and maintenance of accounts in prescribed form has been made compulsory. Furnishing of periodical statement of accounts to debtors and issue of receipts to them for every payment received was made necessary for the money-lenders. The rate of interest on secured loans was fixed at 12 per cent simple and 10 per cent compound, and on unsecured loans it was 18 per cent simple and 10 per cent compound.

These money-lending regulations were viewed with alarm by the private money-lenders. They took a gloomy picture of their risks and hesitated in providing loan facilities to cultivators. More so, very few of them got themselves registered. According to the 1951 Census there were only 97 money-lenders in the erstwhile Bhopal State (Raisen District being a part of it).

Any way, as the relative role of the indigenous bankers or the money-lenders is still high and significant, and may continue to be so for quite many years to come in the District, the question of planned integration must be faced. Links have to be developed between these persons and the institutional agencies and there is no reason why the borrowers from the unorganised agencies should be deprived of the facility of indirect accessibility to the lender of the last report. It is general expectation that with the nationalisation of major commercial banks in the country integration of unorganised and organised agencies will take place in the District.

Co-operatives

In Raisen District co-operation is a recent development in the field of agricultural finance. In 1951 only 7 primary credit societies including

1. All India Rural Credit Survey Report, Part I, p. 423.

one central bank were working, but all these societies were dormant and the Co-operative Central Bank was also reported to be not functioning. In this District, though the average working capital was large, yet the fact was that 94 per cent of the total outstandings due to the central bank and societies, were overdue. This indicates that a large proportion of the funds granted by them was frozen.

In 1955 co-operative movement in Raisen District got a new momentum, when the Bhopal Central Co-operative Bank was registered under the Co-operative Societies Act of the erstwhile Bhopal State. This bank functioned till 1965-66 in Raisen and Schore districts.

According to the Reserve Bank's "one district, one bank" policy, the Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Raisen, was established on 19th July, 1966. After the division of liabilities and assets of Bhopal Central Co-operative Bank, the Raisen Bank took over all responsibilities since first July, 1967. In 1965 the Co-operative Land Development Bank was also established in Raisen District.

Apart from this during the third Plan period the co-operative movement showed a remarkable progress in all spheres of co-operation. Total number of all types of co-operative societies and their membership was 291 and 12,301 respectively, in 1960-61, which increased to 452 and 23,233 in 1965-66, respectively. In the same way working capital and share capital also showed a more than double the increase.

All the co-operative credit societies may be grouped into (I) Central Bank (II) Land Development Bank and (III) Agricultural and Non-agricultural Credit Societies. The details regarding these various types of co-operative credit agencies in Raisen District are given below.

The Central Co-operative Bank, Raisen

Prior to the registration of this Bank, financing to agriculturists in co-operative sector was done by the Bhopal Central Co-operative Bank. The bank started its working from 19th July, 1966. Some important figures regarding the working and financial position of the bank since the year of its establishment are as under:—

Table No. VI-5
Progress of Central Cooperative Bank, Raisen

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Share Capital	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000
2. Paid up Capital	1,25,700	15,50,000	18,25,350	21,97,850
3. Reserve and other funds	..	3,06,822	4,85,993	4,85,993
4. Borrowings	..	73,37,911	73,81,111	1,00,28,062
5. Advances	71,574	98,81,528	1,18,98,506	1,29,70,731

Till 1969, almost all the 1550 villages were covered by this Bank. The area of operation of the Bank extended over the entire Raisen District. By the end of 1970, there were nine branches of the Bank working in Raisen District with head office at Raisen. Some branches were established when Bhopal Central Co-operative Bank was functioning and later they started working as the branches of this Bank. The Bareli branch was established in 1961 followed by Begamganj and Udaipura in 1962 and in 1964. In 1965 two more branches were opened at Obedullaganj and Silwani and at Ghairatganj in 1966. In 1967 Central Co-operative Bank started its functioning with head office at Raisen and the Sanchi branch was also opened in the same year. Later on, two more branches at Deori and Bari were opened.

Co-operative Land Development Bank, Raisen

Prior to the registration and working of this Bank the long term financing in the District was done by the Land Development Bank, Bhopal. The Bank started its working from the 12th of October, 1965 independently with the authorised share capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. The area of operation of this bank is whole of Raisen District with headquarter at Raisen and a branch at Bareli. The table below depicts the membership and share capital of the Bank for the years from 1965-66 to 1968-69.

Table No. VI—6

Cooperative Land Development Bank Membership and Share Capital

Year	Membership		Share capital (Rs.)
	Indebted	Non-indebted	
1965-66	33	45	6,478
1966-67	190	420	48,883
1967-68	315	441	78,811
1968-69	479	426	1,26,679

Long term loans are provided by the Bank for expenditure of capital and permanent nature to be incurred primarily on agricultural operations, at the rate of interest of nine and half per cent per annum. In Raisen District loans were provided mainly for small irrigation schemes, namely, for construction of wells and for purchasing oil-engine, pump-set, electric motors, tractors, tube-wells and other agricultural implements. The bank showed

good progress in advancing of loans as can be seen from the figures given below:

Table No. VI-7

Cooperative Land Development Bank Loans advanced and Outstandings

Year	Loans advanced (Rs.)	Loans outstanding (Rs.)
1965-66	1,36,300	1,36,300
1966-67	4,56,100	5,59,865
1967-68	6,50,100	11,67,861
1968-69	12,50,950	22,62,609

Agricultural Credit Societies

These societies raise the necessary fund through (1) issue of shares (2) acceptance of fixed and saving deposits from their members and non-members and (3) loans from the district central financing agencies. These societies provide short-term and middle term finance to cultivators. Most of the advances sanctioned are for productive purposes and maximum borrowing limit of each member is generally fixed at ten times the amount of shares standing at his credit in the society. The detailed working of these societies can be seen from the data given below:

Table No. VI-8

Primary Credit Societies in Raisen District

(Amount in Rs.)					
Year	Agricultural societies	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans advanced	Loans outstanding
1957-58	50	1,93,957	5,74,005	4,08,550	N.A.
1958-59	103	5,38,858	17,11,394	14,01,912	N.A.
1959-60	146	6,62,575	23,05,878	22,16,356	N.A.
1960-61	188	7,78,183	34,65,900	38,50,377	N.A.
1964-65	14	45,770	2,62,919	4,22,878	2,17,467
1965-66	24	1,01,024	4,14,816	3,09,828	2,91,403
1966-67	28	2,06,074	10,34,106	4,53,534	7,89,979
1967-58	154	20,51,114	95,45,450	7,40,450	92,66,120

Source:—1957 to 1961 District Census Hand Book, 1961 and 1964 to 1968, Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Raisen.

Joint Stock Banks

The commercial banks are the main components of modern banking set-up and specialise only in certain phases of economic activities because of their structure and methods of business. Their interest in agricultural credit was not so much as in business. Thus, the location of commercial banks was necessarily guided by the large concentration of places of agricultural marketing, industry and trade, which are mainly the characteristics of urban centres.

In Raisen District, commercial banking system saw light only in 1966 when the State Bank of India opened its branches at Raisen and Silwani. By the end of 1968, there were three branches of the State Bank of India, one at Begamganj, and one of United Commercial Bank at Obedullaganj. The Nationalisation of Banks in 1969 gave a new impetus in the field of opening of new branches in this region and by the end of November 1970, Bareilly (United Commercial Bank), Gairatganj, Udaipur, Goharganj, and Mandidip (Central Bank of India) had banking offices. Thus, in all 9 places in the District were served by the State Bank of India (3 branches), Central Bank of India (4 branches), and United Commercial Bank (2 branches), by the end of November 1970. The average population served by a branch of Commercial Bank was 59,000 in the year 1970, while it was 1,64,000 in 1967 and 1,03,000 in 1969. The figures up to 1968 are available only for all commercial banks, but since Raisen District had offices of only one bank hence the figures of deposits and bank credit are not given because their publication would involve disclosure of business figures pertaining to an individual bank.

Government Finance

Government assistance to agriculturists in the form of loan called taccavi in times of flood, famine, draught, scarcity and such emergencies, has been traditional in India and in Raisen District also. The practice of granting such loans continued under various regulations and, later under Taccavi Acts. Subsequent to the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880, loan operations were systematized with the passing of Land Improvement Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.

As a result of the growing seriousness of the food problem in India during World War II, the Government of India launched the Grow More Food Campaign in the year 1943. The campaign was continued in the post War period. An important feature of this campaign was the provision of finance for various agricultural purposes such as improvement of land and purchase of seed and manure, etc. In the Grow More Food Campaign, financial assistance from Government was generally limited to the purposes specifically stipulated in the Acts.

No loans were reported to be sanctioned in Raisen District under the Land Improvement Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 in the year 1950-51, according to the report of All India Rural Survey Committee.

The Survey reports that in 1950-51, Government finance to agriculture in Raisen District was Rs. 4,47,405 and cent per cent was under the Grow More Food Campaign. Cash subsidies during the year of survey (1950-51) under the Grow More Food Campaign were Rs. 7, 685 in Raisen

District. As regards the disbursement of loans, in all, 90 cases were disbursed amounting to Rs. 37,852. Out of these, two loans for purchase of seeds and 82 for purchase of live-stock were disbursed amounting to Rs. 247, and Rs. 36,050, respectively, during the year. These loans were borrowed fully for farm expenditures. Rate of interest charged by the Government on these loans was 3 to 5 per cent.

Small Saving Schemes

The organisation attracting and mobilising the savings in the District may be grouped as (1) Post Office Saving Schemes and (2) Life Insurance. The small saving schemes that continued their operations in the District were (1) Post Office Saving Bank Account (2) 12 Year National Plan Certificates (3) 10 Years Treasury Savings Deposits (4) 15 Years Annuity Certificates and (5) Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme.

The gross and net deposits in the said schemes from 1963-64 to 1969-70 in Raisen District were as follows:-

Table No. VI-9

Post Office Saving Schemes in Raisen District

(Amount in Rs.)			
Year	Gross	Net	Yearly net target
1963-64	2,99,625 (5,96,212)	(-)92,980 (2,02,510)	5 lakhs
1964-65	2,89,809 (2,99,625)	84,363 (-)92,980	4 lakhs
1965-66	6,88,159 (3,89,809)	2,06,446 (84,363)	4 lakhs
1966-67	10,33,091 (6,88,159)	2,02,562 (2,06,446)	8 lakhs
1967-68	11,73,598 (10,38,991)	2,54,915 (2,02,562)	5 lakhs
1968-69	4,95,067	4,479	5 lakhs
1969-70	7,74,927	61,994	5 lakhs

(The figures given in brackets are those of Reserve Bank of India. Rest are from Head Post Office)

At the end of December, 1970, there were only 58 Post Office Saving Bank accounts and 21 Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts in the District. The number of these accounts in the District is perhaps lowest in the State.

Insurance

Insurance business is the best source of attracting the saving with risk covering. In Raissen District, Life Insurance Corporation of India is covering the risk of life. The District comes under the jurisdiction of its Indore divisional office and Bhopal branch office. The progress of life insurance business emanating from Raissen District from the year 1964-65 to 1969-70 is given below:-

*Table No. VI—10**Life Insurance in the District*

Period	(Amount in lakh Rs.)
	Sum Assured
1964-65	28.25
1965-66	28.73
1966-67	27.57
1967-68	24.03
1968-69	27.80
1969-70	23.08

However, the general insurance business is negligible in the District. The corporation has also given agency to cooperative societies for life insurance which would definitely help in the effective promotion of life insurance business in rural areas.

Currency and Coinage

As Raissen was one of the districts of the erstwhile Bhopal State, coins of the Bhopal State were also prevalent here. The Indian Museum, Calcutta has a collection of 60 coins of the ex-rulers of Bhopal State, as follows:-¹

Ruler	A.D.	Number of Coins in Collection		
		Ar.	A.E.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Kudsia Begum	1819	5	3	8
Jahangir Mohammad	1837	..	..	..
Sikandar Begum	1844	5	6	11
Shah Jahan Begum	1868	11	30	41
Shah Jahan Begum II	1901	..	..	..

In this collection the earliest coins of Bhopal State were of the reign of Kudsia Begum. They bore the usual legend of Muhammad Akbar and were minted at Daulatgarh with the characteristic mint mark of Bhopal. Later coins do not bear the ruler's name, but give the Hijri date and denomination. This mint struck its coinage at different periods in all three metals, i. e., gold, silver, and copper, and continued operations till the reign of Shah Jahan Begum.

1. Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, p. 280.

The erstwhile State of Bhopal coined its silver and copper coins till the year 1899, when the mints were closed and the British rupee (*Kaldar*) substituted for the local coins.

The Bhopali silver coin weighed 11 *masha* and bore the name of the ruler and date. The ruler's name changed with each issue. There were in all four issues made by Sikandar Begum and Shah Jahan Begum. Gold coin was also in circulation in the State before the British took occupation of India.¹ When the British took occupation of India, gold and silver coins in circulation² in the erstwhile Bhopal State, of which Raisen was also a part, were as follows:-

Table No. VI—11

Coins of Bhopal State

Particulars	Gold Coins	Silver Coins
1. Denomination	Bhopal San 27	Bhopal
2. Weight in grains	167.50	171.38
3. Touch or pure gold/ silver in 100 parts	96.4	89.2
4. Pure contents in 100 grains	164.01	152.82

Since 1897 the British rupee was the only legal tender and medium of exchange.³ In 1908 *hundies* were used in big transactions and currency notes were unpopular and little used.⁴ Though the use of old Bhopal silver coin was prohibited, yet the local *pice* continued to be in use upto 1906-07, when the supply of this copper coin was practically exhausted.

The decimal system of currency is in operation since 1957 and all transactions are now being made in new currency.

Trade and Commerce

In the 17th century the Surat-Agra road via Burhanpur and Sironj was very famous, because all the products of Northern India used to be sent through this road to the surat port. Tavernier and Peter Mundi mentioned of many trade centres enroute this road. Raisen, being the neighbouring

1. *ibid.*

2. *Indigenous Banking in Ancient India*, pp. 297, 301.

3. *Imperial Gazetteer*, Vol. VIII, p. 139.

4. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 55.

district of these trade centres and a place of strategic importance, naturally might have played the role of supplier to these centres. The rapid growth of trade in Raisen District, however, seems to have taken place in 1884 when the Great Indian peninsula Railway (Central Railway) was laid down and Salamatpur and Dewanganj became railway stations.

In 1908, the mercantile community was the most flourishing, especially merchants in the grain and cloth trade. Banias were the principal traders. They dealt in piece goods, opium and grain, etc. Shopkeepers were found in large villages of the District selling necessities to cultivators and buying grain as agents for firms.

In 1908 fine salt was imported from Pachhbadra in Rajputana and *kala namak* (coarse salt) from Punjab, while cloth, spices, scap, copper, timber, brass and iron sheets, European hardware and watches, chains, ropes, kerosene oil, wool, paper, match-boxes, sugar, sulphur, and many other articles were imported from Bombay, and Jarda tobacco from Gujarat and Farrakhabad.

The principal exports in 1908 were wheat, grain, mustard seeds, linseed, sesamum, poppy seeds, opium, cloth, ghee, honey, *chironji* nut (*Buchanania latifolia*), gum, lac, tamarind, hides, bones, betel clippers, wax and timber for building purposes. Wheat, gram, *juar*, linseed, sesamum, poppy seeds, cotton, horn, hides, bones, skin, ghee and honey were exported to Bombay, wax to Delhi, honey to Gujarat, lac and gum to Mirzapur, horn and skins to Kanpur and Madras, combs to Jabalpur *chironji* and *dhania* to Kanpur, timber for bulding purposes and bamboos to various other places.

Persons Dependent on Trade and Commerce

According to 1961 Census wholesale trade employed 7.6 per cent of all workers in trade and commerce. Of this about three-fifths were in wholesale trade of cereals and pulses, about one seventh in the wholesale trading of edibles other than cereals and pulses, and a little more than one per cent in wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, etc.

The retail traders accounted for nearly nine-tenths (90.3 per cent) of all workers in trade and commerce. The fact that they show response to the community's needs also determines the relative numerousness of different types of retail traders. Thus, food and other edible articles being the prime need of community, most of the retail traders (66.6 per cent) were engaged in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry, etc. Cloth being the next important item needed by the community attracted the second highest (10.2 per cent) proportion of retail traders. Then follows retail traders dealing in tobacco and its products, in

food stuffs like sweet meats, condiments, cakes, etc., including *Halwais*, retail traders in animals and numerous other branches of retail trading activity. Most of the retail trading activity, outside the towns which have regular daily markets, takes place in weekly markets.

Trade Centres

In 1908, Raisen was the administrative headquarters of the Nizamat-i-Mashriq and of Raisen tahsil. The District acted as distributing and collecting centre through Salamatpur and Dewanganj railway stations. Most of the villages had a weekly market at which necessary commodities of daily life were bought and sold. The periodical fairs and *melas* were the important marketing centres. As a further boosting to trade the erstwhile State of Bhopal sanctioned the establishment of *mandis* (marts) and orders were issued to open them at Salamatpur and Bareli in June 1924 and November 1924, respectively. In order to distribute over a wider range the benefits of business, the erstwhile Bhopal state decided to open one more *mandi* at Obedullaganj in 1936-37 but the decision was postponed owing to the difficulties of obtaining the necessary land.

Regulated Market

There is only one regulated market in Raisen District, namely, Obedullaganj as declared under the Madhya Pradesh Agriculture Produce Markets Act.

Business Centres and Mandis

The District has two *mandis* at Obedullaganj and Salamatpur, which are the only railway stations in the District. Agricultural commodities like wheat, gram, *masoor* and *alsi* are the main commodities traded in these *mandis*. Apart from these, retail marketing generally takes place in periodical markets in rural areas. A list of villages where weekly markets are held in Raisen District is given in the Appendix.

Co-operative Marketing

It is increasingly recognised that the co-operative form of organisation can play a significant and predominant role in improving the system of agricultural marketing. The importance of co-operative agency has assumed significance in view of the decision of the Government to undertake a large programme of procurement of foodgrains and putting emergency levy on producers suitably graded to the size of holdings.

Cooperative marketing is of very recent origin in the District. Till the end of the Second Five Year Plan it did not exist in the true sense of

the term. It was only during the Third Plan period that the organisation of marketing societies was taken in hand and since then remarkable progress as taken place in the sphere of cooperative marketing.

In pursuance of the recommendations of Dantewala Committee seven marketing societies were established in Raisen District. All these societies were financed by the Government to construct their godowns. The progress of these societies since the year of their establishment in 1960-61 is tabulated below:

Table No. VI—12

Cooperative Marketing Societies in the District

(Rs. in '000)

S.No.	Particulars	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
1.	Number	6	7	7
2.	Membership (individual)	22	201	219
3.	Paid-up Share Capital	1 54,000	2,32,000	2,57,638
4.	Working Capital	3,63,000	17,64,000	8 98,927
5.	Sale of Agricultural Produce	..	82,90,000	52,24,616
6.	Distribution of Consumer's Goods	..	57,000	98,757
7.	Distribution of Agricultural Implements	..	2,49,000	30,686
8.	Godown Management	..	11	8

These marketing societies are playing a very important role in coordinating the production and distribution in rural areas. These societies deal mainly in food grains, pesticides, agricultural implements, fertilisers, seeds, etc. Following figures show the business done by these societies in Raisen District in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Table No. VI-13

Business Done by the Societies

S.No.	Particulars	1968-69 Rs.	1969-70 Rs.
1.	Agricultural produce	3,90,944	3,50,000
2.	Fertiliser distribution (Tons)	625	285
3.	Number of Godowns completed		
	(a) Marketing	7	..
	(b) Rural	18	..
4.	Capacity of Godowns (in metric tons)		
	(a) Marketing	1950	..
	(b) Rural	1800	..

By the end of 1970, seven co-operative marketing societies at Obedullaganj, Begamganj, Ghairatganj, Silwani, Salamatpur, Udaipura, and Bareli were working in Raisen District. The detailed account of working of these societies from 1965-66 to 1969-70 are given in the Appendix.

Fairs and Melas

Fairs and *melas* play an important role in business transactions. *Melas* have since long been an inevitable part of the District's religious life and later, they started assuming a commercial character also. The periodical fairs were important gathering places. Most of the villages have a weekly market at which necessities are bought and sold. Grain, oil-seed, cattle, etc., are purchased and sold. A list of *melas* held every year in the District is in the Appendix.

Ware-housing

Being surplus in respect of food grains and some other important cash crops like cotton, ground-nut and oil-seeds, the prospects and utility of warehousing in the District stands out as an important feature of its agricultural economy. The agriculturists and businessmen on production of their warehouse receipts can take a loan to the tune of 70 to 75 per cent from the commercial banks. The Madhya Pradesh Warehousing Corporation, Indore opened its centres at Obedullaganj and Salamatpur in January, 1966, and at Begamganj in May, 1967. Salamatpur, Obedullaganj and Begamganj centres were closed in April, 1966, August, 1968 and in October, 1969, respectively, but the Begamganj centre reopened in February, 1973. The storage in these warehousing centres is given in the table below:

Table No. VI-14

Ware-housing in Raisen District

(Quantity in Qnts.)

Year	Obedullaganj	Salamatpur	Begamganj
1965-66	5,268	700	..
1966-69	10,431	Nil	..
1967-68	6,728	Closed	4,905
1968-69	16	..	1,703
1969-70	Closed	..	751
1972-73	..	..	500

Source :—Madhya Pradesh Warehousing Corporation, Indore.

Consumer's Cooperative Stores

Proper distribution of consumer's goods at a fair price is an important factor for proper development of economy. Consumer's cooperative stores were started for controlling the monopolies and sky-rocketing prices of consumer goods, on the principle of "Every thing for everybody" at a reasonable price. In Raisen District 8 consumer's stores were working in 1966-67 with a membership of 1034 and Rs. 22,223 as paid-up share capital. Details regarding these stores in Raisen District are given below:—

Table No. VI—15
Consumer's Cooperative Stores

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	1965-66	1966-67
1. Number of stores	6	8
2. Membership	668	1,034
3. Paid-up Capital	5,000	22,223
4. Working Capital	40,000	59,585
5. Sales	2,38,000	2,89,403

Weights and Measures

There were amazing differences in the local weights and measures in the erstwhile Bhopal State of which Raisen was also a district. The measures such as *mani* and *seer* had different significance in different places. Sometimes these varied in size from one village to another. These variations in weights and measures from village to village and from market to market prejudiced the interests of sellers and hampered trade and commerce. In many villages different measures have been used for measuring the grain supplied on loan and grain taken back in repayment. All complications of this kind created difficulties for the uneducated poor villagers.

According to Bhopal State Gazetteer of 1908, the following scale of measures was employed in grain transactions. This scale was used for articles of bulk. The weights were oblong, square or round, and made of metal.

8 <i>Khash-khash</i>	— 1 <i>Chawal</i>
8 <i>Chawals</i>	— 1 <i>Ratti</i>
8 <i>Rattis</i>	— 1 <i>Masha</i>
12 <i>Mashas</i>	— 1 <i>Tola</i>
5 <i>Tolas</i>	— 1 <i>Chhatak</i>

or
(British rupee)

4 <i>Chhataks</i>	— 1 <i>Pao</i>
4 <i>Paos</i>	— 1 <i>Seer</i>
5 <i>Seers</i>	— 1 <i>Panseri</i>
8 <i>Panseris</i>	— 1 (<i>Maund</i>) <i>Man</i>
6 <i>Man</i>	— 1 <i>Mani</i>
100 <i>Manis</i>	— 1 <i>Manasa</i>
100 <i>Manasas</i>	— 1 <i>Kanasa</i>

The British *seer* was equal to 80 *tolas* or 80 rupees, the Bhopal *seer* was equal to 96 *tolas* or 100 Bhopal rupees (old currency) .

Liquids were measured in *seer*, *chhataks* and *paos*. The vessels contained an amount of water of this weight when used with liquids of a different specific gravity.

The English yard of 36 inches was well-known, but the *gaz* of 16 *girahs* was in general use. This *gaz* was of 22 *girahs*, i.e. 6 inches longer than the British yard.

The unit of surface was the *bigha* which was equivalent to 3402.7 square yards. One acre was, thus, equivalent to two thirds of a *bigha*.

The *Hijri* year was generally followed in the District. The official year was that of the Muslim solar year which commenced on March 20th, A.D.571, the date of prophet Mohammad's birth. The *Fasli* or harvest year was that on which the revenue collections were based. This era was introduced by Akbar. The country people and the Hindu population generally used the Vikram Samvat. This year commenced on Chaitra-Sudi 1st or new moon, except in southern India where it commenced at least in religious ceremonies from Kartika sudi 1st. Vikram Samvat is still popular in the District and is generally used by indigenous bankers and traders .

Adoption of All India Standard

Introduction of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 is a landmark in the history of Indian weights and measures. The Madhya Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act was passed in 1959. Before this, the Bhopal State Weights and Measures Act, 1953 also was passed to bring unanimity in weights and measures in the erstwhile State.

Metric weights were introduced in Raisen District on the 1st April, 1960 with two years transitional period and made compulsory from the 1st April, 1962. The metric capacity measures were introduced on the 1st April, 1962 with a transitional period of one year and were made compulsory from the 1st April, 1963. Since the metric length measures have been introduced throughout the State of Madhya Pradesh from the 1st October, 1961, with a transitional period of one year, the use of metric length measures became compulsory in Raisen District also with the rest of the State from the 1st October, 1962. Similarly, the primary units of area and volume, i. e., square metre and cubic metre have also been introduced in the District, with the whole of Madhya Pradesh, from 1st October, 1962 with a transitional period of six months.

The main conversions are thus:--

- (a) The *seer* is replaced by the kilogram.
- (b) The yard (*gaz*) is replaced by the metre.
- (c) The *seer* (liquid measure) is replaced by the litre.
- (d) The *mile* is replaced by the kilometre.

The use of all the old weights and measures had been stopped throughout the District. This has put an end to the variety of weights and measures adopted at rural areas and village markets of the District. The switch over to metric measure is a smooth one. The traders have understood the Act and Rules, and they produce all their weights and measures for the periodical reverification and stamping when due to the concerning authority.

सत्यमेव जयते

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CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

There are no precise accounts available regarding the trade routes and highways existing in this District during the ancient period. But on the basis of the rich history of Malwa region and strategic position of Raisen fort, it may be presumed that the District must have been linked with the ancient contemporaneous kingdoms and that it occupied a position of great strategic importance in the late medieval period.

Road Transport in the Past

The construction of roads as an important means of transport in Bhopal State was started only with the dawn of the 20th century. During the year 1906 the State possessed 246.35 km. (153 miles) of metalled roads. In the same year a sum of Rupees one lakh was sanctioned by the Begum of Bhopal for metalling the roads. The Administration Report of 1906-07 states "A new piece of roads is scarce in the *mofussil* and trade is consequently not so very flourishing. Her Highness noted this deficiency in her last tour and has sanctioned a sum of one lakh of rupees to be spent on metalling the roads in the ensuing year. Attempt will be made to create a regular network of roads in the state." The report further states, "Branch-roads to all the three seats of district are being surveyed and estimated. These roads will not only be a convenience to cultivators and travellers but will gradually increase the state revenue by developing trade."¹

By the year 1908 only one metalled road, Raisen to Salamatpur railway station was maintained in the District by the then Bhopal State. In 1908-09 construction work on roads from Raisen to Narwar 20.93 km. (13 miles) and from Hiranias to Kalikheri 6 miles (9.6 km.) was started and completed in the year 1911-12 and 1900-01, respectively. In 1913-14 the following roads were reported to be in good condition in Raisen District:—

1 Administration Report of Bhopal State, 1906-07, p. 18.

1. Raisen-Salamatpur Road 20.93 km.
2. Raisen-Narwar Road 20.3 km.
3. Hiranía-Kalikheri Road 9.65 km.
4. Hiranía-Goharganj Road 9.65 km.

The improvements in the road system of Bhopal State continued during Nawab Hamidullah Khan's regime from 1926 to 1940. Fast industrial development and economic activities naturally necessitated the improvement in the means of communications. As a general policy the Bhopal state recognised that improvements in communications must be looked for in the extension of metalled roads. During the year 1928, some schemes were prepared for other metalled roads the construction of which became a great boon to agriculturists in bringing their produce to market and materially helped in the general development of the State. The programme of metalled road construction continued and some other routes in Raisen District were surveyed for road construction. The road construction work on the Raisen-Ghairatganj Road reached Ghairatganj in 1928. The sections from Ghairatganj to Begumganj 31.55 km (16 miles), Dehgaon to Bamori 29.00 km. (18 miles), Goharganj to Bari 50.90 km. (31 miles) and Dewanganj town to Dewanganj Railway Station 3.22 km. (2 miles) routes were surveyed for road construction.

As special relief works, construction work started in April 1928 on portions of roads from Bari to Goharganj, from Dewanganj to Dewanganj Railway Station, from Goharganj to Begumganj and from Dehgaon to Bamori roads. The levelling work on *Sirmaughat* cart road was also started in the same year.

In development plans, roads have been given a prominent place, especially after 1st November, 1956 when the capital of new Madhya Pradesh was established at Bhopal. In the First Five Year Plan construction work was started on roads and bridges in Raisen District. The Second Five Year Plan aimed at the completion of First Plan's incomplete works and on repairing and widening of some other roads. A target of Rs. 5.9 lakhs of expenditure on various schemes of road transport was fixed by the Government for this purpose. The details regarding financial targets for road development in Raisen District during the Second Plan period was as under.

1. Completion of Incomplete Works:—Under this item roads with a total financial target of Rs. 1.90 lakhs were taken up for completion and perfection. These roads were Bart-Baktara Road, estimated expenditure being Rs. 80,000; Bareli-Udaipura Road with an estimated expenditure for small crossing Rs. 80,000; and Udaipura-Deori Road estimated cost for collection and consolidation of surface being Rs. 30,000.

2. Improvement of Roads:—Under this scheme the work of repairing and widening of the road upto a length of 6 miles (9.60 km.) was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 90,000.

Third Five Year Plan

Road Development Schemes in Raisen District under the Third Plan were mainly concentrated on completion of Second Plan's incompletd works, but some new works were also taken for construction. The details regarding the financial targets and works in the later years of Third Five Year Plan were as under.

Table No. VII—1

Road Development Schemes (Third Plan)

(Amount in lakh Rupees)

Name of the Scheme	1963-64		Target Years 1964-65		1965-66	
	Finan- cial (Rs)	Physical	Finan- ial (Rs)	Physical	Finan- cial (Rs)	Physical
1. <i>New Pucca Roads</i>		m. f.		m. f.		m. f.
(a) Completion of II Plan's Works	3.0	8.0	1.25	3.0	2.00	5.0
(b) New works	0.40	1.0	—	—	1.050	2.4
2. <i>Changing "Kachha Road's into Pucca Roads"</i>						
(a) Completion of II Plan's incomplete works	—	—	4.60	17.0	—	—
(b) New works	—	—	0.31	2.0	0.760	2.4
3. Metalling and Widening of the Roads : Completion of II Plan's incomplete work	0.70	1.4	—	—	0.100	0.4
4. Fair Weather Roads : Completion of II Plan's incomplete works	0.15	3.0	—	—	—	—
(b) New Works	—	—	0.01	—	0.25	3.4

Road Classification

There are four broadly accepted categories of Roads, namely, National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and Minor District Roads. Out of which only three categories, namely, National Highways,

state Highways and Minor District Roads are in the District. The total length covered under each category is given below.

Class of Road	Length in km.
National Highways	146.90
State Highways	266.30
Minor District Roads	10.45

The only road falling under this category is Obaidullaganj-Bareilly-Udaipura-Deori road with a total length of 146.90 km. (91.25 miles). The road was declared as National Highway in 1965-66. Out of the total length, 75.0 km. (47.85 miles) are black-topped while the remaining length of 69.70 km. (43.40 miles) are water-bound macadam. The road is maintained by State Public Works Department on agency basis. The cost of maintenance is reimbursed by the Central Government and, in addition, the State Government gets $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent amount as agency charges.

The total length of the roads under this category was 165.35 miles (266.30 km.) as on 31st March, 1970. Out of this, 99.25 miles (156.20 km.) were bituminous-surfaced and the rest, 66.10 miles (106.45 km.) were water-bound macadam. The important Roads under this category were Raisen-Begamganj, Raisen-Salamatpur, Salamatpur-Vidisha, Ghairatganj-Silwani and Bari-Baktara. The following Table shows the surface-wise length of the State Highways.

Table No. VII—2
State Highways

Period	Length km.	Surface km.
1950-51	140.47	140.47
End of First Plan (1955-56)	181.42	162.92
End of Second Plan (1960-61)	210.90	180.72
End of Third Plan (1965-66)	261.98	116.68
1966-67	261.98	110.86
1967-68	266.30	115.04
1968-69	266.30	111.50
1969-70	266.30	106.67

The length of Minor District Roads in the District on 31st March, 1970 was 6.50 miles (10.45 km.). The roads are maintained by State Public Works Department.

Vehicles and Conveyances

The District is principally served by pack-animals, human porters and animal-drawn vehicles. Automobiles, except regular passenger buses are not available in the District.

Small loads of *ghee*, milk, vegetables, etc., are carried sometime by men and women on their heads in the villages and on bicycle and hand pushed *thelas* in towns of Raisen District.

In rainy season, when rural areas become inaccessible, horses and donkeys serve the villages in the District as a means of goods transport because bullock-carts cannot move over them.

Horse-driven carts are also used in villages as a means of passenger transport, but these are very few in number and not much popular. Horse-driven tongas are used in some towns but these are very small in number. Bicycle, being the most economical means of transport, is the vehicle of common man, especially the persons who belong to middle and lower income group. Some rich farmers and businessmen have motor cycles. The numbers of different types of vehicles are not available.

The figures for registered vehicles given below for Begamganj town in Raisen District give an idea regarding the utility of these vehicles in the rest of the District.

Table No. VII-3

Vehicles Registered

Year	Cycles	Bullock-carts
1950-51	151	11
1955-56	199	21
1960-61	250	31
1965-66	291	39
1966-67	301	49
1967-68	349	53

Public Transport

Development of metalled roads resulted in a growing demand for motor transport in the urban areas of the District. The Villages which are nearer to the metalled roads are already connected by mechanised transport. History of motor transport as a public conveyance dates back to 1928 in the old Bhopal State of which Raisen District was also a part, when the Sanchi Motor Service Company Ltd., and the Sultania United Motor Service Company Ltd., were started.

At present, passenger buses of Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation ply on the Bhopal-Sagar and Bhopal-Vidisha roads & pass through Raisen. Buses of Vidisha depot of the Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation are running on Vidisha-Bhopal and Vidisha-Begamganj Road. The total length of bus route in Raisen District is 66 km. (from Rangar Bridge on the Betwa to Bilhira 52 km. and from Parsari to Begamganj 14 km.). In 1969-70 the buses of M.P. State Road Transport Corporation, Vidisha Depot, were plying on 7 routes *via* Raisen District with a total length of 66 km. metalled roads only. The relevant details regarding the routes are given below:—

Table No. VII-4
Bus Routes

Name of the route	Total Route	In Raisen District (km)
1. Vidisha-Indore	272	From Betwa River to Rangar Bridge
2. Vidisha-Ujjain	279	..
3. Bhopal-Sironj	192	..
4. Bhopal-Gyaraspur	182	..
5. Bhopal-Kurwai	127	..
6. Basoda-Bhopal	148	..
7. Vidisha-Begamganj	121	Parasari to Begamganj

Transport Co-operative Societies

There was only one transport co-operative society with eleven members in the District in the year 1960-61. The number of societies increased to three with total membership of 17 in the year 1968-69.

Table No. VII—5
Transport Cooperative Societies

Year	Total Number of transport Co-op- erative societies	Total Number of Members	Total share Capital (Rs)	Total working Capital (Rs)
1960-61	1	11	3,330	75,725
1965-66	3	87	33,260	4,87,073
1966-67	3	87	33,260	5,01,070
1967-68	3	87	33,260	4,90,899
1968-69	3	87	33,260	5,98,394

Railways

The District is particularly deficient in railway Transport. The Itarsi-Jhansi section of broad- gauge line skirts through the western parts of the District through Goharganj and Raisen tahsils. The Bhopal-Jhansi section was opened for traffic in 1889 while the Bhopal-Itarsi section was opened in two stages, viz., (1) Itarsi--Hoshangabad on 1-11-1884, (2) Hoshangabad--Bhopal section opened on 1-11-1889. The section between Bhopal and Vidisha was in the State territory but the railways did not belong to the State. Though the length of railway line in Raisen District was very little yet it opened a new outlet for prosperity. The Bhopal State Gazetteer states, "The effect of these lines has been considerable. Prices have been made equitable and steady while trade has expanded considerably. In times of distress and famine also no difficulty is found in importing any quantity of grain for distribution in the District."¹

In the year 1922-23, at the request of Bhopal Government, Major Burn, R. E. Superintending Engineer, considered extension of railway in the State. The Sultanpur-Begamganj 62.8 miles (101.10 km.), Bhopal-Udaipura 77.0 miles (123.97 km.) and Budni-Udaipura 63.50 miles (102.23 km.) in Raisen District were considered for survey. But these plans of railways extension remained on paper only.

At present only 61 km. of the railway line passes through Raisen District. Railway Route per 100 square kilometres and *per-lakh of population* (1966 projected) are 0.70 and 11.05, respectively.

On the Bhopal-Jhansi Section there are only two stations in the District, namely Salamatpur and Sanchi. On Bhopal-Itarsi section there are

¹ *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 57.

three stations, namely Mandidip, Obedullaganj and Berkhera. The doubling of railway tract between Bina and Itarsi ensured a faster communication.

(1) *Bhopal-Jhansi Section*—Salamatpur is the 4th railway station from Bhopal at a distance of 37 km. towards Bina Junction. Salamatpur is a stoppage for Bhusawal-Jhansi and Itarsi passenger trains only and some facilities like drinking water, waiting room and refreshments, etc., are available.

Sanchi is the 5th railway station from Bhopal at a distance of 44 km. towards Bina junction. The distance between Salamatpur and Sanchi is only 7 kilometres and Sanchi is a stoppage for all passenger and express trains, i. e. Bhopal-Bilaspur and Bombay-Amritsar express, and other passenger trains. Due to its international tourist importance, mail trains also halt here at the request of passengers of first class and airconditioned class on application to Station Master, Bina and Bhopal, only when travelling over 161 km. to or from Sanchi Station. Tourist facility is also provided to passengers of third class when travelling in parties of not less than 10 for a distance over 409 km. to and from Sanchi.

(2) *Bhopal Itarsi Section*—There are only three stations, namely Mandidip, Obedullaganj and Berkhera.

Amenities

The amenities provided at Sanchi station are usual, like separate waiting rooms for second Class male and female passengers, and combined waiting rooms for First and Sleeper Coach passengers. Railway retiring rooms, with the capacity of 3 beds each in two rooms are also provided here at a charge of Rs. 6 per bed in which modern sanitary fittings and tap are available. There is no restaurant at Sanchi, but other common facilities like drinking water, etc., are available.

Similar common facilities are also available at Obedullaganj.

Water Ways, Bridges

The main rivers of the District are Betwa, Kaliasot and the Narmada but none of these is navigable.

Bridges

In order to improve the utility of roads in the District the work of constructing bridges was taken up during the Second Plan and Third Plan on priority basis. The Table below shows the details of the works during the Second and Third Plans.

Table No. VII—6
Works of Bridges during Plan period

Second Five Year Plan

(a) Construction of Bridges	(Rs. in thousands)
1. Bridge on the Tenduni River (Bareli-Udaipura Road)	83
2. Bridge on the Ikawan River (Bareli-Udaipura Road)	30
3. Work on the Meso River (Bareli-Udaipura Road)	20
4. Bridge on the Khand River (Deori-Udaipura Road)	30
5. Work on the Meso River (Udaipura-Deori Road)	70
6. Dip repairing work (Raisen-Begamganj Road)	80
(a) Completion of II Plan works	3.40
(b) New Works	0.08

The table below shows the details regarding the number of bridges and culverts on roads in the District.

Table No. VII—7
Number of Bridges and Culverts

S. No. Category of Road	Number of Bridges culverts and Causeways			New bridges constructed			
	1955	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. National Highways	147	178	196	One	Nil	2	Nil
2. State Highways				Nil	3	Nil	Nil
3. Major District Roads				Nil	3	2	Nil

Note—Uptodate number of bridges and causeways has been given upto 1966 for all roads. After 1966 the number has been shown categorywise.

Travel and Tourist Facilities

Sanchi is an important place of international tourist interest. Government of India Tourist Bungalow, Circuit House, P. W. D. Dak Bungalow and Railway Retiring Rooms are provided.

for accommodation facilities. Apart from this, the Ashoka Cottage, near Sanchi Railway Station, is also providing accommodation facilities for tourists at Sanchi. The details regarding the situation of these facilities in other places of the District are shown in the Appendix.

Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones

Post Office

A State Postal system was first introduced in 1862 in Bhopal State and no charge was made for the carriage of letters till 1889.¹ In the year 1860 postal arrangements were modified on those lines as was in vogue in British India². Stamps were introduced and four local issues were made. Most of the correspondence was official and was carried free in the year 1901.³

On 1st July, 1908 the Bhopal State Post Offices were abolished and British (Imperial) Post Offices began to function where it was necessary. After this amalgamation of the State and the Imperial Post Office, the State was allowed to use its own service stamps on covers addressed to within the State limits. For official covers addressed to places outside the State, Government Service stamps were supplied. By the year 1908 the postal lines covered 619 miles in the Bhopal State of which Raisen was a *nizamat*.

Since then there was rapid progress in postal system and in 1956 at the time of reorganisation of new Madhya Pradesh, there were 41 branch offices, 9 sub-post offices and telegraph offices in Raisen District.

In 1961, there were 80 Post Offices in Raisen District. The categorywise break-up of which was : Branch Offices 71 and sub-offices having public call offices 9.

Telegraphs

In 1908 there were only two telegraph offices in Bhopal State, one at Bhopal and the other at Sehore. Raisen *Nizamat* had no telegraph office. But by this year telegraph offices were made available at all the Railway stations of the State. At present Raisen District is served by a number of Telegraph offices. Telegraph facilities are available at all the sub-post offices in Raisen District.

Telephones

A Telephone Exchange was first introduced by the State in Bhopal during the year 1906-07. Later, the telephone installation was undertaken by the Government Telegraph Department. In due course this facility was extended to Chiklod in Raisen District. The State-owned system of telephone provided an easy means of communication in the city of Bhopal and at Chiklod, which were connected with Grand Trunk Telephone line of India.

¹ *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 58.

² *ibid.*

³ *ibid.* Appendix,

In Raisen District there were 5 public-call offices by the end of 1961. Bareli, Obedullaganj, Raisen, Sanchi, and Goharganj. In the same year, at there were 3 Automatic Exchanges in Raisen District. Sanchi exchange is connected to the Manual Exchange of Vidisha, and Raisen and Obedullaganj Exchanges are connected with the Manual Exchange of Bhopal. Raisen and Obedullaganj Exchanges have 23 telephone connections each while Sanchi Exchange has only 11 telephone connections. Raisen and Obedullaganj Exchanges are to be expanded from 25 lines to 50 lines each.

Radio and Wireless Stations

In the post-Independence era during the Second Plan period, broadcasting came nearer to the people of Raisen District. Raisen District has no Radio Station. Its needs are served by the Bhopal station.



CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Miscellaneous occupations occupy the remnant, yet vital status in the occupational structure of the society; remnant because they do not fall in the major categories, viz., agriculture, industry, transport and communications, etc., and vital because they cover a most varied and wide range of influential services in their fold, which serve as the very prop on which the major stand and function. For purposes of this chapter miscellaneous occupations can be grouped under three broad divisions. Firstly, among the occupations concerned with 'public administration' are included officials and office workers of both Central and State Governments in addition to the local and municipal services. Secondly, the learned professions include doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, etc., while in the third place come the personal services which include, apart from domestic servants, occupations such as those of barbers, washermen, tailors, hotel workers, etc. To these we may also add some category of workers engaged in retail trading in tobacco, *bidi*, cigarettes and other tobacco products, etc., which also fall in the field of miscellaneous occupations.

Census 1961 enumerated 1,96,803 persons as total workers, constituting 47.8 per cent of the population in the District. Of the major sectors of economy, viz., agriculture, industry, trade and commerce, etc., the cultivators and agricultural labour among themselves shared 70 per cent. The second place with 15.9 per cent went to 'other services' which covered most of the miscellaneous occupations.

According to Census 1961, there were 31,330 persons (18,832 males and 12,498 females), constituting about 15.9 per cent of the total workers engaged in 'other services' which include, apart from public service, educational and scientific services, medical and health services, religious, welfare, legal, business, community recreation, personal and services not elsewhere classified or not adequately described, as also services connected with electricity, gas, water and sanitary services. In this behalf Raichur District presented a distinguishing feature, as the proportion of workers in it was more than twice the proportion of workers in the State as a whole

(6.5 per cent) according to census 1961. Roughly, giving principal employment to one-sixth of all workers, considerable variation in the level of employment in this category is manifested among the tahsils. Begamganj and Bareilly tahsils with 9.6 per cent and 10.4 per cent, respectively, of its working force in other services have the lowest proportion as compared to Silwani with 26.0 per cent and Udaipur 23.0 per cent. The remaining three tahsils have 14.7 per cent to 17.0 per cent of their workers in this category.

Later, as per 1971 census other services still occupied the second place after agriculture but with over 7 per cent of the total workers in them. The 1961 census details of employment in different categories of these services are described in the following pages. The later figures as available are tabulated in the end.

Public Administration

Persons in administrative services in Police, Central and state Governments, quasi-Government organisations, municipalities and local boards, etc., serve the pivotal role in the proper functioning of the Government. A total of 2,522 persons with 73 females were enumerated in the field of public administration in 1961. These were well-distributed throughout the District as only 576 with 4 females out of them were in the urban sector, which is about 23 per cent of the total workers.

To attempt further analysis of 'public services' division according to minor groups, it may be noted that as large a number as 1,636 persons with 53 females were engaged in the administrative departments and offices of the State Government in the year 1961. Nearly a fifth or 547 persons, all males, were employed in the police services, 321 persons with 20 females in quasi-government organisations, municipalities, etc., and 18 persons, all males, in Central Government offices.

The occupational classification categorized 18 persons in administrative and executive services in Central Government, 166 in state Government, 4 in local bodies, 6 in quasi-Government, 532 village officials and one official not elsewhere specified, in 1961. Apart from these 1,101 clerical and other related workers, including stenographers, typists, office machine operators, miscellaneous clerical and unskilled office workers were also enumerated.

The following Table shows the strength of employees of municipal

bodies in the District.

Table No. VIII—1

Employment in Municipalities

Category	Bareilly (1969-70)	Raisen (1967-68)	Begamganj (1967-68)
Chief Municipal Officer	1	1	1
Clerical Staff	22	4	4
Others (Class IV)	15	21	[13—3 (Peons)]

Even taking into account the trasferability in these services, lack of female workers denoted the comparative lack of educationally and socially advanced state of society in the District. This was in contrast with the neighbouring district of Bhopal which, though a counterpart of this District in the erstwhile Bhopal State, had forged ahead because within its periphery lay Bhopal, the capital both before the merger of the State with the Indian Union and at present. The main employer, in the absence of any important industry in the District, is the Government, and an account given by local Employment Exchange, which was opened only in 1964, relates that the Exchange had no difficulty in meeting employers' requirement for fresher type of applicants. But the shortage of trained typists, stenographers and other experienced clerical staff was observed.

Amenities available to the public employees of the District are similar to those available to such employees elsewhere in the State, and include the general facilities of medical reimbursement, pension at retirement, family pension on death, gratuity and General Provident Fund and various kinds of leaves, etc. Government accommodation is also available, but as in the case of other districts too, not for all employees. In March, 1971, the number of houses available with the public Works Department was 230 in the District.

Learned Professions

The numerous learned and skilled professions, when described according to Industrial Classification are pooled under a few heads, viz., educational and scientific, legal, medical and health, religious and welfare, business services, etc. All of them indicate by their very name the nature of profession or occupation covered except only the business service class which among others also consist of engineering and journalist personnel. Services connected with the

trade and labour associations, museum, public library, etc., are almost non-existent in Raisen District.

Educational and Scientific Services

In 1961 total persons engaged in the educational services of all categories were 2,178, of whom 195 were women. Of these 440 with 73 females were engaged in the urban sector, constituting about 20 per cent of workers engaged in educational services. Most of them, i. e., 2,061 with 189 women were engaged in educational services in schools, colleges, etc., of non-technical type and only 117 with 6 women were engaged in similar institutions of technical type.

The occupational classification categorised 36 persons as college teachers, 211 secondary school teachers and 1,766 primary school teachers, apart from 124 others engaged in teaching occupation.

Since a considerable majority of educational personnel are under the employ of the State Government, their service conditions are governed according to the rules of the State Government, and all amenities and facilities enjoyed by other Government employees are also extended to them subject to some specialized departmental rules.

Medical and Health Services

Among the learned services, medical and health services take the pride of place owing to their social significance as sentinels of public health. Services in medical and health engaged 479 workers in 1961 with substantial female participation. While females in this category numbered 167 or 35 per cent of the total working force, 423 persons were engaged in medical profession rendering services to hospitals, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinics, etc., and 46 in veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals. It is significant to note that rural areas are comparatively ill-served in this District, in spite of nearly two-thirds of the workers (324) being spread in rural parts with about 131 female workers among them. It is estimated that for every 1,202 persons in rural area and 141 persons in the urban, there was one medical personnel, while in adjoining Schore (including Bhopal) district the ratio was one medical for every 877 persons in rural and 148 persons in urban area.

Since 1961, the personnel in medical services have increased to 549 in public sector by the end of June, 1969, thereby registering an increase of about 14.7 per cent.

The Occupational Classification categorized 50 persons with 2 females as physicians, surgeons and dentists and 321 persons with 158 females as nurses and other medical and health technicians. In the former category were included 14 allopathic physicians or surgeons, 23 *ayurvedic* physicians, 5 homoeopathic and 8 other physicians in the District. In the latter category, 24 nurses, 127 midwives, 8 vaccinators and 18 sanitation technicians, etc., were enumerated in 1961.

Besides, there were 26 persons engaged in the biologists, veterinarians and agronomists category, all of whom were males working under the latter two categories. The nature of work is such as to restrict it to males. The total strength of three in the agronomists' division shown in further break-up, indicates the importance attached by the Government to the development of scientific agriculture in this mainly agricultural District. Their small number was only an indication of the primary stage of scientific agriculture in this part of the country as a whole, where even most primitive modes of agriculture are not hard to find. This digression from the main point of discussion was only to stress upon the rural-oriented economy of the District.

Legal Services

The services rendered by barristers, advocates, solicitors, *mukteers*, pleaders, *mukuris* or *munshis* in the District numbered only 80 persons, all males, in 1961, with 30 persons in urban sector. Yet these services do take pride in providing leadership in the various walks of life to the humanity at large. Love for litigation among the rural masses provided ample scope for lucrative practice and as such financially this class could more or less be called well-off.

The Occupational Classification categorized 6 judges and magistrates, 37 legal practitioners and advisors, 3 law assistants and 25 legal technicians including petition writers, etc., in 1961. A majority of magistrates and petition writers were recorded in the urban sector.

Business Services

These services comprised those rendered by engineering, auditing marketing and journalist personnel. They numbered 59, all males, and only 9 of them were returned from urban area. That the District with its predominantly agriculture-oriented economy lags behind in venues for the engineering (professional) and commercial personnel is evident from the fact that all the above mentioned persons were engaged in services rendered by organisations or accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals.

But in the case of retail trading, the District returned 3,956 persons with 536 females. These cover a wide variety of retailers dealing in almost all types of commodities in the market. The concentration of over 66 per cent of these or 2,636 persons in retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spice, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs and poultry speaks of overwhelming concentration of workers in traditional items of retail trade. In tobacco, bidi and tobacco products, etc., 178 persons were enumerated. Most of the retail trading activity, outside the towns which have regular daily markets, takes place in weekly markets. Hawkers, paddlers and street vendors numbered 170 persons in 1961,¹ with overwhelming majority plying their vocation in urban area.

Community Services

Community Services and trade and labour association (65 persons), comprising services rendered by trade unions, clubs, libraries, together with recreation services (295 persons) comprising services rendered by theatres, dancing parties, musicians, cinema houses, etc., provided yet another important sector for employment. With very insignificant female participation in these, the former of these two were concentrated in urban area.

Personal Services

Most numerous, in 'other services' are workers in 'personal services', as said earlier. Forming about 11.5 per cent of workers in 'other services' category, they numbered 3,601 with 1,202 female participants. With only 360 workers in urban areas, majority of the workers in these services have been returned from rural parts. They comprise persons engaged in services rendered by domestic servants, tutors, hostels, laundry, hair-dressing, etc.

Domestic Services

Beginning with domestic servants who account for 1,187 workers with 642 females they constitute the largest single vocation for individual employment, and form about 32.9 per cent of the workers in this category. In the urban area of the District, only 147 workers with 52 females were enumerated. Generally, with most of them it is a subsidiary occupation to augment the income of a worker.

Laundry Services

Most numerous in the category of 'personal services' are laundry services, including cleaning, dyeing and bleaching services. In 1961, all these services returned 1,915 workers with 500 females. In the three towns constituting the urban area of the District, a total number of 90 workers was enumerated in this class. They include washermen or *dhobis*.

1. According to National Classification of Occupation.

Hair Dressing Services

Traditionally, the persons in these services belong to Nai caste, who enjoyed a place of distinction and ritual and functional importance in the fabric of social and religious order of caste Hindus. But as the occupational groups do not necessarily conform to traditional caste structure, the services in this category include others also. Forming numerically important group, engaged in 'personal services', they constitute 1,146 or about 32 per cent of the workers with absolutely no female participation. Only 70 persons were returned from urban areas. Generally, they have no establishment and at times they provide door to door service, wherein the barber moves with a small case containing all apparatus necessary for a hair cut.

Workers in Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, etc.

With about 48 persons, all confined to urban area alone, the workers in this category include those rendering services in boarding houses, eating-houses, cafes, restaurants, etc. Largely the smaller establishments are being run by the proprietors themselves with exceptions in a few roadside hotels which engaged a few boy servants.

Apart from these, the 'personal services' also include 4 tutors and one person in a photographic studio.

Tailors, Cutters, Furriers, etc.

The Occupational Classification categorized 970 persons under this occupation with 164 females. About 152 persons were plying this occupation in urban area. Almost the entire strength of these were enumerated as tailors or garment makers (966), the rest being one upholsterer and 3 other related workers. Female participation seems considerable in this occupation and most of them were enumerated in rural areas.

The absence of embroiderers and darners, hat and head gear makers, furriers, etc., in contradistinction with the neighbouring district of Sehore (including Bhopal) emphasizes the comparative lack of sophistication in the society.

It may be noted here that although participation of women is considerable in domestic and laundry services, they belong mostly to the lower strata of society where women are not prohibited from working due to social considerations. These services were still largely pursued on traditional pattern despite the fact that there are no caste embargoes existing now. This very fact, however, can be advanced as the cause of their professional dexterity, despite their poor economic condition and socially backward

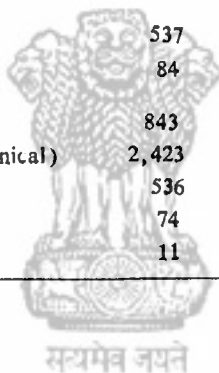
state, which is more so in the rural Raisen District, with lack of urbanization and industrialization and the resulting poor economic growth.

As for the later figures, available Industrial Classification data are tabulated below. However, these figures collected through the Employment Market Reports are not strictly comparable with the earlier census figures.

Table No. VIII—2

Category-wise Strength of Employees

	For the year ending March		
	1970	1971	1972
<i>Public Services</i>			
In Police	537	537	538
In Quasi Govt. Organisations and Municipalities	84	97	77
In State Government	843	856	863
Educational Services (Non Technical)	2,423	2,440	2,623
Medical and Health Services	536	462	561
Community Services	74	67	72
Recreation Services	11	11	11



CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Pattern of Livelihood

Out of the total population of the District, which was 4,11,426, the working force or what may generally be regarded as persons participating in productive economic activity termed as "workers" for Census 1961 purposes of 1961 Census, constituted 1,96,803 or 47.83 per cent of the population. This gave a proportion of little over one dependant per economically active person. With agriculture as the main source of livelihood almost 95 per cent of the District population lived in its 1,540 villages. As might be expected, cultivators and agricultural labourers together formed 70.03 per cent of the total workers.

Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, and orchards all of which formed occupational Class III of 1961 Census provided livelihood to 7,169 workers. This Class together with Class IV, i. e., household industry and Class V-manufacturing other than household industry employed 20,242 workers. All these three Classes together taken as industrial occupations formed 10.28 per cent of the total workers. This percentage appears rather impressive because of the fact that household industry provided livelihood to 12,356 workers, and next to this the occupational Class III, in which activities allied to agriculture like livestock, forestry, fishing, plantations, etc., are included was prominent. As has been pointed out earlier in the Chapter on Industries and Crafts, there are no mines and minerals of any importance in the District, nor are there any factories worth the name.

About 1,820 workers were engaged in construction activity in the year 1961. In percentage terms this formed 0.92 per cent of the total workers. A total of 4,382 workers were engaged in trade and commerce, which formed 2.22 per cent of the total workers. Transport, storage and communications provided livelihood to 1,201 workers forming 0.61 per cent of the total number of workers. Next to agriculture, 'other services' provided livelihood to 31,330 workers, being 15.91 per cent of the total workers in all occupational classes.

The census data as above bring out the fact that agriculture and services were the two important sources of livelihood in the District. This indicated economic backwardness of the area. Even in the services group, it was the "personal services" which employed highest percentage of the total workers in the group, i.e., 11.5. This brought out the rural characteristic of the region in which for want of opportunities of gainful employment people have to take up "personal services" as a source of livelihood. This fact of the economic condition in the District, taken along with the proverbial underemployment in agriculture, highlights the economic backwardness of the District.

Later, as per 1971 Census the total working force enumerated according to main activity came to 188,835 and in proportionate terms was only 34.15 per cent of the total population of 553,026. But this Census 1971 change did not indicate any real fall as it was mainly due to further classificational changes. Within the District itself comparatively greater percentage was returned from Begamgunj tahsil. The agricultural sector, with 76,540 cultivators and 74,156 agricultural labourers coming to 80 per cent of the total workers claimed a still greater share than in 1961. This nearly 10 per cent increase during the inter-censal decade could in some way be connected with about an 8 per cent decrease in 'other services' category but was again probably due more to a conceptual change than a real shift. However, a yet increased significance of the agricultural sector could not be denied and was apparently linked with the big irrigation project of Barha which was bound to improve the hitherto backward state of economy in the District. The 'other services' category still occupied the second most important place after agriculture and with 13,453 workers, in all claimed more than 7 per cent of the working force. The household industries and manufacturing other than household industries which were grouped into one category came next with 10,651 workers, in all. Of the rest, trade and commerce engaged 4,872 of the total workers followed by 3,835 in construction; 3,159 in livestock, forestry and fisheries, etc., 1,257 in transport, storage and communication and 872 in mining and quarrying. The last of these had been separated from livestock, etc., only in this census. Another noticeable increase apart from agriculture, in the workers' proportion was in the construction activity which with about 2 per cent as against 0.92 per cent of 1961 Census was an indication of the increased building projects under the development plans.

Prices

The staple food crop of the District is wheat, while gram, jowar and rice are also grown. From amongst oilseeds, linseed is sown in larger quantities than other oilseeds. The economic condition of major portion

of the population in the District, i. e., cultivators and agricultural labourers who are also the producers and consumers of the important crops given above, can best be ascertained by the levels of prices of these crops from time to time.

There are no records of prices, etc., for Raisen District separately, for the period it was part of the former Bhopal State. However, in the absence of the required data some past prices of Bhopal town in the State times, could as well represent this area too. These Past prices showed the uncomparably low levels that existed in the past and which have now assumed a historical interest. During the nineteenth century, the opening of the railways through the State, covering this area in its hinterland, had the general effect of raising the grain prices. The Bhopal city prices given for the years 1878 and 1896 were said to be unusually high due to famine. But even these for the two years, respectively, were at 8 and 9 seers to a rupee for wheat; 11 and 12 seers to a rupee for jowar and 10 and 11 seers to a rupee for gram.

However, in the beginning of the twentieth century the prices with some good seasons were lower with wheat at 15 seers a rupee in 1902, gram at 17 seers a rupee in 1903 and jowar at 27 seers a rupee in 1902. Then still lower prices were obtained in the year 1910-11 when jowar sold at 33 seers 8 chhattaks a rupee; gram at 21 seers 9 chhattaks a rupee and wheat at 15 seers 9 chhattaks a rupee. Thus, seasonal and local factors as well as the more widespread phenomena such as the First World War, the Depression of 1929 and the Second World War, all had their effect on the prices in the coming years.

Excepting the period of Depression when they touched exceptionally low levels, the prices, though fluctuating both ways had a generally rising trend but came anywhere near the present high levels only after the Second World War. Though, specific later data were missing, a beginning of this rising trend could be discerned as early as the year 1913-14 when wheat at 9 seers 4 chhattaks per rupee sold almost level with the famine year of 1896. The Second War coming after the Depression years brought with it a hitherto unprecedented rise in all the prices and the era of inflationary stress and controls.

After Independence, however, such schemes as Grow More Food Campaign helped in increasing the production and the First Plan period saw some good seasonal returns and even reduced prices. The Post-Independence Prices, Plan period in the District might be seen from the table First Plan Period below.

Table No. IX--1
Average Prices of Foodgrains

(In Rs. per maund)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Rice (cleaned)	Gram	Linseed
1951-52	18.81	14.00	40.00	15.25	35.50
1952-53	15.50	10.37	21.50	11.87	16.00
1953-54	13.87	9.44	15.50	10.19	18.00
1954-55	9.50	4.78	13.75	4.87	12.00
1955-56	14.00	10.00	14.00	11.25	20.00

Taking the year 1951-52 as a base, it may be seen that prices of all the foodgrains were declining continually up to the year 1954-55. In this year it appears that there was a big slump in all the prices. This slump in prices was common to all districts of the State.

In searching for the reason of this slump in prices of foodgrains in 1954-55 it may be found that this year was of bumper crops of practically all the above foodgrains. For example, as against the production of 33.9 thousand tons of wheat in 1951-52, the production in 1954-55 was 80.3 thousand tons. In case of jowar production was highest in 1953-54, being 18.1 thousand tons but the effect of this high production appears to have been felt in the following year, i.e., 1954-55, in which year production was only about half the previous year, i.e., 9.7 thousand tons. This delayed slump in price of jowar might be attributed to the conspicuous quantity of wheat produced in the year 1954-55 resulting in the shifting of demand from jowar to wheat. It is common knowledge that wheat and jowar are used as substitutes for each other, i.e., when price of wheat is higher people shift to the consumption of jowar and when price of wheat is lower there are practically no buyers of jowar in the market, except in the lowest income group. This being so, the great slump in the price of jowar in the year 1954-55 instead of 1953-54, in which the production thereof was highest, might reasonably be attributed to the shift in demand as stated earlier.

Production of gram was also highest in the year 1954-55 as compared to all other years of the First Plan. In this year the production was 44.6 thousand tons. This highest production was accompanied by steep decline in the price of gram, the rate being Rs. 4.87 per maund.

It was only in the case of linseed that in spite of an increase in production from 2.5 thousand tons in 1954-55 to 2.7 thousand tons in 1955-56, there was a considerable rise in the price from Rs. 12 per maund in 1954-55 to Rs. 20 per maund in 1955-56. Thus, while it might be established that the general rise in prices of wheat, jowar, rice and gram was due to fall in production, substantial rise in price of linseed, inspite of rise in production thereof, might be due to comparatively higher demand. It becomes, therefore, obvious that rise or decline in prices of commodities cannot be explained away simply by the state of production of those commodities, though production is one of the major factors, determining the level of prices. Production of different foodgrains in the District during the First Plan period was.—

Table No. IX—2

Production of Foodgrains

(In '000 tons)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Rice	Gram	Linseed
1951-52	33.9	3.7	2.9	27.4	1.8
1962-53	50.4	12.8	2.6	33.2	2.8
1953-54	64.1	18.1	2.7	32.5	N.A.
1954-55	80.3	9.7	3.0	44.6	2.5
1955-56	76.6	25.9	2.9	34.6	2.7

Note—Figures are combined for Sehore and Raisen.

Separate figures for prices of these foodgrains for Raisen District were not reported for the first year of the Second Plan, i.e., 1956-57. In the year 1957-58, price of wheat in the District was Rs. 12.99 per maund, which was lower than the price obtaining in the last year of the First Plan. In this year, gram was sold at Rs. 10.08 per maund and linseed at Rs. 17.87. These prices were also lower than those obtaining in the last year of the First Plan. Thus, it may be said, that during the first two years of the Second Plan prices of foodgrains in the District were comparably lower than those obtaining in the last year of the First Plan. But after these initial two years, the prices during the last three years of the Second Plan were gene-

rally higher than those in the last three years of the First Plan. This can be seen from the Table below.—

Table No. IX—3

Average Prices of Foodgrains

(In Rs. per maund)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Rice	Gram	Linseed
1957—58	12.99	N.A.	N.A.	10.08	17.87
1958—59	15.18	10.58	19.33	17.10	20.26
1959—60	12.69	9.98	18.59	10.28	17.65
1960—61	12.51	9.80	20.00	11.99	23.77

It may be found that with only two exceptions of wheat and jowar prices in 1960-61, prices in all the three years of the Second Plan were higher as compared to the last three years of the First Plan. Irrespective of the fact of production of these foodgrains, the general increase in price during the Second Plan years might be the result of acceleration of Plan investment in both the public and private sectors of the economy, as well as increase in demand for foodgrains, resulting from the steady increase in population. Production of above foodgrains during the Second Plan period was as under.—

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Table No. IX—4

Production of Foodgrains

(In '000 tons)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Rice	Gram	Linseed
1956—57	92.6	4.8	2.3	59.7	3.4
1957—58	42.1	7.0	2.3	33.6	1.0
1958—59	82.8	16.2	3.9	36.6	2.0
1959—60	123.5	11.5	4.3	51.1	4.2
1960—61	99.7	13.1	2.3	34.9	5.2

During the first year of the Third Plan, i. e., 1961-62 there was an increase in the prices of all the above foodgrains. Wheat was sold at

Rs. 14.44 per maund, against Rs. 12.51 of the previous year. Third Plan Period There was a slight increase in the prices of jowar and gram by 0.20 and 0.25 paise per maund, respectively. Linseed was sold at Rs. 25.67 per maund against Rs. 23.77 in the year 1960-61. The prices for the succeeding years of the Third Plan were as under.—

Table No. IX—5

Average Prices of Foodgrains

(In Rs. per quintal)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Rice (Medium)	Gram	Linseed
1962—63	36.70	23.89	N.R.	33.50	54.59
1963—64	46.76	37.80	50.00	51.28	64.50
1964—65	54.07	33.55	79.14	48.24	77.96
1965—66	55.69	38.29	N.A.	52.56	134.82

It becomes apparent from the figures above that prices of all foodgrains were generally increasing. It is a common knowledge that the Third Plan period was most eventful, in as much as the country was faced with two wars, one with China and another with Pakistan during this Plan period. These two wars during a short period of five years, upset the economic development programme of the country, as resources had to be diverted towards war efforts. Natural consequence of war conditions was shortage of foodgrains and soaring prices everywhere in the country, and Raisen District was no exception to this general trend.

The last year of Third Plan saw a beginning of the country-wide drought conditions which continued in the following year as well. Besides imports, measures like procurement of foodgrains and distribution through Government Fair Price shops were undertaken. Prices of all foodgrains and other commodities soared to such an extent that the index number of farm harvest prices which was 97.55 in the year 1960-61, increased to 167.66 in the year 1965-66. It further increased to 213.94 in the subsequent year 1966-67.

In the year 1966-67 price of wheat increased from Rs. 55.69 per quintal of the previous year to Rs. 68.37 per quintal. Jowar was sold at Rs. 47.62 per quintal in 1966-67 against Rs. 38.29 in 1965-66. There was a slight decline in the prices of gram in 1966-67, i.e., from Rs. 52.56 to Rs. 49.78 per

quintal. Price of linseed increased from Rs. 134.82 in 1965-66 to Rs. 175.77 per quintal.

The year 1967-68 was comparatively better in respect of agricultural production as compared to the two previous years, but because of the continued stringency on account of shortage of foodgrain in the preceding two years, price situation did not ease and prices of all the above foodgrains, except that of linseed registered a much greater increase than the previous year. In 1968-69 the prices, though slightly lower than the level of 1967-68 were still much higher at Rs. 74.39 per quintal for wheat; Rs. 50.21 per quintal for jowar; Rs. 70.91 per quintal for gram and Rs. 120.06 per quintal for linseed. The prices, ever since, have kept on going higher and higher.

Wages

In olden times when means of communication were not properly developed and movement either of commodities or of wage-earners was restricted, conditions of production of foodgrains and other commodities used to have substantial effect on the rates of wages in a particular tract or region. The conditions everywhere began to change in this respect after the First World War and changed rapidly after the Second World War. Barter economy, though still prevalent in remote rural areas, is being speedily replaced by money economy and the insatiated demand for increase in wages commensurate with the soaring prices of the requirements of living has become the order of the day, after the trade depression of the thirties. However, within this general trend of rising wages, the rates within a particular region are subject to slight seasonal variations, especially in agriculture for unskilled labour, according to conditions of demand. The population of skilled workers like masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., within the area of the District remaining more or less unchanged, there are not even seasonal variations in their rates of wages, and tend to stick to the higher levels reached, during periodic swings commensurate with general economic climate in the country and neighbouring regions.

Statistics of wage-rates in Raisen District for the period it was part of the Bhopal State are not available. During the State times, it was Bhopal, and next to it Sehore which were the places of some importance. The Bhopal town wages, however, which could have some relevance for this area too, during the early years of the Post-Independence Period 20th century, were quoted an incredible two annas per day for a coolie and five annas per day for an artisan. The subsequent administration reports often mentioned of the rising wages and it could be imagined that they had, barring the major exception of the 1929

depression, continued to move gradually upwards behind the rising prices. After Independence, the rates of wages for the agricultural year July, 1955 to June, 1956 for the District are being taken as a starting point. Throughout the year, daily wage rate of other agricultural labour was Rs. 1-4-0; and those of carpenter and blacksmith were Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3 per day, respectively. The year 1955-56 was the last year of the First Five Year Plan period. The wage data for the first year of the Second Five Year Plan were not reported. However, in the month of May, 1957 the wage-rate of carpenter and blacksmith in the District was Rs. 5 per day, and other agricultural labourer got Rs. 1-50 per day. It is difficult to explain the high wage-rate of skilled workers in agriculture in the month, except by referring it to the condition of local demand. In the year 1958-59 there was a decline in wage-rates of the skilled workers by nearly a rupee, the annual average rate being Rs. 4-04 and Rs. 4-06 per day for Carpenter and Blacksmith, respectively. There was a slight increase in the wage-rate of unskilled agricultural labour, the average rate being Rs. 1.53 per day as compared to Rs. 1-50 per day in the month of May, 1957. In the year 1959-60, while there was a slight decline in the wage-rate of carpenter and other agricultural labour, the wage-rate of Blacksmith was higher, being Rs. 4.48 as against Rs. 4.06 of the previous year. Carpenter in 1959-60 got Rs. 3.96 per day while other agricultural labourer got Rs. 1.43 per day.

At the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, i.e., in the year 1961-62 wage-rates for carpenter, blacksmith and other agricultural labour were Rs. 4.19, Rs. 4.07 and Rs. 1.95, respectively. In a way, the Third Plan wage-rates position in this year appears to have become quite contrary to the one obtaining in the year 1959-60. In the year 1959-60, wage-rates for carpenter and other agricultural labour had declined and wage rate of blacksmith increased as compared to the preceding year, while in 1961-62 wage-rates of carpenter and other agricultural labour increased and that of Blacksmith declined as compared to the year 1959-60. The rate of wages for skilled and unskilled agricultural labour from 1961 to 1966 are given below:

Table No. IX—6

Rates of Wages

(In Rs. per day)

Year	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Common Agricultural labour
1963	4.62	4.50	2.00
1964	4.56	4.06	2.06
1965	4.62	4.00	2.00
1966	4.96	4.38	1.92

It may be observed here in connection with the wage-rates as given above, that while average wage-rates changed from year to year either upward or downward, yet there was a norm around which they moved. Thus wage-rates of skilled workers became slightly lower or higher than Rs. 4 per day, while in case of other agricultural labour, i.e., unskilled workers, the norm was Rs. 2 per day. There was, however, a definite breakaway from this norm, since the year 1966-67.

Thus after the Third Five Year Plan period soaring prices and rising wages became a factor in the economy of the District, analogous to the general economic condition in the country as a whole. The wage rates for some later years are given below:

Table No. IX—7

Average Daily Wages

Year	(In Rs. per day)			
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Ploughman
1968—69	5.03	4.52	2.76	2.47
1969—70	6.58	5.50	4.44	2.54
1970—71	7.00	6.00	6.00	2.62

Standard of Living

As indicated by the pattern of livelihood in the District agriculture and related household industries supported most of its population. Thus lack of scope in other industries within the District itself has resulted in the unemployed falling upon agriculture as the last resort and have created a state of under-employment and stringent financial conditions. Though this cannot be said in respect of all the sections and there are quite a number of big farmers and wealthy families who move out and take advantage of the commercially more active region of Bhopal. However, the lack of any specific data regarding the financial standards of various sections in the District did not allow for any comprehensive analysis.

As regards the most important agricultural sector some data regarding the agricultural labourers' families in former Bhopal State area collected by the Agricultural Labour Inquiry of 1950-51 gave an idea of their economic conditions. Thus an average labour family in this (Bhopal State) region earned Rs. 464 and spent Rs. 452 annually. This, however, did not include the average annual expenditure of Rs. 25 incurred on ceremonies. These

families' annual expenditure was 80.8 per cent on food; 9.6 per cent on clothing and footwear, 7.9 per cent on services and miscellaneous, 1.0 per cent on fuel and lighting and 0.7 per cent on house rent and repairs. The large proportion of expenditure on food and the meagre amount left for other necessities of life spoke themselves for the living conditions of this large section of the agricultural sector. The condition of cultivators could be said to be a little better but could not be termed as a compatible economic standard. Service class also was much hardpressed due to inflationary stresses on economy.

General Level of Employment

It has been pointed out earlier in this Chapter, while considering the pattern of livelihood in the District, that highest employment in the District, i. e., 70.03 per cent of the total workers in 1961 and about 80 per cent in 1971 was provided in agriculture. Next to agriculture came other services and the industrial class. Of course, industries classification included mining and quarrying, fisheries, hunting, fishing, livestock, plantations and orchards, household industries and manufacturing other than household. Again it was pointed out that by far the largest employment in industrial class was provided under household industry. However, a significant increase between 1961 and 1971 was observed in the construction activity.

The Employment Exchange in the District has been collecting information regarding employment market trends under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 from both public and private sector undertakings. Employment data regarding certain occupations and services indicate that highest employment opportunities in the District existed in services under the Central and State Governments and local bodies. From among these agencies State Government provided highest employment opportunities. Thus, by December, 1964 there were 697 State Government servants, which number increased to 724 in December, 1965, to 832 in December, 1966 and 896 in December, 1967. It may be remembered here, that these figures were exclusive of the persons employed in educational services, police, medical, veterinary welfare and community services, etc.

All these services together provided highest employment in the District as per occupational classification adopted by Employment Exchange for reporting of employment market information. Total employment in all the services given above was 2,767 in 1964, which increased to 3,008 in 1966 but declined to 2,823 in 1967.

The other avenues of employment as per occupational classification adopted by the Exchange, appear to have been mining and quarrying, bidi

manufacture, wood products, construction of bridges and transport services. Thus, mining and quarrying under private sector which provided employment to 466 persons in 1966 declined to 286 in 1966 and to 204 in 1967.

Employment in bidi manufacture which was 308 in 1965, increased to 470 in 1966 and declined to 367 in 1967. There were 37 persons engaged in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products. Cotton handloom weaving engaged only 14 persons in 1965.

Construction of bridges which employed 37 persons in 1965 increased to 154 in 1967. Transport and communication provided employment to 14 persons in 1966 and to 13 in 1967.

In connection with the employment market data as above, it may be remembered, that increase or decrease in employment might not necessarily mean higher or lower employment opportunities in the District. Such variations from year to year might be the result of receipt or non-receipt of employment returns from the establishments covered.

In spite of the limitations of the data given above, it becomes apparent that it is mainly the public sector and especially the services in the District which have provided employment opportunities.

Total employment in public sector in different occupations including services was 3,459 in 1964. In the year 1965, an impressive number of 3,646 persons were employed in public sector establishments, but in private sector the employment was 872. In the year 1966 employment in public sector increased to 3,783 against which employment in private sector stood reduced to 817. Employment in public sector was 3,770 and in private sector 795 in the year 1967. It may be noticed here, that while employment in public sector showed decline as well as increase that in the private sector was continually declining.

Employment Exchange

It was in the month of June, 1964 that the Employment Exchange was established at Raisen. Besides this Exchange, there is an Employment Exchange Assistance Bureau at Sanchi, in the District which was started in the same year.

The Exchange at Raisen collects and coordinates information regarding employment opportunities both in the public and private sectors in the District. Employment Market Scheme was started in the District in the month of March, 1968. The information collected by the Exchange, besides helping the employment seekers, provides suitable personnel for employment to the public and private sector establishments, as per their

requirements. In large context, the data collected by the Exchange provides useful information for development planning both at the State and national levels, by pointing out the shortages and surpluses of technical and non-technical manpower in the area of its jurisdiction. The Exchange authorities also undertake vocational guidance and training programmes, as per requirements.

The Employment Assistance Bureau at Sanchi, is mainly established for disseminating information regarding employment market conditions in rural and urban areas.

The work done by the Employment Exchange at Raisen in connection with the registration and placement since its inception can be seen from the Table below:—

Table No. IX—8
Position at the Exchange

Year	Registration	Placings	Number on Live Register
1964	781	181	652
1965	1,898	517	619
1966	1,597	411	494
1967	1,708	311	643
1968	1,227	235	619
1969	2,164	410	868
1970	1,922	485	1,328

*Note :—*Figures for the year 1964 are from June to December, 1964 and those of 1970 are from January to November 1970.

National Planning and Community Development¹

The community development activity as a part of economic planning started in the District on the 2nd October, 1953 when 2 development Blocks, one at Sanchi in Raisen Tahsil and another at Bareli in Bareli Tahsil were started. The Sanchi Block covered 222 villages with a population of 43,492

1. Particulars of dates and years of opening, area, number of villages and population of Blocks are taken from the publication of the Administrative Intelligence Unit of the Office of the Development Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh "Particulars relating to Development Blocks in Madhya Pradesh (As on 1st April, 1963)".

and an area of 1,362 sq. km. (526 sq. miles), and Bareli Block covered 229 villages with 69,956 population and an area of 922 sq. km. (549 sq. miles).

In the year 1954 three more blocks were started, one at Obaidullaganj in Goharganj Tahsil on the 1st April 1954, another at Begumganj in Begumganj Tahsil and the third at Silwani in Silwani Tahsil. The last two Blocks were started on 2nd October, 1954. The Block at Obaidullaganj covered 206 villages with a population of 45,824 and an area of 1,769 sq. km. (683 sq. miles). The Begumganj Block comprised 201 villages having an area of 909 sq. km. (351 sq. miles) and 41,390 population. Silwani Block with 222 villages had a population of 35,952 and an area of 1288 sq. km. (497 sq. miles).

In the year 1955, only one Block was started in Udaipura Tahsil at Udaipura proper, on the 1st July, 1955. This Block had a population of 50,178 in 153 villages with an area of 833 sq. km. (322 sq. miles).

One more Block at Gairatganj in Gairatganj Tahsil was started on the 2nd October, 1956. This Block with 162 villages had a population of 28,260 and an area of 891 sq. km. (344 sq. miles).

Thus, by the end of the First Five Year Plan Raisen District had 7 Community Development Blocks covering 76.65 per cent of the population of the District. Out of the total area of 3,277.7 sq. miles, 3,072.8 sq. miles was brought under the beneficent effects of community development activities. Community Development Programme envisages economic as well as social advancement of the areas covered under the programme. In the sphere of economic activities, prominence is given to agriculture, while in the social sphere health and education of the rural masses are attended to.

Agriculture

For the betterment of agriculture in the Block areas it is considered necessary that agriculturists should be provided with better seeds, chemical fertilizers, and demonstration of the improved methods of agriculture. In this connection during the whole of the First Five Year Plan period 4,461 quintals of improved seeds were distributed in all the seven Blocks. Distribution of fertilizers amounted to 1,392 quintals. As against these, during the Second Five Year Plan period, quantities of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers distributed were 26,632.30 and 13,964.84 quintals respectively. Demonstrations of improved methods of agriculture during the Second Plan period numbered 5,014. During the Third Plan period, 28,136 quintals of improved seeds and 23,129 quintals of chemical fertilizers were distributed.

Irrigation

Allied to the betterment of agriculture, is the provision of irrigation facilities. In the Block areas, well and tank irrigation facilities are provided. The number of wells constructed for irrigation purposes was 195 during the First Plan period and besides these wells, 12 tanks were also constructed. During Second Plan period 89 new wells were constructed and 73 old ones were repaired. Additionally, three tanks were constructed. The number of wells and tanks was 713 and 4, respectively, during the Third Plan period.

Reclamation

During the First Plan period under the betterment of agricultural activities 23,833.57 hectares (58,894 acres) of land was reclaimed in the Block areas and during Second Plan period the land made cultivable was 28,668.36 hectares (70,841 acres). For Third Plan period the acreage of reclaimed land was 17,683.15 hectares (43,696 acres).

Besides these activities, improved varieties of bulls and other animals, as well as birds are also provided by the Block development organization. Soakage pits are dug for preparation of manure, etc. All these activities are commonly undertaken for the improvement of agriculture in the Block areas.

Improvement of health and spread of education are the pre-requisites of social betterment of the masses and hence are included under Block development programme.

Health

Rural areas everywhere in the country have inadequate supply of pure drinking water. Most of the ill health in rural masses, and conditions leading to the spread of epidemics like cholera, malaria, etc., are found to be caused by polluted drinking water. As such, construction of new drinking water wells, renovation of the old dilapidated wells, as well as closing of step-wells, are prominent activities in the Block areas. During the Second Plan period, 299 new drinking water wells were constructed and 303 old ones were repaired in all the seven Blocks in the District.

With a view to providing basic facilities for medical treatment of the rural population, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres are opened in the Block areas. During the First Five Year Plan period 7 Primary Health Centres were opened. Besides these, there were 18 rural dispensaries, 7 Maternity Homes and 2 Family Planning units working in different Blocks.

During the Second Plan period 21 Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres were opened, while during the Third Plan period, 6 rural dispensaries, 6 Maternity Homes and one Family Planning Centre, were established.

In addition to these activities construction of *pucka* drains, septic tank latrines and construction of urinals was also undertaken.

Education

In the sphere of education, stress is given on provision of reading-rooms, libraries and adult literacy centres. During First Plan period 73 adult literacy centres were opened. Libraries and reading-rooms numbered 98. During Second Plan period, 248 adult literacy centres were started and 3,545 adults were made literate. The number of libraries and reading-rooms started during the period, was 247. The Third Plan period achievement in this field was 101 libraries and reading rooms, and 38 adult literacy centres.

Co-operation

Block development activities have laid stress on the propagation of co-operative movement in the sphere of agriculture as well as cottage and small-scale industries. As such a number of industrial, marketing and credit societies were started in the Block areas. During First Five Year Plan period, there were a total of 91 co-operative societies in the Block areas, comprising large-size societies, small services societies, joint collective farming societies, and industrial societies. During the Second Plan period 347 co-operative societies were started and the number during Third Plan period was 205.

Communication

Much of the backwardness of rural areas is due to the lack of communication facilities, especially in the shape of roads linking different rural areas with each other and rural areas with urban centres. The Block Development Programme, therefore, sought to remedy this lacuna by providing *kutchu* and *pucka* roads, culverts, etc., to facilitate communication. Hence, during the First Five Year Plan period 103 km. of *pucka* roads and 8 culverts were constructed. In the Second Plan period 1,367.94 km. of *kutchu* roads and 47 culverts were constructed. During Third Plan period length of *pucka* roads constructed was 94½ km. and 13 culverts.

Besides the different aspects of Community Development Programme described as above the scope for community life and leadership is provided by organizing youth clubs, farmers' unions, *mahila samitis* and camps. Such

activities become helpful in the development of character, and sense of responsibility for the welfare of the community as a whole.

During the First Five Year Plan period total expenditure on all the different activities in the Community Development Programme was Rs. 14,56,436. In the Second Plan period the Government expenditure itself was Rs. 59.98 lakhs while people's contribution was estimated at Rs. 29.46 lakhs. During the Third Plan period, total expenditure was Rs 40,04,231.



CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The District is the basic unit of administration. The Collector, as the head of the district administration, is the key-functionary of the government, having large powers and wide responsibilities. In many ways he is the link between the State Government and the people, the custodian of law and order, and the pivot on which the local administration turns. He is the chief executive officer of the District, and, as such, he exercises general supervision over various departments in regard to their non-technical work. Co-ordination of the activities of various departments, control over local self-governing bodies with power to intervene, if necessary, contact with the public in committees or during interviews with visitors, execution of government schemes and miscellaneous functions, like *panchayat*, census, elections and relief measures in time of emergencies like floods, epidemics, famines, etc., also come within his purview. In recent years the position of Collector, as the Head of District Administration, has become one of expanding responsibilities.

Collectorate

The Collector of Raisen has six Deputy Collectors to assist him. Three of the Deputy Collectors are each incharge of the three Sub-Divisions of Raisen, Begumganj and Bareilly with their headquarters at Raisen, Begumganj and Bareilly, respectively. All these six Deputy Collectors, and a Treasury Officer assist the Collector in the work relating to law and order, development, treasury, food and civil supplies, election, land records and land revenue, etc. The narrative on the organisational set-up of the Collectorate may be divided into three main groups, *viz.*, (i) Land revenue, land records and other allied matters, (ii) Law and order and (iii) Development.

Land Revenue and Land Records

For the administration of the first group of subjects, Raisen District is divided into 7 tahsils grouped into 3 sub-divisions of Raisen, Begumganj and Bareilly. The Raisen sub-division comprises Raisen alone; Ghairatganj, Begumganj and Silwani tahsils form a part of the Begumganj sub-division whereas the Bareilly sub-division comprises the remaining three tahsils of

Bareli, Udaipura and Goharganj. Each sub-division is in charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer of the rank of Deputy Collector who is also the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Each block has a Janpad Panchayat which has the BDA as the Chief Executive Officer. There is one Tahsildar in each tahsil. An additional Tahsildar is also posted at Raisen. To assist the Tahsildars two Naib Tahsildars each are posted at Bareli and Goharganj and one Naib Tahsildar each is attached to the remaining tahsils of Raisen, Ghairatganj, Begumganj, Silwani and Udaipura, respectively. At the village level, the Land Record and Land Revenue work is carried on by the Patwari whose office in the past was hereditary. There are 246 Patwari Circles and 254 Patwaris, including those attached to the District Land Records Office. Supervising their work, there are 21 Revenue Inspectors. The following table shows the territorial division of revenue officers in each Tahsil.

Table No. X—1

Territorial Division of Revenue Officers

S. No.	Tahsil	No. of R.I. Circles	No. of Patwari Circles
1	2	3	
1.	Raisen	4	33
2.	Ghairatganj	2	28
3.	Begumganj	2	32
4.	Silwani	3	38
5.	Udaipura	3	36
6.	Bareli	4	49
7.	Goharganj	3	30
Total		21	246

At the district level, a Superintendent of Land Records, assisted by two Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, supervises the work of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris.

Raisen (town) has been declared as Urban Area previously and, as such, Government land and private land is being surveyed by the Nazul staff under R.B.C. IV-I. For this work there are 3 measurers who have surveyed 49 sheets out of 54 sheets. The work is being supervised by the S. L. R. & Nazul Officer.

Bareli and Begumganj towns have also been taken up under this scheme and survey work in both these towns will be taken up in the near future.

Law and Order

In the maintenance of law and order, the Collector as District Magistrate is assisted by the Magistracy and the Police. One of the Deputy Collectors is appointed Additional District Magistrate who looks after the original Magisterial work arising in the District. There are three sub-Divisional Magistrates in the District, each in charge of Raisen, Begumganj and Bareli Sub-Divisions, respectively. The District Magistrate also delegates magisterial powers of executive nature to the Tahsildars for maintenance of Law and order, and prevention and suppression of crimes, as and when necessary. The Collector and his assistants are styled as Executive Magistrates, who also hold courts for disposing Revenue cases. The actual trials of criminal cases is done by Judicial Magistrates. The Police force of the District is headed by a Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent of Police is the main figure in the District to help the District Magistrate in the maintenance of law and order.

Development

As has been mentioned earlier, the Collector is assisted by a Deputy Collector in the work relating to the Development Section of the Collectorate. There are seven Development Blocks in the District., viz. Sanchi, Ghairatganj, Begumganj, Silwani, Obedullaganj, Bari and Udaipura. Each Block is provided with one B. D. A., one F. G. C. & one PA. The Extension Officers are drawn from respective departments, viz., Agriculture, Co-operation, and other departments. An overseer is provided for each block, but presently as in 1975 one overseer looks after 2 or more blocks and S. E. O. is provided for Sanchi block which is an ANP block. Further down there are ten village level workers (under the Panchayat and Social Welfare Deptt.) or Gram Sevaks besides two leave reserves and two Gram Sevikas in each Block.

In order to ensure effective participation of people in planning and execution of development programme, a Block Advisory Committee is constituted at each Block, the pattern of which is uniform throughout the State.

The Committee consists of local members of the Parliament and State Assembly, Chairman of the Janpad Sabha, members of Gram Panchayats, etc. The Committee advises the formulation of Working Plans and development programmes of the Block, reviews the progress made and promotes people's participation and cooperation.

The Collector is also associated with a number of other Committees in the District. Important among them is the District Advisory Committee. The

Collector is the Chairman of the Committee which consists of several non-official members such as local Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, one representative of each tahsil elected by the Chairmen of Gram panchayats, the President of the Municipal Committee and the President of the District Co-operative Bank. The functions of this Committee are advisory in nature. The Committee meets at least once in two months and problems of local importance are discussed by the Committee.

Other important Committees with which the Collector is associated are the Land Improvement Committee and the Rural Electrification Committee.

Statutory Powers of Collector

The Collector is also vested with statutory powers under Excise Act, so as to enable him to implement the Excise and prohibition policy of the Government. For this purpose the District is divided into four circles with their headquarters at Raisen, Begamganj, Bareilly and Obedullaganj, respectively. A team consisting of one Excise Inspector, seven Excise Sub-Inspectors, one Head Constable and ten Constables has been earmarked by the Government for this purpose. Supervising their work is the District Excise Officer, who works under the administrative control of the Collector, Raisen.

The control of the District Treasury and Sub-Treasuries is vested in the Collector. A Treasury Officer remains in charge of the District Treasury at Raisen. There are six Sub-Treasuries under the District Treasury, Raisen. The Sub-Treasuries are placed under the charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer each who is a Tahsildar. These are located at the remaining six tahsil headquarters.

The Collector is also charged with authority under Registration Act. In this work he is assisted by a Deputy Collector, who functions as *ex-officio* District Registrar. There are seven Sub-Registrars for each of the seven tahsils in the District. They are posted at Raisen, Begamganj, Bareilly, Goharganj, Ghairatganj, Silwani and Udaipura, respectively.

The Collector is also assigned many other miscellaneous items of work relating to Food and Civil Supplies, Elections, Mining, Tribal Welfare, etc. One of the Deputy Collectors assists him in the work relating to food, Tribal Welfare, Elections, etc. In the work relating to Food and Civil Supplies there is a post of Food Officer who has nine Food and Civil Inspectors, two Assistant Inspectors, one Auditor (Food) and usual staff.

The Collector also controls the mining work, especially of minor minerals, done in the District. One of the Dy. Collectors is designated as Mining Officer. The inspection of mines and quarries, checking of illegal extraction of minerals, collection of samples and initial assessment of revenue

is carried out by a Mining Inspector of the Department of Geology and Mining, who is attached to the Collectorate.

The Collector works as an agent of the State Government in the District and is the chief co-ordinating authority at the district level. In order to strengthen his position as the chief administrator of the District, the State Government, during the year 1965, conferred upon him various powers. The Collector has been authorised to issue instructions to any District Officer of any Department (excepting Judiciary, Labour and Sales Tax) almost of mandatory nature. But in the event of the District Officer concerned feeling that the instructions issued are either wrong or impracticable, he could refer the matter to the Commissioner of the Division, the Commissioner having been authorised to take the final decision in consultation with the Head of the Department concerned. Besides the supervisory powers, the Collector has also been empowered to inspect the district level offices.

The following list of other district level officers who are administratively under the control of their own Heads of Departments, gives an idea of the different departments functioning in the District.

1. Superintendent of Police, Raisen.
2. Civil Surgeon, Raisen.
3. District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer, Raisen.
4. Divisional Forest Officer, Raisen Divn./Bhopal Divn.
5. Executive Engineer, P.W., N.H.W., Obedullaganj.
6. Executive Engineer, PWD, (B & R.), Raisen.
7. Executive Engineer, Barna Dam Division, Bari (Bareilly).
8. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Raisen.
9. Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Survey Sub-Division, Raisen.
10. Assistant Public Relations officer, Raisen.
11. Company Commandant, Home Guards, Raisen.
12. Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Raisen.
13. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Raisen.
14. Assistant Director of Industries, Raisen.
15. District Live Stock Officer, Raisen.
16. District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Raisen.
17. District Education Officer, Raisen.
18. District Statistical Officer, Raisen.

Central Government Offices

The following are the two main offices of the Government of India located in Raisen District. Their organisational set-up is given below :—

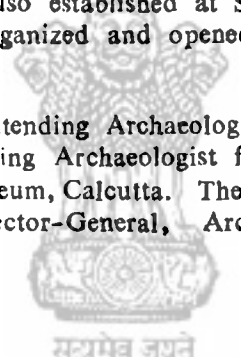
Tourist Department

At Sanchi, where the famous historical *Stupas* are situated a Class I Government of India Tourist Bungalow has been set up by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi (a Government of India undertaking). To provide boarding and lodging facilities to the tourists the Manager, Traveller's Lodge has been posted there.

Museums

An Office of the Assistant Superintending Archaeologist for Museums, Central Zone, Sanchi, is also established at Sanchi. The Archaeological Museum, Sanchi, was reorganized and opened for public on 27th March, 1966.

The Assistant Superintending Archaeologist, Sanchi, works under the control of the Superintending Archaeologist for Museums, Archaeological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta. The Museum's Branch functions under the control of the Director-General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.



CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History of Land Revenue Assessment and Management

In the early days in Bhopal State, when the land revenue was farmed out, whole tahsils were sometimes made over to one person. Although Nawab Sikandar Begam (1819-37 and 1844-68) abolished this system, the staff required for the direct management of the revenue was found too costly, and the farming system was reintroduced by her successor.

Though theoretically inadmissible, occupancy rights were in practice granted as the Durbar could not afford to lose its cultivation. Cultivators who had neither implements nor oxen got their fields cultivated by others, making over half the produce to those who did the work for them.

The first attempt to bring some form of order into the revenue administration was made by Sikandar Begam, who between the years 1848 and 1857 had a Mughal chain (*Jarib*) survey of the State made and issued leases for a fixed term. All land was considered the absolute property of the ruler, tenants holding land only at the pleasure of the Durbar and having no occupancy rights. In practice, however, tenants seldom relinquished a holding and the field descended from father to son for many generations. Practically, all the land was in the hands of revenue contractors or *ijaradars*, who were responsible to the State for the assessed revenue of the village they held.

The revenue 'farmer' had no power to enhance the rates, which were fixed by the State at the settlement, the 'farmer' being concerned only with the collection of the amount fixed. He could, however, demand revenue for land brought under cultivation since the settlement. The Tahsildars and other State officials were responsible to see that the assessed revenue only was taken by farmers. The 'farmer' could eject a tenant who did not pay his revenue.

In 1839, a settlement was made for three years and the demand was fixed for Rs. 10 lakhs. Revision was made from time to time, in 1842 for 15 years,

	in 1870 for 13 years, in 1889 for 20 years, in 1902 for 10 years,
First	but revised in 1903 for 5 years. The revenue demand fixed in
Settlement,	1855 amounted to Rs. 20 lakhs. The settlement of 1903 fixed
1839	the demand at Rs. 20.8 lakhs, which gave the incidence of
	Rs. 1-13-4 per acre of cultivated land and, seven annas per acre
	in the total area of Bhopal State.

Under the Settlement of 1903 the ordinary rates for irrigated land of good quality were Rs. 17 to Rs. 10 per acre and on irrigated land of poorer classes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2. Unirrigated land paid from annas six to annas two per acre for the poorest soil. When poppy or sugarcane was grown, the rates varied from Rs. 17 to Rs. 11 an acre and for cotton Rupees three to Rupee one were paid. Some highly fertile land round the urban areas called *nau bahar* land, where special facilities existed for manuring and watering was let for Rs. 32 an acre and produced poppy and garden crops. However, the land was assessed according to the nature and quality of the soil. The farmers (*ijaradars*) used to receive a commission of 10 per cent on the revenue collected and had power to eject a tenant who was unable to pay, but they were unable to alter the assessed rates.

The revenue was paid in four instalments by the 'farmer' to the Tahsildar in *Aghan* (November), *Mah* (January), *Chait* (March) and *Vaisakh* (April).

	The revenue when collected was sent by the Tahsildar to the
Time and	head treasury on a <i>hundi</i> issued by some banker. All revenue
Mode of	was taken by the State in cash, the <i>mustajir</i> (contractor) him-
Payment	self, however, often receiving a large proportion in kind from
	the cultivators. In earlier days the State revenue also was
	partly paid in kind. Corn and <i>ghi</i> to the value of one instalment were usually
	taken in kind and the rest in cash. In bad years, suspensions and remissions
	were freely made by the Durbar, the <i>mustajir</i> ¹ being obliged to make similar
	suspensions and remissions. In 1893, a sum of rupees seven lakhs was suspen-
	ded; in 1899, twelve lakhs and in 1901, 1.9 lakhs and a collection in kind of
	14,900 <i>manis</i> of corn was remitted.

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1. The *ijaradar* was styled as *mustajir* in Bhopal State and *ijaradari* as *mustajiri*. According to the system after the lands in holdings had been assessed at the Settlement and the total current demand for each village had thus been calculated the collection of that demand in each village was leased for the period of that settlement to a contractor or middleman (or *mustajir*) who in consideration for the collection and for the responsibility of paying the full demand punctually into the treasury was allowed a commission on each payment.

As regards the tenure system, they fell in two classes (i) *khalsa* or *kham* and (ii) alienated. *Khalsa* or *kham* land was that administered directly by the Darbar through its own officials. Alienated land included Land Tenure system *jagirs* and *muafis*. The *jagirs* and *muafis* in individual cases extended to one or more villages. The land was held by cultivators on a lease which varied with the term of settlement. Leases were also given on *istimrar* or permanent settlement for a fixed quit rent. The occupancy of all other land was subject to the payment of the land revenue to the State assessed upon it. So long as that obligation was regularly discharged the right of occupancy was permanent and hereditary and could not be disturbed unless the land had to be acquired for public purposes, in which case compensation was payable according to rules under the Land Acquisition Act, to the tenant for his expropriation. The land revenue payable on each field was assessed at periodical settlements.

When the time for resettlement came, opinions were divided whether to continue the existing *mustajiri* system or to replace it by *ryotwari* system. It was felt by the Darbar that the *ryotwari* system though beneficial to the peasants, was utterly unsuited to the prevailing conditions of the State in which one-third of the population had been swept away by famines in past years, and the peasants were very poor while a considerable area of the land lay as waste. So Bhopal State Government attempted to combine the benefits of the systems. However, the *mustajiri* system was continued, though some curbs were sought to be applied to the powers they had enjoyed so far. Almost every village had more than one applicant and for the renewal of *pattas* the main guiding consideration was the continuance of old *mustajirs* so far as practicable.

Settlement operations were begun early in the year 1906-07. The new settlement came into force from the year 1317 Fasli (1909-10). With the exception of villages settled for 30 years and the *pargana* of Settlement of Peeklaun, the term of the Settlement was fixed at 19 years. Therefore, it is also known as *unnis sala bandobast*. The Settlement of the *pargana* Peeklaun was made on the tenancy system as an experimental measure. As regards the salient features of this Settlement, it may be worthwhile to quote from the Administration Report of Bhopal State.

“The new settlement is being made for 19 years on the *Mustajiri* system and the rights of *Mukadmi* which were withheld at the time of summary settlement and are now to be freely given. Besides this, the *Mustajir* will enjoy the rights of hereditary occupancy and transfer of land (subject to the sanction of the Ruler), quite a new thing in the economic history of Bhopal. After his death, his place will be taken by a relative in whose favour a registered will has been made by the deceased. In case when no will exists a

mustajir will be succeeded by the relation who may be selected by the Ruler in consultation with the Revenue Officers. Ordinarily preference will be given to a deserving male heir of the deceased *Mustajir*. In determining a succession, the Hindu and Mohamedan laws will also be followed as far as possible.

The cultivators will, on the other hand, enjoy the rights of hereditary occupancy and transfer of their holdings with the consent of their *Mustajir*. A cultivator may be ousted from his holding by the *Mustajir* only under the following circumstances :

- (i) Where the tenant is unable to pay his rent and a decree obtained from the Revenue Courts for dues remained unsatisfied.
- (ii) When a tenant commits a serious breach of contract prejudicial to the interests of the *Mustajir* or when the holding may be considered to be in danger of becoming waste.

“The rights of tenants regarding the increase in rent, etc., have also been protected and they have been allowed to cut down trees standing on their holding to bring the land under cultivation.....”¹

The demarcation of the forest area of the Eastern and Western Districts was completed on 30th June, 1911, while that of the Southern District had been completed in 1910. The forest areas of the *mustajiri* land were declared open and the *mustajirs* were authorized, after obtaining the necessary sanction, to clear such lands of the jungle, as they could bring under the plough. They were also authorized subject to previous sanction to cut timber from 1/19th portion of the forests in unculturable areas. These orders were not intended to interfere with the rights of the *mustajirs* and their object was to prevent the forests being cut imprudently all at once.

In the year 1909-10, the demand for land revenue amounted to Rs. 32.94 lakhs and the collections to Rs. 32.57 lakhs. The respective figures for the year 1908-09 were Rs. 29.52 lakhs and Rs. 26.86 lakhs.

Further, certain amount of *khud-kasht* land was attached to the post of *mustajir* for him to cultivate or sublet as he chose and in addition he was allowed to appropriate the rent of any unassessed land in the village which he was able to lease out or, alternatively, he might cultivate such land himself without any additional payment. Also a distinction was in force bet-

1. Bhopal State Administration Report, 1906-07, p. 5.

ween occupancy tenants who had been in possession of their holdings for 12 years and non-occupancy tenants with a shorter tenure, and on the expiry of the leases of the latter a *mustajir* was at liberty to relet their holdings at any higher rent which he could secure from them or others without any addition being made on that account to the demand payable by him to the State for the village.

This system was supposed to provide in the District an experienced body of local agents directly interested in developing the village without cost to the State for *taccavi* advances to cultivators, which the *mustajirs* themselves would provide, and at the end of the Settlement the State was to reap the advantages of the assessment then to be derived from the additional cultivation so promoted. There was something to be said for the system in a wild and undeveloped area to which cultivators had to be attracted.

But later when such conditions had ceased to exist, the system had failed to accomplish any further development. Most *Mustajirs* merely supplemented their liberal commission by profits derived from sub-letting cultivated land at higher rents and from dealings in grain and money-lending. Many *Mustajirs* did not reside in their villages but employed agents to look after them and the system often operated harshly, particularly on non-occupancy tenants.

The 19 years' Settlement applicable to most of the District expired in 1929 and a 30 years' Settlement relating to the rest of the District expired in 1929. For reasons mentioned earlier, when the 19 years' Settlement expired, the *ryotwari* system was substituted for the *mustajiri* system with the introduction of the new Settlement effected in the year 1929-30. A new order of land tenures with a corpus of new rights and obligations superseding the old contracts was introduced. The system placed the State in direct charge of the interests and welfare of the cultivator. The remissions which went formerly to augment the profits of the *ijara*-holder were now exclusively enjoyed by the cultivator. The Department of Land Records was engaged in the preparation of a consolidated record of rights.

The operations for the new Settlement were started in November, 1927 to be completed by 1930. As a preliminary to the new Settlement, a complete traverse survey of the whole State and a cadastral survey (on the scale 16 inches=1 mile) of all areas outside Reserve Forests were carried out by a Survey Officer, lent by the Survey of India, the whole being completed within five years (1922-27). All the mapping was fully completed by 1929. For the operation local Patwaris were trained in special schools for ensuring cheap-

ness in cost and efficiency and continuity in work. The work was carried on in the face of exceptional difficulties caused by the absence of earlier records, by the intricacies of the *mustajiri* system and by the calamities of rust in 1928 and frost in 1929.

Circle-rates or village rates were fixed and each holding was assessed according to its nature or quality. The average rate fixed at this Settlement was Rs. three per acre.

Under the *ryotwari* system, introduced in 1929-30, no distinction was made between occupancy and non-occupancy tenants; all tenants alike held land directly from the State, the tenure being absolute, permanent, hereditary and transferable. This furnished the highest incentive for the improvement and development of cultivation. The tenant could be ejected only in case he failed to pay the land revenue. He could also sublet or mortgage his whole *khata* or a part of it. The assessment was collected by the village Patel or headman, who was paid a commission on a sliding scale averaging four per cent on all payments made by him into the treasury. The Patels were elected by the villagers from amongst themselves so that they may be acceptable to the villagers and may promote their interests as well as those of the State. The election was, however, subject to confirmation by the State. The post of Patel was for life subject to the satisfactory performance of the duties attached to it.

By this Settlement, another advantage to the people was that the villagers were allowed to graze their cattle free of charge in the unoccupied lands of the village, where *mustajirs* used to levy grazing fees which were often excessive. Further, to encourage cultivation, all excess fallow land was excised from holding thereby relieving tenants of the assessment which they had to pay for such land and making it available to others for cultivation. An inducement of an assessment at two-thirds of the full rates was offered which was to hold good for the whole period of the Settlement, subject only to the condition that land so taken up must be brought under cultivation within five years.

The local villagers were allowed a preferential claim to such land and further to prevent profiteering by capitalists who might apply for land merely to sublet it, grants of wasteland were restricted to a limit of 50 acres each. The limit of granting wasteland could be increased only with the special sanction of the Government and every grantee was bound to cultivate his grant personally for the first five years.

While introducing the *ryotwari* system for the welfare of the people of the District, the State Government also looked after the interests of the ex-

mustajirs. Ex-*mustajirs* were granted the concession of being allowed to retain, as tenants of the State, the *khud-kasht* lands which they held *ex-officio* in their *mustajiri* villages, and even under certain conditions, others lands in their occupation to which by law they had no title. Ex-*mustajirs* were also selected at certain places as village Patels. The land revenue collection of the State was Rs. 31,666 in the year 1926-27 (Fasli year 1334).

The Bhopal State Land Revenue Act (Act No. IV of 1932) was enforced in 1932. It consolidated and amended the law relating to the assessment and recovery of land revenue. It reaffirmed the universal landlordship of the Ruler over all land in the State. After the merger of Bhopal in the new State of Madhya Pradesh, the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code 1959 were also made applicable in the District.

Jagirs were mainly held by members of the Rulers' family, prominent officials and the descendants of those who served the State loyally in former days. Most *jagirdars* paid tributes to the Durbar. Though usually holding *jagirs* revenue-free, some *jagirdars* paid quit-rent, yet they were required to pay cesses towards the cost of public services, viz., medical relief and vaccination, education and roads. There were 191 *jagirdars* in the years 1334 Fasli and 189 *jagirdars* in the year 1335 Fasli involving 918 villages (22,68,541 bighas) and 916½ villages (22,66,279 bighas), respectively. The revenue according to the *sanads* amounted to Rs. 8,44,129 and Rs. 8,41,926, in respective years.

In the post-Independence days, with the abolition of the Princely order of India, the *jagirs* lost their *raison d'être*. There was popular clamour for the abolition of all vestiges of intermediaries between the Government and the tillers of the soil; the *jagirdars* became an anachronism and could exist no longer. The abolition of *jagirs* in Bhopal State was also decided upon and the Government of India appointed the Bhopal Jagiri Abolition Committee to look into this matter and work out the details.

It will be of interest to note that there were 106 *jagirs* covering an area of 7.64 lakh acres of land. The number of villages included in the *jagirs* was 604, which yielded a total *sanadi* income of Rs. 7.79 lakhs. The number of *jagirdars* were 2,120. The figure of 106 *jagirs* included 44 *Jagirs* held by the members of the ruling family. Out of 106 *jagirs*, eight were hereditary, i.e. *naslan-bad-naslan* and the rest life-tenure *jagirs*, i.e., *hin liayati*, the holders of which had no proprietary rights but were entitled to the revenues arising out of the lands during their life-time. The *jagirs* were spread over 20 per cent

of the total area of the State, yielding 17 per cent of the total land revenue. The Committee recommended payment of compensation to hereditary *jagirdars* in lump-sum on a sliding scale and in cash grants to the holders of life-tenure *jagirs* during their life time.

The Act known as the Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act 1953, was introduced in the State Legislature on August 3rd, 1953, and received the assent of the President on September 28th, 1953.

Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act, 1953 The Act provided that each *jagirdar*, who had no land would be allotted land for personal cultivation so much area as to make up a holding of 75 acres. Further, a *jagirdar* was allowed to retain as much area of *khud-kasht* land as had been his personal cultivation continuously for three years, immediately before the date of resumption and also as much area as he might have reclaimed from waste land during those years.

In the Act, the perpetual and life grants were treated differently. In the case of the former, the compensation was provided on a sliding scale ranging from 6 to 15 times the annual income, whereas in the case of the latter, the multiple varied from 10 to 4 times. It was payable in annual instalments not exceeding 15 in number.

The total amount of compensation was estimated between Rs. 35 and Rs. 45 lakhs. The abolition of *jagirs* was estimated to yield to Government an additional net annual income of Rs. eight to ten lakhs.

The Bhopal legislation blazed a new trail in one respect amongst the *jagiri* abolition laws. It provided for the voluntary surrender of the *jagirs* by the *jagirdars* before 3rd August, 1953, the date on which the Bill was introduced in the Legislature. In case any *jagirdar* applied for the resumption of his *jagir*, he was to be paid cash annuities. The Cash annuities were based on the annual amount equal to his *sanadi* (amount of the grant according to the deed) income minus *abwab* (overdues for miscellaneous facilities) in the case of life *jagirs*. In the case of hereditary grants an amount equal to 60 per cent of the income so worked out was to be added. Reading the signs of the times, 47 *jagirdars* with an annual income of Rs. 5.00 lakhs surrendered voluntarily their estates to the State Government. The *jagirs* were abolished in 1953-54 and for protecting the rights of the sub-tenants of ex-*jagirdars* provisions to grant them occupancy rights were made under Section 19 of the Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1953.

The *muafi* grants were revenue-free and were mainly held for charitable or religious purposes. Many minor land grants were held by village servants and others. Land could be alienated by the holders without the Durbar's permission. There were 672 *muafis* in 1334 Fasli and 657 *muafis* in 1335 Fasli covering 13,199 *bighas* and 13,070 *bighas*, respectively. The respective revenue demands according to *sanads* were Rs. 22,472 and Rs. 22,122.

Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses

Land revenue continues to be paid at the rates fixed during last Settlement. As a measure of relief Madhya Pradesh Government by promulgating the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (No. 10 of 1968), abolished Land Revenue with effect from 1st July 1968. However, simultaneously it also promulgated the Madhya Pradesh Krishi Bhoomi Vikas Kar Adhyadesh 1968 (No. 11 of 1968), under the provisions of which Agricultural Land Development Tax was levied. It is payable in respect of each holding used for purpose of agriculture, which is in excess of ten acres. The rates of the Tax were the same as that of the Land Revenue. The Agricultural Land Development Tax was, however, withdrawn in 1969. The following table shows the annual demand and collections of Land revenue in the District since 1956-57 for some selected years:—

Table No. XI-1

Collection of Land Revenue

Year	Demand		Collection
	Regular	Arrears	
1956-57	20,72,321	1,58,182	20,21,236
1961-62	20,96,000		20,57,846
1966-67	20,42,449		18,37,654
1967-68	20,49,922		19,37,175
1968-69	19,28,194		17,44,859
1969-70	20,91,477		18,51,982

Since the establishment of *ryotwari* system in the State, the land revenue had been collected by the elected Patels. For their labour, they are paid a commission by the Government which is a percentage of the collections made by them. The present rates of commission are:—

On the first Rs. 1,500	— 6 paise in the rupee
On the second Rs. 1,500	— 4 paise in the rupee
On the third Rs. 1,500	— 3 paise in the rupee
On the fourth Rs. 1,500	— 2 paise in the rupee

For the balance exceeding Rs. 6,000 one paisa in the rupee, provided that the annual remuneration of any Patel shall not be less than Rs. 36. This remuneration is paid from the Tahsil Office once annually. The remuneration which amounted to Rs. 51 thousand in 1962-63 increased to Rs. 96 thousand in 1966-67 and to Rs. 1.04 lakhs in 1969-70.

The Land revenue is recovered in two instalments in the District, i. e. the first instalment falls due on the 15th January and the second on the 15th May of each year. A month after these dates a defaulters' list is prepared by the Patwari and is sent to the Tahsildar for recovery.

Besides land revenue, some cesses on land revenue have been levied by the Government from time to time. It is recorded in the earlier Gazetteer that in former days Rs.13.7 per cent were collected on account of cesses. Road cess Rs. 1-9 as, vaccination Rs. 0-6 as, Patwari Rs. 4-8 as, Weighing Rs. 0-12 as, and village expenses Rs. 6-4 as. In addition, in more important villages in particular *parkhai* (charges for examining the crops) at the rate of two annas per cent and *hundawan* (collection charges for depositing the amount in treasury) at Rs. 3-2 per cent were also levied.

The cesses then levied according to the former Bhopal State gazetteer were Kanungoi, Patwari, Chaukidari and School cesses each at the rate of Re. 1-9 as. per cent, and conservancy and vaccination each at the rate of Re. 0-12 as. 6 p. per cent, aggregating Rs. 9-6 as. per cent.

Cesses were levied even on *jagirdars* towards the cost of public service, even though they held *jagirs* usually revenue-free.

The Panchayat and Janapada cesses are also levied in the District. Besides, under the Panchayats Act, 1960, a cess at the rate of 10 p. per rupee is being levied at the Panchayat level.

Relation between Landlords and Tenants

In the erstwhile Bhopal State times the system of land revenue was

mustajiri upto 1929-30. Consequently, the contractors were in dominating position. The contractor augmented his profits by re-letting lands of the non-occupancy tenants on the expiry of the term to the highest bidder, no corresponding increase being made in the State demand, and from his dealings in grain and money-lending. Many *mustajirs* did not reside in their villages but employed agents to look after them and the system often operated harshly, particularly on non-occupancy tenants. The relations of the *mustajir* with the peasants were naturally not very happy. He looked more to the needs of his pocket than to the welfare and prosperity of the tenants within his charge. The condition of the peasantry was indeed such as to call for immediate action by the Government in order to eliminate the exploitation to which the cultivators were subjected. It was felt that this system had failed to achieve benefits to the cultivators and, therefore, the Bhopal State Government abolished the *mustajiri* system and substituted it by *ryotwari* system in 1929-30. It is evident that the Government was conscious of the rights and privileges of the actual cultivators and tried to help them by legal enactments.

Under the *ryotwari* system the distinctions between occupancy and non-occupancy tenants were removed and all tenants held land alike directly from the State, with absolute permanency of tenure, subject to the regular payment of the assessment. The way was also cleared for a policy of land revenue which the State could uniformly pursue without its efforts being hampered by an intermediate class. The Patels were elected by the villagers, who were cultivators of the same village having not less than 10 acres of land as *khatedar*. They were responsible for the welfare of village under their charge, besides collecting revenue on behalf of the Government and deposit it in the Tahsil treasury. They were paid a commission at the rate of Rs.3 as. 2 per cent on the land revenue collected. They held office subject to the satisfactory performance of their duties.

Under the Bhopal Land Revenue Act, IV of 1932 the relations between the holder and the tenants were prescribed. Two kinds of *shikmis* were recognised: —

- Bhopal Land Revenue Act, 1932
1. A tenant holding land from year to year, and
 2. A tenant holding land under a proper agreement.

Under section 71 of this Act *shikmis* could only be ejected on the expiry of the period of the agreement between him and the occupant or for non-payment of rent and for doing anything in contravention of his agreement. In such cases too, no ejection was to take effect before the commencement of the next agricultural year. Section 72 of the Act safeguarded the tenant against exorbitant rent.

Thus, under this Act, the peasant acquired a heritable possession of his holdings and his right of transfer was not hampered by the law of pre-emption. The only limitation which the law laid down in this respect was that transfers beyond the family were to be made only to an Agriculturist, that is to "a holder who shall have held land other than as a mortgagee continuously for five years and cultivated at least one third of the area of such land, either himself or by means of hired labour" or by cooperation in partnership in the tenement of a dominant holder.

Another feature of this enactment was that the realisation of arrears of land revenue had no place in the provisions for 'coercive processes' and only as a last resort might a defaulter be dispossessed of his holding which was then put to auction for another *bonafide* 'agriculturist' to bid for.

In 1951, the old rules of allotment of land were abolished. The new rules that came into force gave a compulsory preference to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. These rules also prohibited the allotment of land to any outsider as long as there were people demanding land within the village. Allotment under these rules could not exceed 15 acres per applicant. When the question of the abolition of *jagirs* came up, the position of the tenants became very uncertain. The *jagirdars* who were generally the occupants, ejected or dispossessed sub-tenants from their holdings and thus deprived them of their means of livelihood.

In order to put an end to the mischief, pending the abolition of the *jagirdari* system of the State, Government enacted the Bhopal State Sub-Tenants Protection Act, 1952. It prohibited the ejectment of sub-tenants of *jagirdars* and alienated lands only. It covered all suits for ejectment of sub-tenants in alienated lands pending on the 1st May, 1952. It also provided that a sub-tenant could not be evicted without an order of a competent court and that the court shall not issue an order except in the case of acts of omission or commission by the sub-tenant. It declared that all appeals, suits, revision, etc., for the ejectment of sub-tenants pending on the date of the commencement of the Act were to be consigned to the record and that the decrees or orders of ejectment, which were not fully executed, were to be held in abeyance. Despite these provisions, if a *jagirdar* attempts to evict a sub-tenant from his holding, he was liable to be tried and sentenced for the offence under section 441 of the Indian Penal Code.

For protecting the rights of sub-tenants of *ex-jagirdars* provision to grant them occupancy rights was made in the shape of Sect. 19 of the Bhopal

Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1953; Land Revenue Code, 1959

Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1953. This Act had retrospective effect and all those who had been illegally ejected by the occupants were reinstated.

With all these enactments, an attempt was made to remove intermediaries as far as possible and to give hereditary rights to the cultivators. Consequent upon the reorganisation of States, Land Revenue Code 1959, (No. XX of 1959) was enacted and enforced from 2nd October, 1959. This epoch-making legislation revolutionized the tenure system and land relations in the District and introduce an important stage in the implementation of the Progressive land reforms policy. This Code vests the cultivator with full hereditary and transferable rights of ownership in the land and now the land belonging to its tillers. The Code provides for only one class of tenureholders of lands to be known as *bhumiswami* who own land in absolute rights from the State. A *bhumiswami* has rights of transfer subject only to one restriction that such transfer does not either create a holding above a prescribed limit or an uneconomic holding below 10 acres. Subject to certain restrictions, he has full rights over all kinds of trees in his holdings. A *bhumiswami* has also a right to mortgage his land both by simple or usufructuary mortgage. There are certain reasonable restrictions, however, on the transfer of land and felling of timber, but these have been imposed in the interest of good cultivation, erosion-prevention or security of State forests. Thus, the Code aims at eliminating tenancy and bringing into existence peasant-proprietorship based on owner-cultivation.

This Code also protects the rights of subtenants who are given status of occupancy tenants. An occupancy tenant can be conferred *bhumiswami* rights on his paying 15 times the land revenue in five equal instalments. To protect the existing occupancy tenants of *bhumiswamis* from being rackrented, it has been laid down that the maximum rent payable by an occupancy tenant shall not exceed four times the land revenue in the case of irrigated land, three times the land revenue in the case of land under *bandhas* and two times the land revenue in other cases. No sub-letting or leasing of land is now permitted except in very emergent cases once in three years or by certain classes of persons, such as widows, married women, minors, etc.

The record of rights was to be prepared afresh under the Code. The entries are to be kept upto date by bringing on it annually such changes as may have taken place after they are certified by the competent revenue officer. The Code also provides that all tenures over which the villagers exercised

rights of irrigation or any kind of *nistar* on the date of abolition of rights of intermediaries will vest in the State Government.

The area-wise distribution of the different land tenures in the District in each year from 1962-63 to 1966-67 is given in the Table below:-

Table No. XI-2
Distribution of Land Tenures

Year	Unit	Bhoomi-swamis	Government Lessees	Service Land-holders
1962-63	Acres	10, 19, 792	408	3, 383
1963-64	Aeres	10, 24, 442	3, 534	3, 383
1964-65	Acres	10, 24, 442	3, 534	1, 995
1965-66	Hect.	4, 17, 793	40	1, 373
1966-67	Hect.	4, 17, 200	919	1, 393
1967-68	Hect.	4, 17, 146	1, 343	1, 459
1968-69	Hect.	4, 17, 719	1, 095	1, 931
1969-70	Hect.	4, 17, 017	1, 863	2, 185

Size of Holdings

The following Table gives frequency of households cultivating holdings of different sizes.

Table No. XI-3
समाप्तं भवेत्
Number and Sizes of Holdings

Size of Holding	Percentage of Cultivating Households cultivating Holdings of Size given in Column 1	Percentage of Households Cultivating Holdings Below the upper limits of the size given in Column 1
1	2	3
Below 1 acre	0.7	0.7
1.0-2.5 acres	3.0	3.7
2.5-5.0 acres	9.3	13.0
5.0-7.5 acres	14.6	27.6
7.5-10.0 acres	12.6	40.2
10.0-12.5 acres	13.3	53.5
12.5-15.0 acres	6.6	59.3
15.0-30.0 acres	26.1	85.6
30.0-50.0 acres	9.3	94.9
51 and above	5.1	100.0

Three fifths of the cultivating households have more than 10 acres each, while two-fifths have holdings of 15 acres or more each. The most frequently cultivated holdings in the District are those lying between 15 and 30 acres. About one-seventh of the cultivating households are in possession of substantial holdings of more than 30 acres each.

As indicated earlier, even as late as under the Settlement of 1908, the villagers were allowed to graze their cattle free of charge in the unoccupied lands of the village. But in practice, it was observed that the *mustajirs* used to levy grazing fees, which were often excessive. This system was changed by introducing *ryotwari* Grazing Rights system in the year 1929-30 and under this settlement all plough-bullocks were granted free permit to graze everywhere except in certain reserved areas. These, as well as other animals, were free to graze in the plots attached to each field for this purpose; they were entitled to free access to all lands still unoccupied. While in the forests, they grazed subject to payment of nominal fees.

But after the enactment of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959, however, all *nistar* and grazing rights have been settled under this Code. All sorts of *nistari* and other rights have been mentioned in the *Wajib-ul-arz* and *nistarpatrak*. The *nistar patrak* contains provisions regarding the demand of village for *gothan*, rights of way, new roads, house-sites, *nistar* from forest zones, etc. Government has followed a liberal policy in respect of *nistar*, and grazing and departmental supplies at reasonable rates are progressively increasing. Forest depots have been opened at a number of places in the District at which *nistar* material is made available to the village from Government Reserve Forests. The grazing areas have been extended wherever possible.

Rural Wages and Condition of Agricultural Labour

It had been stated in the Bhopal State Gazetteer (1908) that the wages in kind were common in the District for agricultural operations. The labourers were paid in bundles of grain, called in case of jawar *dabi* or *aglia*, of wheat *gawa*, *pindi* or *pula* and of gram *dheri*. The bundle given for a day's work contained about two to three seers of grain. When the prices of grain were high, fewer *pulas*, etc., were given. It is further reported that since the famine of 1899 labour, especially at the *khari*, had been so deficient that double or treble these wages had to be given in some places, while cases had occurred where the crops could not be gathered at all. For the operations connected with poppy, a cash wage was usually given, two annas a day being the normal sum, but as in case of other crops, more money was often given, while a retaining fee of one Rupee was sometimes paid. The village artisans

were also receiving a share of the village grain at each harvest in return for repairing implements, etc. Cash wages had risen some what, but not to such an extent as in many parts of Central India, being considerably lower in the District than those prevailing at Indore.¹

Scarcity of labour was experienced which proved to be an impediment to national economy was experienced in the 'forties of this century'.

At the end of the fifties, the position was that agricultural labour was generally paid in kind, which came to about 2 maunds of food-grains per month. The prevailing cash rates of wages per day were : for unskilled labour--man Rs. 1-8-0, woman Rs. 1-0-0 and child Rs. 0-12-0. For skilled labour one maximum wage was Rupees five per day. Before 1940, the wages in kind were the same, but in cash they were about half of the prevailing rate.

According to the Census of 1961 agricultural labourers in the District were 43,111 persons or 21.9 per cent of the total workers. The problem of agricultural labour is a part of the wider problem of unemployment and underemployment, but it has been sought to be mitigated with the implementation of Five Year Development Plans, progressive policy of land reforms and settlement of landless agricultural labour. Conditions have improved with the checks over labour exploitation and with fixing minimum wages in different scheduled employments. The Prevailing rates of wages in the District were as under:—

Table No. XI-4

Rates of Agricultural Wages

Year	Skilled Labourers				Other Agricultural Labour				
		Field						Herdsmen	
		Carpen-ter	Black-smith	Cobb-ler	Labour	Men	Women	Non-Adult	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nov. 1958		4.00	3.25	2.00	1.50	1.50	—	—	1.37
June 1959		3.50	4.00	3.50	2.00	2.00	—	—	1.50
Nov. 1959		4.25	4.75	1.75	1.13	1.25	—	—	1.13
June 1960		4.25	4.00	3.00	1.50	2.00	1.25	1.00	1.50
Nov. 1960		6.00	6.00	5.00	2.75	2.75	2.65	2.00	2.00

1. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 49.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nov. 1961		4.25	4.25	2.25	1.16	2.25	—	—	1.50
June 1962		5.00	4.75	2.40	1.50	2.25	—	—	1.50
Nov. 1962		4.25	4.25	2.00	1.50	1.62	—	—	1.50
June 1963		4.75	4.75	2.12	1.50	2.00	—	—	1.50
Nov. 1963		4.50	4.50	2.25	1.50	1.50	—	—	1.50
Nov. 1964		4.25	3.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	—	—	1.00
June 1965		4.62	4.00	1.50	1.50	2.60	—	—	1.25
June 1966		4.62	4.00	2.00	1.75	2.00	—	—	1.50
Nov. 1966		5.50	5.00	3.00	1.87	2.25	—	—	1.50
June 1967		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	—	—	—
Nov. 1967		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	—	—	2.50
June 1968		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	..	—	2.50
Nov. 1968		4.25	3.75	2.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	—	2.50
June 1969		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	—	—	—	2.50

Other Sources of Revenue—Central and State

The fiscal system prevalent in the princely Bhopal State was different from what it obtains today. Within its own jurisdiction Bhopal State was completely autonomous and as a manifestation of this autonomy it levied and modified taxes and duties.

Upto the year 1818 the financial sources of the erstwhile Bhopal State were of a highly unstable character depending entirely on the aptitude of the ruler of the day to repel the inroads of the Marathas and the Pindari raiders. In 1800 the revenues fell as low as Rs. 50,000. At Wazir Muhammad's death (in 1816) they amounted to Rupees one lakh and were collected with the greatest difficulty. They rose after the conclusion of the treaty in 1818 to nearly 15 lakhs. In eighteen sixties, the revenue was over Rs. 26 lakhs.

According to the earlier Gazetteer¹, the normal income of the State including *jagirs* was Rs. 30.7 lakhs. The principal sources of revenue were land Rs. 28.8 lakhs, customs Rs. 3.1 lakhs, tribute Rs. 1.6 lakhs, excise Rs. 40,000 and stamps Rs. 31,000.

The customs revenue of the State was derived from a varying rate of duties charged on imports and exports of goods moving to and from the State, respectively. These duties were in addition to the duties on the same goods charged by the British Government in regard to goods imported from outside India. Receipts under customs also included fee of weighmen and

1. *ibid.* p. 65.

porters' licences. A Customs Act was also in force which was amended and re-enacted according to the demands of the situation.

The State Government levied duties on parcels incoming and outgoing through the post-offices.

Excise revenue was derived from spirits and liquor and other intoxicating drugs, like *opium*, *ganja*, *bhanga* and *charas*. The two most important items were opium and country-liquor. As regards opium, duties were levied on each *maund* of *chak* or crude opium as well as on each chest of manufactured opium.

The only spirit generally used was the country liquor distilled from the flowers of *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*). In Bhopal city and 160 surrounding villages the contract was given out to a single holder who had a central still at Bhopal itself. In the districts, however, practically each village had its own still. Bhopal distillery started functioning from 12th January, 1928, and it was supplying liquor to Raisen District also.

Having regard to the extensive area covered by forests, the revenue was exceedingly low, a fact due to unsystematic control, and to the large free grants. Bhopal Government also had a share in the working of Bhopal State Railway. In 1905, this share amounted to Rs. 3.7 lakhs.

Prior to 1881, a duty was levied on salt passing through the State. Since this year, the British Government started paying Rs. 10,000 yearly as compensation in lieu of it.

The revenue derived from stamps used in judicial proceedings and on bills amounted to about Rs. 46,000 a year. All stamp vendors had to obtain a licence to sell and receive $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent commission.

The current pattern of receipts is classified into 'Central' and 'State' subjects. The only important item of Central revenues is represented by Income Tax. Some particulars about receipts from Central revenues, in so far as they concern Raisen District, are given in the following paragraphs.

The vegetable non-essential oils, cotton fabrics, etc., are the main excisable commodities in the District. However, receipts are of little consequence being only Rs. 153 in 1961-62 and Rs. 23 in 1967-68, and Rs. 8 in 1969-70.

Union Excise	
Duty	

The Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, was introduced in Raisen District from 1950 only after merger of Bhopal State with Indian Union. It has subsequently been replaced by Indian Income Tax Act, 1961.

Income Tax The assessment and collection of Income Tax in the District are the duty of the Income Tax Officer, Bhopal Circle. He has also been entrusted with the assessment and collection of Wealth Tax and Gift Tax. He also collects the Estate Duty, though there have been no realisations under this head in the District. Income Tax is a growing source of revenue, the collections under which amounted to Rs. 22,830 in 1961-62, and touched Rs. 1.38 lakhs in 1969-70.

State Sources

Certain important sources of the State revenue, not already covered, are State Excise, Forests, Sales Tax, Stamps, Taxes on Motor Vehicles, Registration, and Entertainment Tax. The land revenue has been dealt with in detail previously. The details of other sources in the District are as under.

The State Excise Duty was already imposed in the former State of Bhopal. The items subject to this Duty remained in the same. The receipts from State Excise have increased four times from Rs. 3.38 lakh to Rs. 12.03 lakhs during the years 1961-62 to 1969-70.

State Excise, to Rs. 12.03 lakhs during the years 1961-62 to 1969-70. Sales
Sales Tax Tax was first introduced in the District after the merger of Bhopal State in the present Madhya Pradesh when the Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax Act, 1947 was extended to it. From the 1st of April 1969, the District came within the purview of the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act (II of 1959), which had replaced the former Act. The provisions of the Central Sales Tax Act are in force from 1st April 1957. A third tax is also levied under Motor Spirit Tax Act on the sales of motor spirit. All the three Acts are administered by the Sales Tax Officer. The annual figures of receipts from Central Sales Tax, which were Rs. 27,000 only in 1961-62 increased by more than four times in 1969-70, being Rs. 1.19 lakhs.

The District has always been rich in forest wealth and the income from forests is an important source of revenue. The annual receipts from this source show phenomenal increase. The receipts which amounted to only Rs. 5.97 lakhs in 1961-62 swelled to Rs. 10.51 lakhs in 1964-65 and to Rs. 21.71 lakhs in 1969-70. The income from Forests, Taxes on Motor Vehicles under taxation of motor vehicles is derived from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licences to drivers, conductors, etc. The receipts show steep rise from Rs. 22.5 thousand in 1961-62, to Rs. 59,000 in 1965-66 and to Rs. 67,000 in 1969-70.

The income under this head is derived from the registration fee, copying fee, etc., which are levied under the Indian Registration Act. The annual figures of the revenue receipts from Registration were recorded as Rs. 11,500 in 1961-62, Rs. 47,800 in 1965-66 and Rs. 1,05,800 in 1969-70. The income under stamps is derived from the sale of stamps of various denominations, both judicial and non-judicial. The annual receipts under this head rose from Rs. 74,800 in 1961-62 to Rs. 2.20 lakhs in 1964-65 and Rs. 5.5 lakhs in 1969-70.

The Entertainment Tax is charged on film-shows, dramas and other entertainment programmes on commercial basis. This Tax is administered by the District Excise Officer. The receipts from Entertainment Tax show amazing increase from Rs. 5,400 in 1961-62 to Rs. 67,671 in 1969-70.

The yearwise collections from these various sources are given in Appendix-A.



CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

History of Judiciary Organisation

In Bhopal State the first regular judicial service was organised in the 18th century during the reign of Nawab Dost Mohammad Khan Diler Jung when he laid the foundation of the organised Bhopal State. The *quazi* who was first appointed by him was the chief administrator of justice and the system was in all its details a replica of the mediaeval Mughal rule. The method underwent a gradual change with a more thorough secularisation of service and from full executive and legislative control, the religious jurisdiction of the *quazi* being, later on, reduced to that of consultation in matters directly appertaining to personal Muhammadan Law.

In the early period the administration itself was somewhat chaotic owing to the unsettled condition of the State. No separate judicial system was prevalent and the same officer exercised revenue, judicial and general powers. Bhopal being assigned the status of a first class State, the Chief had full power in both judicial and general matters, including the power to pass sentence of death. The Chief was assisted in judicial matters by the *Nasir-ul-Muham* who had general charge of police and judicial matters. Cases were tried orally and decided without reference to any special acts or regulations, the only authority appealed to being that of the *Koran*, a *Muft* pronouncing a *fatwa* in difficult cases.

“The first attempt to regularise proceedings was made by Sikandar Begam, who appointed *Nazims* in charge of *nizamats* with *amins* and *thanedars* under them. She also caused Codes of Civil, Criminal and Revenue laws to be compiled. Cases were passed in regular gradation from the lowest courts to those of the *Madar-ul-Muham* or minister, and finally to Her Highness who dealt personally with all cases involving a sentence of death or imprisonment for life.”

1 *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, p. 61.

Similar system was continued with certain modifications by her successor Shah Jahan Begum. She enhanced the powers of *nazims* and tahsildars, but took away all judicial powers from the *thanedars*. She also instituted regular returns to check the inordinate time taken by the courts over disposal of civil and criminal cases.

From 1818 onwards, most of the British laws and regulations were adopted. When passed by Her Highness these regulations had the force of law. However, the spirit of the British Codes and Acts was always followed the laws themselves being amended to suit local requirements. The old law serving Muhamnadans and Hindus were based on the *Koran* and *Dharma-shastra*, respectively. From 1894 to 1908 or so, there were about 27 laws and enactment in force.

In the year 1908, there were in all 44 courts in the State, the Chief's Court, the *Nasir-ul-Muham*, 2 Judges Courts, 2 Assistant Judges Courts, 2 City Magistrates Courts, one *Munsif* court, and 27 Tahsildars Courts. The lowest courts were those of the Tahsildars whose powers varied between those of a magistrate of the 1st or 2nd Class. They were also empowered to try civil suits upto a value of Rs. 200. The *Nazims* and *Naib-Nazims* had the powers of District and 1st Class magistrates and heard civil suits upto the value of Rs. 1000. They also heard appeals from Tahsildars, Courts.

The *Sadr-ul-Muham* at Bhopal exercised the powers of a Sessions Judge and also heard appeals from the *Nazims* and City Magistrates. The *Sadr-ul-Muham* was assisted by the *Muin-Sadr-ul-Muham* to whose court he used to transfer cases for trial.

The courts of the *Naib-Nasir-ul-Muham* and *Nasir-ul-Muham* were appellate courts only. The final court of appeal was of the ruler himself.

The civil suits passed on in appeal from the *nazims* to the *Sadr-ul-Sadur*, who also was a District Judge and used to hear original suits. Appeals from him passed to the *Naib-Nasir-ul-Muham*, and from him to *Nasir-ul-Muham* and then to Her Highness.

A 1st Class Magistrate and 2nd Class Magistrate dealt with criminal cases within their powers which then passed on through the series of higher courts given above. In civil suits the *munsif* used to hear cases upto Rs. 1000 in value,

In this period, the modern criminal law in the form of the *Tazirat-i-Shahjehani*, on the lines of the penal law then in force in British India, was

introduced. The next stage representing the culmination of this process of modernization was the codification of an elaborate system of laws and the introduction of an independent High Court Act III of 1922 and a Supreme Judicial Council in 1922. This superseded the earlier criminal courts of co-ordinate powers, distinguished only through the allocation of their territorial jurisdictions. The High Court was, therefore, the successor court of *Nazir-ul-Muham* and *Sadar Muham*. After two stages of appeal in subordinate courts, the final appeals lay before the Privy Council as the institution was then named.

All the steps necessary for complete separation of powers¹ between the executive and judiciary were taken in 1938-39, when in the reorganisation of the judicial administration, the powers of justice in the tahsils and districts formerly exercised by the officers of the Revenue Department, were transferred to officers in a newly created cadre of judicial service, exclusively devoted to the administration of justice.

The new courts were established in different centres and areas of jurisdiction were allocated to them under a well-defined scheme which gave effect to this great reform of judicial administration. The judicial service under this scheme of reform consisted of 8 first class and 7 second class judicial officers including the subordinate Judges, magistrates and *munsifs* in charge of the administration of justice in the capital town.

The judicial officers of the first class were Sub-Divisional Magistrates who were invested with powers of subordinate judges competent to hear civil suits upto a value of Rs. 5,000.

A new link in the chain of justice in the process of organisation was the net work of village panchayats or rural communes, which combined with local self-government the adjudication of petty disputes within limits notified under the law of the State, in the year 1937-38. Powers to decide such cases were given during the year to 11 Panchayats which exercised the powers under the supervision of the Courts of Law.

The High Court at Bhopal was abolished in the year 1949, with the establishment of Judicial Commissioner's Court as the highest Court at Bhopal. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner was abolished on 31st October, 1956, with the formation of new Madhya Pradesh.

1. Bhopal in 1938-39, p. 93.

Organisation of Civil Courts

After the formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, the Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act of 1958 was put into effect from 1st January, 1959. With effect from 15th August 1961, the State Government in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act, 1958 divided the State of Madhya Pradesh into 21 Civil Districts comprising all the revenue districts. Accordingly, Raisen District was included in Sehore Civil District along with Vidisha district with a court of the District and Sessions Judge constituted at Bhopal.

This is the highest Court in Sehore Civil District under the supervision of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur. The separation of the judiciary from the executive in this region was in quick succession. The Collector at Raisen deals with criminal cases under Chapter VIII, IX and XI of the Criminal Procedure Code. For discharging efficiently the judicial cases there are four Civil Judges, Class II and Magistrates with 1st Class magisterial powers. Their courts are as under—

1. Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate First Class, Berasia goes to hold link court at Raisen for 13 days.
2. Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate First Class, Bareli.
3. Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate First Class, Udaipura.
4. Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate First Class, Gairatganj.

Criminal Judiciary

For the purpose of disposing of criminal cases there is one Sessions Judge and four Additional Sessions Judges at Bhopal. All sessions cases, criminal appeals, criminal revisions and miscellaneous criminal proceedings arising out of the Bhopal Sessions Division are instituted in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Bhopal, who transfers any of the above cases to the additional Sessions Judge for disposal according to law. There are 9 courts subordinate to the Court of the District and Sessions Judge at Bhopal for the administration of Criminal justice in Raisen District.

1. District Magistrate, Raisen
2. Deputy Collector, Magistrate First Class, Raisen.
3. Deputy Collector, Magistrate First Class, Bareli.
4. Second Civil Judge Class I and Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), Raisen.

5. Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate First Class, Raisen.
6. Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate First Class, Bareilly.
7. Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate First Class, Udaipura.
8. Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate First Class, Goharganj.
9. Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate First Class, Goharganj.

Separation of Judiciary

The scheme of separation of Judiciary from executive has continued to be in force in the Sessions Division in the new State of Madhya Pradesh. The Judicial Officers try all criminal cases, except those falling under Chapters VIII, IX, and XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are tried by the Executive Magistrate, i. e. the District Magistrate, Raisen and Deputy Collector-cum-Magistrate in Raisen Revenue District.

Incidence of Crimes

From historical records available regarding the incidence of crimes it is seen that many criminal tribes were active in the region.¹ The whole of the Central India was under the influence of the *Pindaris* during the 18th century and *thugs* and dacoits during the 19th century. In the year 1876 Bhopal State Criminal Tribes Act was passed which provided provision for rehabilitation of the criminal tribes in the State and, from time to time, such tribes were settled under the provision of Habitual Offenders Act.

The crimes under various heads have increased and the Table below shows the general crime situation in Raisen District from 1957 to 1969.

Table No. XII-1

Crime Situation

Year	Daco- ity	Robb- ery	Mur- der	Riot	Burg- lary	Cattle- Theft	Theft Ordinary	Kidna- pping	Misce- llaneous Crimes	Total
1957	10	9	10	29	256	30	247	9	298	898
1961	2	7	20	23	177	13	193	9	275	719
1966	3	9	15	27	246	44	243	5	336	928
1967	4	9	32	28	380	49	373	6	425	1306
1968	8	22	28	30	354	49	343	16	513	1353
1969	7	8	18	28	295	58	256	6	370	1046

Source : Superintendent of Police, Raisen.

1. Dennis Holman *Sikandar Sahib*, p. 174.

The Table shows that there has been some rise under particular offences and in particular years e. g., in the years 1961, 1967, and 1968. The number of cases of burglary, ordinary thefts and miscellaneous crimes under I. P. C. is much more than other types of cases.

The cognizable crimes reported, investigated and cases of conviction or discharge are tabulated below for the period from 1957 to 1969.

Table No. XII-2

Cognizable Crimes

Year	No. of offences reported	Number of Cases			No. of Persons	
		Investigated	Detected	Conviction obtained	Tried	Acquitted or Discharged
1957	898	844	262	152	137	494
1961	933	912	579	386	367	525
1966	1205	1175	447	401	118	583
1967	1306	1250	519	442	152	734
1968	1353	1303	374	276	201	465
1969	1046	1012	673	158	611	306

Source—Superintendent of Police, Raisen.

From the table regarding general crime situation in Raisen District, it is observed that the serious offences against property and minor offences against property have increased. Due to this, there has always been every possibility of its creating a feeling of insecurity in the minds of people. The Table below shows the position of the ordinary thefts, i. e. number of thefts and value of property involved, during the period from 1957 to 1969.

Table No. XII-3

Ordinary Theft

Year	Theft Cases Reported	Cases Investigated	Persons Convicted	Value of property stolen (Rs.)
1957	247	203	48	33,006
1961	193	170	61	76,101
1966	243	213	12	2 ⁰ 21
1967	373	317	70	90,683
1968	343	294	81	49,345
1969	256	222	53	71,948

Source—Superintendent of Police, Raisen

The following Table depicts the number of cases in which property was stolen, total value of property stolen and recovered.

Table No. XII--4

Property Stolen

Year	Cases in which property was stolen	Cases in which property was recovered	Total value of property stolen	Total value of property recovered
1957	296	126	94,895	31,599
1961	346	122	1,65,444	67,156
1966	515	182	1,94,129	67,342
1967	801	263	3,08,254	67,285
1968	776	107	1,82,452	56,819
1969	638	198	1,94,419	43,205

Source-Superintendent of Police, Raisen.

The following table reports the number of different categories of cases of miscellaneous thefts, e.g. stealing of copper wire, cattle, cycles, motor-cycles and accessories, fire arms, etc.

Table No. XII-5

Miscellaneous Theft

Year	Copper wire	Cattle Thefts	Cycles	Motor Vehicles and accessories	Others
1957	1	30	2	1	3
1961	—	13	3	2	2
1966	9	44	3	—	3
1967	7	49	7	—	3
1968	1	49	9	—	3
1969	13	58	4	—	2

Source-Superintendent of Police, Raisen.

A good number of offences occur against local Acts, such as Excise Act, Gambling Act and Prohibition Act. These crimes present the following statistics for the period from 1957 to 1969 :

Table No. XII—6

Cases Under Local Acts

Year	Excise Act	Gambling Act	Prohibition Act
1957	10	8	—
1961	17	—	1
1966	23	2	4
1967	12	4	2
1968	15	4	3
1969	13	9	—

Source—Superintendent of Police, Raichur.

Organisation of Police Force

It has been reported in the Bhopal State Gazetteer, 1908, that a regular police force was first started in the State in 1857 and all watch and ward duties previous to this were being done by the regular army known as *Intizamia*.¹ In the year 1869, the police were reorganised and the *Kotwal* was replaced by a *muntazim* at headquarters and Inspectors in each *nizamat*. The police were regularly drilled and disciplined. The rural police (*chaukidars*) performed the duties of watch and ward in the villages, presenting a weekly report to the nearest station in the District, making special reports of suspicious deaths, murder, cases of plague, cholera or small-pox and assisting the regular police in detecting crime.

In 1888-89, some improvements were effected with a view to preventing decoities and other serious crimes. *Chaukies* (Police Stations) were established on the frontier and a few *chaukies* transferred from within the State to the borders. Registers were opened to keep track of professional criminals, persons previously convicted, suspicious characters and registered offenders of foreign territories. *Jagirdars* and *Mustajirs* were ordered to execute bonds to prevent commission of serious crime such as dacoity and to report offen-

1. History of Madhya Pradesh Police, pp. 219 to 228.

ces and give names of bad characters. *Mukhtiyars* and *Vakils* were formerly not allowed to plead on behalf of the accused in criminal cases.

The *Killedars* of the *Nizamats* (Divisions) were appointed as Superintendents of *Thaggi* within their respective divisions on enhanced rates of pay and with a large staff placed at their disposal for the effectual suppression of crime.

In 1901, when Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum ascended the throne of Bhopal she noticed the unsatisfactory condition of the police. She re-established the police-stations, abolished by the late *Vazir*, divided the functions of the *Vazir's* office and appointed two new officers in charge of Revenue and Justice, and Police and Jails.

The important administrative measure undertaken in 1912 was the foundation of a separate department for the management of the State Police force which upto that time had been under the control of the Judicial Department. The post of an Inspector General of Police was created and the strength of the force was fixed. Reserved Armed Force was also included. In 1914 the salaries of Constables, Head Constables and other classes of Officers were revised and the ministerial staff was separated from the executive establishment. The armament of the force was modernised and 303 rifles, muskets and revolvers were issued to the force in 1923. The police manual was revised and issued. In 1922-23, the Ruler was of the opinion that police had an unnecessarily large staff and at the same time the force at the borders of the State was not adequate. The entire strength of the force was reduced to 36 per cent and 10 Police-Stations and some 140 Out Posts and Road Posts were abolished.

The traffic police was established in 1926, and in 1928 the C. I. D. staff was integrated in regular police with a clearly allocated staff. In 1936, the Criminal Investigation Bureau was established. The Police Manual was again revised in the year 1935, which was based on the Central Provinces Police Manual and the pay scales of the personnel were revised.

In brief, the general organisation of police force during the third and fourth decades as reconstituted was divided in three nuclei in the state i. e., the capital town Bhopal, and Sehore and Raisen districts of the State. The Police Force grew under the control of the Prime Minister. With the establishment of a High Court, the force was reorganised on modern lines in the year 1938-39. A new Police Act was enacted to introduce methods modelled on those in vogue in the neighbouring provinces of British India. Under this plan, there were 32 Station Houses in the State on an average of one to

every 216 square miles of territory. In the State there were 16 officers of the rank of Inspectors and total force of 1309 subordinate officers, including an armed reserve of 225 men and 16 Head Constables.

A scheme of decentralization in the administration of police was also introduced in 1938-39 in order to make the two districts of Raisen and Sehore as self controlled as possible.

The existing allocation of permanent police personnel was later redetermined in 1944 and for the first time the rank of Naik was introduced in Bhopal Police. The reserve police was organised under the name of Bhopal Armed Constabulary. To meet emergencies, a temporary force of military police known as Bhopal Ranger was formed in 1947. In 1949, the Inspector General of Police prepared and submitted a scheme to the Government for a thorough reorganisation of all branches of Bhopal State Police Force.

Present Organisation

After the merger of Bhopal State in Madhya Pradesh the position has changed and the strength of Police Force has increased. At present, there are 16 Police Stations in the District at Raisen, Salamatpur, Dehgaon, Ghairatganj, Begumganj, Sultanganj, Silwani, Umraoganj, Noorganj, Obdullaganj, Badi, Bareli, Udaipura, Deori, Sultanpur and Bamhori. The administration of these Police Stations is under the charge of one Superintendent of Police with his headquarters at Raisen. The following table shows the strength of Police force in the District maintained during the years from 1957 to 1969.—

Table No. XII — 7
Strength and Cost of Police

Year	Superintendents, Asstt. Supdts. & Dy. Supdts.	Inspectors & S. Is.	Head Consta- bles	Consta- bles	Total	Cost (Rs.)
1957	1	26	44	316	387	3 87,314
1958	1	26	44	316	387	3,90,500
1959	1	26	44	313	384	4,43,852
1960	1	25	44	313	383	4,05,419
1961	1	29	48	371	449	5,60,302
1962	2	30	52	416	502	6,16,370
1963	2	32	60	431	525	6,81,745
1964	2	36	61	431	530	7,19,442
1965	2	36	61	431	530	8,29,154
1966	2	36	61	431	530	8,34,250
1967	2	50	61	427	549	10,47,585
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	2	35	60	423	520	12,25,520

Source :— Superintendent of Police, Raisen.

The total strength of the Police Force in 1969 was 520 out of which 2 were gazetted officers and the rest consisted of other subordinate staff. The total expenditure on the maintenance was Rs. 12,25,520 in that year.

Home Guards

The Home Guards organization was established in Raisen District in the year 1963 to organise volunteer force designed to guard and protect the wealth and homes of the common people among whom the *sainiks* live and from whom they are drawn. They serve both the people and the Government in time of emergency. In the execution of their functions, the Home Guards co-operate with the police, other departments of the Government and local authorities. Besides providing the security in a situation of emergency, the training of the Home Guards is designed to make them good citizens so that these men may render help to maintain peace and order in the day to day life of the locality in which they live and devise various measures to promote their allround welfare.

The Rural Home Guards Training Centre of this District has been equipped with adequate staff and various courses for a period of three months are organised. The post-recruitment training of 12 days is also organised for annual camp exercises which serves to provide an annual reunion and revision training of the *Sainiks*. The three months course of recruit-training lays special emphasis on preparing the *Sainiks* to initiate and promote welfare work in all its branches in the villages in which they live. The conduction of Non-Commissioned Officers' training ensures requisite leadership in the villages. During the period from 1963 to 1968, seven batches were trained as per details given below:—

Table No. XII—3

Home Guards Trained

Batch	Year	Sainiks trained
1st Batch	in 1963	25
2nd „	in 1963-64	72
3rd „	in 1964-65	75
4th „	in 1965-66	100
5th „	in 1966	50
6th „	in 1966-67	51
7th „	in 1967-68	47

Source : Company Commandant, Home Guards, Raisen.

Jails And Lock-ups

From the old reports, it is observed that there had been a district jail at Raisen, but in 1969 there were three Sub-Jails only at Raisen, Begamganj and Bareilly. The Medical Officers are the *Ex-officio* superintendents (part-time) of the respective sub-jails and the Assistant Medical Officers of the District Hospitals are the part-time Medical Officers. Every Sub-Jail is managed by these two medical officers with one Assistant Jailor, two Head Warders, six to nine Warders, one Compounder (part-time) and one Sweeper.

There used to be sub-jails at Goharganj and Udaipura also which have been closed in August, 1957 and October 1960, respectively. All these sub-jails are supervised according to the Jail Manual of the State and are under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madhya Pradesh. The Manual contains provisions regarding the establishment and management of Jail confinements and treatment of prisoners and maintenance of discipline, etc.

The Table below gives details regarding the number of prisoners from 1950 and onwards at Raisen Sub-Jails.

*Table No. XII—9**Number of Prisoners at Raisen Jail*

Year	Total Prisoners	Discharged from All Causes	Remaining at the end of the year	Total Daily Average
1950	98	95	3	4.63
1955	154	148	6	6.01
1960	167	164	3	9.69
1965	171	170	1	5.68
1966	118	106	12	4.57
1967	144	124	20	11.65

Source:— Superintendent of Jail, Raisen.

The following Table shows the number of Prisoners at Bareli, Begumganj and Raisen Sub-Jails:--

Table No. XII—10

Prisoners Population

Item	Begumganj				Bareli		Raisen	
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967-68	1968-69	1968-69	1969-70
1. Total Population of Prisoners	31	35	23	90	276	224	107	122
• 2. Prisoners discharged from all causes	31	32	20	86	202	191	99	114
3. Prisoners remaining at the end of the year	..	3	3	4	74	33	8	8
4. Total Daily Average Population	1.195	2.016	1.483	3.58	23.04	33.54	7.66	10.62

Source:— Superintendents of Respective Jails.

Legal Profession and Bar Association

In the former Bhopal State, since the establishment of regular courts, legal practitioners came in the picture. The report "Bhopal in 1937-38" states that the legal practitioners assisting the courts were enrolled as members of the Bhopal Bar Association and were either men holding a university degree of law or were local pleaders, permitted to practice in the courts, under a scheme of local examinations. Permits were granted by the courts in exceptional cases to suitable men to practice in the State Courts, subject to such restrictions as the Courts might think fit.

At present, the Bar is constituted of law graduates only of Indian Universities who are granted *Sanads*.

For becoming and continuing as the members of the Bar, it is necessary for a lawyer to discharge his duties faithfully and take an oath as prescribed by the Government to which all pleaders and advocates are asked to subscribe.

District Bar Association, Raisen

The Bar Association located at Raisen is named as the District Bar Association, Raisen, and was established in the year 1965 with an initial membership of 7 pleaders. An advocate enrolled with the Association should be such whose normal place of business is Raisen. Membership is admissible on payment of an admission fee of Rs. 5/-.

Bar Association, Udaipura

There is a small Bar Association at Udaipura with nine members. It was established in the year 1929. There is no written constitution of the Bar. It is governed by procedure adopted by other associations.

Bar Association, Begumganj

This Association was established in the year 1950. It had 5 members at the time of inception and now its strength has increased to 15 members. In 1957 the Association has constructed its own office building. The Association is trying for building up a library.

Bar Association, Bareilly

This was established in 1953. At the time of formation, it had 5 members which increased to 7 in 1971. The Bar has its own written constitution. The Association has a good library.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture

To look after the agricultural activities of the District, an office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture has been functioning at Raisen since 4 July, 1965. However, since 1969 the office is controlled by a Deputy Director of Agriculture. He is subordinate to the Joint Director of Agriculture, Bhopal Division, Bhopal, and works under the overall control of the Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh.

The Deputy Director is assisted by 3 class III officers, 164 subordinates in the executive and 29 in the ministerial staff. The executive staff also includes six Farm Superintendents, one Agriculture Assistant (Fuller Utilization Scheme), seven Agriculture Extension Officers posted in the Blocks and two Additional Farm Superintendents.

The six Farm Superintendents are placed in charge of the Agricultural Farms, each at Raisen, Begumganj, Sultanpur, Silwani, Obedullaganj and Udaipura, respectively, whereas the two Assistant Soil Conservation Officers are posted at Raisen and Sultanpur, respectively.

Cooperative Department

To look after the Co-operative activities in the District an office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, has been established at Raisen in 1960.

The office functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bhopal Division, Bhopal, and in over-all control of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, M. P., Bhopal. In his work the Assistant Registrar is assisted by three Senior Co-operative Inspectors, five Co-operative Inspectors, seven Co-operative Extension Officers and one Junior Extension Officer (posted in the Development Blocks), eleven Sub-Auditors, one Statistical Assistant, two Valuers, one Inspector (Handloom),

one Circle Auditor (Handloom) and one Junior Supervisor, in addition to four persons each in class III (ministerial) and class IV.

Education

An office of the District Educational Officer was opened from 1st November, 1956, to control and supervise the activities of the primary and middle schools in the District. Raisen is the headquarters of the office.

The office functions under the administrative control of the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Bhopal Division, Bhopal, who in his turn is under the over-all control of the Director of Public Instruction, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The District Education Officer in his work is assisted by 1 Assistant District Educational Officer and 22 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools.

Out of the 22 Assistant Inspectors of Schools five are posted at Raisen, three at Begumganj, two each at Bareilly, Udaipura and Ghairatganj, and one each at Sanchi, Silwani, Bikalpur, Bambhori, Obedullaganj, Goharaganj, Bari and Deori.

Employment Exchange

The Employment Exchange is functioning at Raisen since 1st April, 1964, to assist the employment seekers, to provide suitable man-power to the employers and to collect information on Employment Market.

The Employment Officer, Raisen, is the Head of the Employment Exchange and is assisted by a Statistical Assistant. There is also a Junior Employment Officer posted at Sanchi to look after the Employment Bureau, Sanchi.

The Employment Officer functions under the administrative control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

Forest

For the purpose of scientific management and protection of forests the Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Raisen Division, Raisen, is functioning since 1962.

The Forest Officer, Raisen has jurisdiction over the Government forests in the whole of Vilisha district and Raisen, Gairatganj and Begumganj tahsils of Raisen District whereas the remaining 4 tahsils of Raisen District are under the Divisional Forest Officer, East Bhopal Division, Bhopal,

The Divisional Forest Officer, Raisen, is assisted by 2 Assistant Conservators of Forest, 9 Forest Rangers, Deputy Rangers, 29 Foresters, 175 Forest Guards, 1 Draughtsman, 2 Surveyors and subordinate ministerial staff.

The Divisional Forest Officer functions under the administrative control of the Conservator of Forests, Bhopal Circle, Bhopal.

The following is the break-up of territorial charges under each range of Raisen Forest Division.

Name of Range	No. of Assistant Range Circles	No. of beats
1	2	3
1. Raisen Range	4	26
2. Garhi Range	2	20
3. Begumganj Range	2	13
4. Gyaraspur Range	2	20
5. Shamshabad Range	2	18
6. Sironj Range	2	13
7. Lateri Range	2	14
Total	16	124

Home Guards

To recruit and train suitable men for Rural Home Guards in the District the office of the Company Commandant, Home Guards, Raisen, is functioning since 1963. The Company Commandant is assisted by 4 Instructors and usual staff. The Instructors have their headquarters at Bareilly, Udaipura, Begumganj and Raisen, respectively.

The Company Commandant functions under the jurisdiction of the Commandant General, Home Guards, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

Industry

The office of the Assistant Director of Industries, Raisen, started on

1st April, 1964, is in charge of the development of industries, including sericulture industry in the District. The jurisdiction of the office extends over the whole of Raisen District.

The Assistant Director in charge of the office is assisted by three Industries Extension Officers posted at the different Block headquarters.

The Assistant Director works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Bhopal, and under the over-all control of the Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Live-Stock

The Office of the District Live Stock Officer, Raisen, functioning since 1962, looks after the veterinary activities in the District. The Live Stock Officer is assisted by 13 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 3 Veterinary Extension Officers, 1 Stock Supervisor, 24 Stockmen, 6 Dressers and usual staff. The Live-Stock Officer functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Director, Veterinary Services, Bhopal Division, Bhopal and under the overall control of the Director of Veterinary Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Publicity

To publicise Government activities and Plan achievements, the District Publicity Office was started in the District from 16th November, 1964. The office is manned by a Public Relations Assistant and usual staff.

The Publicity Office is under the administrative control of the Director of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Public Health Engineering

The Survey Sub-Division, Public Health Engineering Department, Raisen, is functioning since August, 1964, for survey and investigation of water-supply schemes and execution of the same. An Assistant Engineer is the Head of the Sub-Division.

The Assistant Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub-Engineers, 1 Tracer and usual subordinate staff. The Sub-Division is functioning under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Division No. 2, Bhopal.

Public Works Department (Building and Roads)

The Office of the Executive Engineer, Obedullaganj Division, Public Works Department, Obedullaganj looks after the construction and mainte-

nance of the Government buildings situated in Raisen District and Budni and Nasrullaganj tahsils of Sehore district. It was established in the year 1949.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by 42 members of the executive staff and 66 persons in the ministerial staff. In the executive staff there are five Assistant Engineers, one each posted at Raisen, Bareli and Bhopal, and the remaining two at Obedullaganj.

The Executive Engineer functions under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Bhopal, P. W. D. (B & R), Bhopal.

Irrigation

To organise and execute the Barna Project, a major irrigation scheme designed to irrigate 164,000 acres of land at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 crores, the Barna Project Division was started from 31 August, 1968, with headquarters at Bari. Now the office has been upgraded into a Circle with the posting of a Superintending Engineer in 1969. The Superintending Engineer, Barna Project Circle, in his work is assisted by 2 Executive Engineers, 9 Assistant Engineers, and one Land Acquisition Officer (Deputy Collector).

The Circle functions under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Social Welfare

To carry out functions and duties in respect of Gram Panchayats and Social development in the District, an office of the District Panchayat and Welfare Officer was opened from 7 August, 1961 with headquarters at Raisen.

The Welfare Officer has jurisdiction over the whole of Raisen District. In this work the Welfare Officer is assisted by 40 Executive and 7 Ministerial members of the staff. The Executive staff includes 7 Panchayats and Social Education Organisers, 2 Statistical Assistants, 1 Lady Social Education Officer, 4 Sub-Auditors, 14 Gram Sevikas, 5 Kalakars, 1 Operator, 1 Radio Mechanic and 1 driver.

The office functions under the administrative control of the Divisio-

nal Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Bhopal, and under the overall control of the Director, Panchayats and Social Welfare, Bhopal.

Soil Conservation

An Office of the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Raisen was opened from 1st April 1963 to supervise the Contour-bunding of fields as prescribed in the Land Improvement Act and *Bhoomi Sudhar Adhiniyam*. Another office of the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer was created in the year 1967 at Bareli.

Originally the Soil Conservation Officer, Raisen, had his jurisdiction over the whole of Raisen District. But from 1st April 1967, his jurisdiction has been reduced to four tahsils of the District, viz., Raisen, Gairatganj, Begumganj and Silwani, the remaining tahsils now being placed under the jurisdiction of Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Bareli.

The Soil Conservation Officer, Raisen, is assisted by Agricultural Assistants (Soil Conservation), 24 Surveyors and usual clerical staff. The Officer is under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Sohore-Raisen) with headquarters at Bhopal and under the overall control of the Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Weights and Measures

For implementing the Metric Weights and Measure System in the District, there are two offices of Inspectors. The office of Inspector, Weights and Measures, Bareli, has jurisdiction over Bareli and Udaipura tahsils. The other office of the Inspector, weights and Measures, Raisen is manned by two Inspectors, one having jurisdiction over Raisen and Coharganj tahsils and the other having jurisdiction over Begumganj, Silwani and Gairatganj tahsils. The above officers are functioning since 1961 and are under the administrative control of the Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures, Bhopal Division, Bhopal. The Assistant Controller in his turn is subordinate to the Controller, Weights and Measures, Bhopal.

Medical and Public Health

To attend to the medical aid of the people of the District the office of the Civil Surgeon, Raisen, was started from July, 1956.

The Civil Surgeon has jurisdiction over the District Hospital at Raisen and four Dispensaries located at Bari, Sultanpur, Chiklod and Deori, respectively. Under the overall control of the Civil Surgeon, three Assistant Surgeons and the Assistant medical Officer attend the District Hospital

at Raisen. The Dispensary at Bari is attended by one Assistant Surgeon, whereas the Dispensaries at Sultanpur, Chiklod and Deori are attended by one Assistant Medical Officer each.

Family Planning

An office of the Family Planning-cum-Health Officer, Raisen is functioning at Raisen since December, 1967. It looks after the extension of Family Planning work, and educating the people in Family Planning in the District.

The Family Planning-cum-Health Officer, Raisen is mainly assisted by 1 Administrative Officer, 1 Mass Education and Information Officer, 15 Medical Officers, 2 District Extension Educators, 3 Block Extension Educators, 10 Lady Health Visitors, 1 Staff Nurse, 61 Compounders, 62 Midwives, 13 Field Workers, 1 Statistical Assistant, 1 Photographer and 11 Ministerial staff.

Out of the two District Extension Educators one is woman Educator. They are mainly responsible for the family Planning work of the entire District under the supervision of the Family Planning-cum-Health Officer.

An IUCD Unit consisting of 2 Assistant Surgeons and Film and Publicity Unit is also functioning in the District under the overall supervision of the District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer.

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CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The evolution of local self-government in Bhopal region has been very slow and halting due to lack of political consciousness and awakening among the masses. Bhopal State was constituted as a part 'C' State in April 1949, and a popular government was set up in 1952¹. Before 1949, Bhopal was ruled by the Nawab. Under the popular rule, Bhopal State Municipalities Act, 1950, was enacted to improve the state of affairs. But in the District, till 1965 there were only Town Area Committees. Formation of municipalities is of a very late origin. A brief account of local self-government in this region shows that no initiative for municipal administration was taken by the people.

Municipalities

In the year 1965, the State Government had decided to convert Town Area Committees at Bareilly, from 2nd October, 1965, Raigarh from 1st March 1966 and Begamganj from 1st March 1966 into Municipal Committees. Previously, a body was nominated on *ad hoc* basis by the Government consisting of one President, two Vice-Presidents and 9 members for Bareilly and Raigarh each and 6 for Begamganj. The number of wards of these town Area Committees, before 1966, was 9 for Bareilly and Raigarh and 12 for Begamganj. The number of wards was re-fixed by the State Government in 1966 as 6, 6 and 10 for Bareilly, Raigarh and Begamganj respectively, with one member for each ward and one selected member for Bareilly and Raigarh, and two for Begamganj. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was included in this number of elected members, i. e. one each at Bareilly and Raigarh and two at Begamganj.

Some of the activities of the erstwhile Town Area Committees were as follows:--

1. Construction of black-topped road from Vidisha Road joining Phool Mahal.

1. Minocha, *Finances of Urban Local Bodies in Madhya Pradesh*, p. 24.

- b. Black-topped link road from Sagar road to Ganj Mohalla.
- c. Alanga road, through Loohari Pura Gusaipura and Narapura.

The term of the nominated body of the municipal councils was for a period of two years, and afterwards the Government granted extension to Bareli Municipal Council for one year and 6 months to Raisen and Begamganj Municipalities. All the 3 municipal councils of the District were dissolved and they came under the Administrators from November, 1968. The elections of these municipalities were held in December, 1969 and the committees were constituted on 1st April, 1970.

There were 12 members in the Council, 10 being elected and two selected. The town is divided into 10 wards. According to the Madhya Pradesh Municipal Act of 1961 the President and Vice-President are elected by the members and their powers are to supervise and control the functions of the council. Electricity was first switched on in the town in the year 1956. There were 67 street lights in 1968. The registration of hotels, flour-mills, *tah bazari*, animals and saw-mills are the sources of income. The average income for the last 10 years of the local body has been about Rs. 7,000/—per annum. Octroi duty has been levied recently to improve the financial position of the Council.

The Municipality was established on 2nd October, 1965. Prior to this date it was functioning as a Town Area Committee. It is the oldest municipality in the District. Previously, there were 9 wards but in accordance with the Madhya Pradesh Municipal Act 1961 there are six wards. There are 6 seats of elected members including one from the Scheduled Castes and one member is nominated by the Government according to the new pattern.

Previously, a body was nominated on *ad hoc* basis by the Government consisting of President, 2 Vice-Presidents and 9 Members (including one lady and a Scheduled Caste member) totalling 12 persons.

This municipality was first formed for a period of 2 years. Later on, an extension of one year was granted. From October, 1968 it functioned under an administrator. The elections for the municipal committee were held in December, 1969. The Municipality has 6 wards with 6 elected members and one nominated member.

The Municipal Committee started functioning on 1st March, 1966.

Prior to this, it was working as Town Area Committee since 1956 and as a Notified Area Committee since 1st May, 1946. In 1968 the area within the municipal limits was 2892.94 acres. The Town Municipal Committee, Raisen Area Committee had 12 members, nine elected and three nominated. From 1st March, 1966, when the Municipality started functioning, upto 26th November, 1968 there were 7 nominated members, including one member from Scheduled Castes. During this period there were 9 wards. Since 26th November, 1968 an administrator was looking after the affairs of this civic body. The elections have been held. There were six wards to elect six members and select one member.

Electricity was first switched on in the town on 15th August, 1958. Efforts in the direction of water-supply were made in the year 1965-66 when pumps in Narapura and other localities were installed. Again in the year 1968-69, hand-pumps were installed in Collectorate Colony and Bal Bihar.

The Municipal Committee, Raisen carried out the following schemes:--

- (a) Construction of Bus Stand and a waiting-shed for passengers.
- (b) Repairs of Mishr tank and construction of an approach along a road.
- (c) Construction of a crematorium.
- (d) Drainage in Tipatta to Vidisha Road Joint.

The Tables below show annual receipts and expenditure on public works, street lighting and water-supply, etc., of Raisen Municipality.

Table No. XIV-1
Income and Expenditure

No.	Year	Total Receipts (In Rs)	Expenditure (In Rs)
1.	1960-61	18,565	14,544
2.	1961-62	17,547	29,934
3.	1965-66	36,306	22,147
4.	1966-67	39,598	32,586
5.	1967-68	56,513	72,409
6.	1968-69	75,139	79,700
7.	1969-70	1,04,609	88,561

Table No. XIV-2

*Annual Expenditure on Public Works,
Water Supply, and Street Lighting*

No.	Year	Water Supply	Public Works	Street Lighting
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1960-61	N.A.	700	1,540
2.	1961-62	N.A.	13,910	1,622
3.	1965-66	336	400	1,341
4.	1966-67	10,061	—	2,434
5.	1967-68	5,476	20,042	4,808

Public Health

The problem of rural sanitation engaged the attention of the erstwhile Bhopal State as early as 1936-37. It has been mentioned that "The general problem of sanitation among the rural population, the main problem of the State, is very wide and hardly any improvement can be expected until the scheme of rural uplift now being gradually introduced, begins to take a shape. The evils which confront the Administration are the result of ancient and firmly established, but essentially un-hygienic ways of life, of the haphazard structure of the villages, and usual neglect of all considerations of health. The difficulty of rapid reform is complicated by economic causes and illiterate population but the Government have maintained a steady progress in the direction of improvement and the results hitherto achieved are already distinctly discernible¹."

In Raisen, Ghairatganj, Gadhi, Begamganj, Silwani, Bamhori, Udaipura, Deori, Bari, Bareli, Shahganj and Goharganj certain areas were notified for the administration of sanitary arrangements under the supervision of a local committee consisting of administrative officers and members drawn from the public.

Sanitation in the villages had been in charge of the local Patels, the elected representatives of the rural residents who encouraged the villagers to take some interest in maintaining good sanitation of their residence and surrounding areas.

1. Bhopal in 1936-37, p. 46.

This function of sanitation has now been entrusted to the village *Panchayats* which inspire the villagers for good sanitary arrangements and improve the conditions of living.

Panchayats

The most conspicuous reform in the constitutional sphere was the formal inauguration of the Village *Panchayats* in the year 1936, which introduced an organization of self-government in the rural parts of the State, and represented a devolution of the judicial function in the rural field. These rural communes had been the solvent of all petty disputes by making the village a political unit as it already was the territorial and functional unit in rural economy. It embodied the institution for a sounder adjustment of relations and modes of co-operation between the peasant and the public authorities.

These panchayats were in the days of Bhopal State in a process of organisation. The extensive net-work of Panchayats was to bring into existence yet another organ of authority equipped with powers of self-government. They dealt with the affairs of the village and were considered as an important unit of the administrative system.

The allocation of powers was confined to the supervision of sanitary arrangements, exercise of certain judicial powers, and general control of public utilities. This system obviated the interference by the officials of police and revenue departments in the petty affairs of the village, mobilised public interest and enlisted it in the active service of public welfare.

Post Independence Period

During the regime of the Nawab of Bhopal, Village Panchayats in the present form came into existence in the year 1947, when they were established under the *Farman* of the Ruler. Under this *Farman* 572 Panchayats were established in the whole Bhopal State, on the basis of one Village Panchayat for a village or a group of villages having a population of not less than 1,000. These Panchayats were established as a step preliminary to bringing the rural population into close association in the administration of the State and to create civic consciousness amongst the villagers. But their scope of work and powers were very limited and there were no adequate arrangements for their finance. No powers of taxation were delegated to them. Consequently, they could not function efficiently and could show no noteworthy achievement. With the advent of a popular ministry in the State in 1952, efforts were made to enact a suitable Panchayat law with a

view to giving wider powers to the *Panchayats*. Accordingly, the Bhopal State Panchayat Raj Act was passed in 1952. This Act came into force with effect from 15th August, 1953, authorising one *Panchayat* for every *Patwari* circle.

In the Bhopal region, there was no other type of body over the *Gram Panchayats*. The average population per *Gram Panchayat* had been 7,817 in 1957 being highest in the merging units in the State.

In this region, *Gram Sabhas* were established in *Patwari* circle, having a population ranging between 1,000 and 3,000 and where the population of a *Patwari* circle was below 500, and had been grouped with the adjoining *Gram Sabha*, within a radius of about 8 miles. It was significant to note that ordinarily the population of a group *Gram Sabha* did not exceed 3000. If the population of a *Patwari* circle was less than 500 and that it could not be conveniently grouped with the adjoining *Gram Sabha* in such an event, a separate *Gram Sabha* could be established. The *Panchas* of the *Gram Panchayat* were elected at a general meeting of the *Gaon Sabha* by show of hands on the basis of adult suffrage and joint electorate. The number of *Panchas* varied from 15 to 30. There were 15 members for first 1000 population and one for every 100 persons thereafter. In the first election there was reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government was also empowered to nominate *Patels* to the *Panchayats*. The term of office of the *Panchayat* was three years.

The Bhopal Panchayat Act, 1952, provided that the President, and the Vice-President of the Village *Panchayat* should be elected by the *Gaon Sabha* and not directly by the *Panchas* of the village *Panchayat* from amongst themselves. The term of office of the President and the Vice-President was to be 3 years.

The Act provided for the removal of the President (*Pradhan*) or Vice President (*Up-Pradhan*) of the Village *Panchayat* through a no-confidence motion passed by a majority of two-thirds votes of the *Panchas* present, whereas a *Panch* could be removed by the prescribed authority, on grounds laid down in the rules made by the Government in this behalf. Usually the secretary of *Gram Panchayat* was the village school teacher who was given Rs. 20/- per month as allowance. For this purpose a secretary-grant worth Rs. 240/- was given to the *Panchayat*. The *Panchayat* also received a grant of Rs. 100/- for miscellaneous expenditure. These *Panchayats* were regularly inspected by the *Panchayat* Inspectors posted at the tahsil level.

The number of *Panchayats* at the time of Bhopal State, vis-a-vis the

State of Madhya Pradesh, tahsil-wise is shown in the table given below. It reveals the fact that there is appreciable change in their strength.

Income and Expenditure

Table No. XIV—3

Panchayats

No.	Tahsil	Number	Number
		(Till 1964)	(After 1964)
1.	Raisen	33	32
2.	Begamganj	32	28
3.	Gairatganj	27	25
4.	Silwani	33	30
5.	Bareilly	46	42
6.	Goharganj	30	30
7.	Udaipura	44	37
		235	224

Income and Expenditure

The table below shows the income and expenditure of the village panchayats in the District for a few selective years:—

Table No. XIV—4

Income and Expenditure

Period	Income	Expenditure
1955-56	1,19,483	73,191
1960-61	10,44,828	4,57,258
1961-62 to 1965-66	26,57,383	18,29,196
1966-67 to 1969-70	7,40,932	5,86,974

The table given above indicates that during the Plan period the income

and expenditure of the village *Panchayats* show a constantly rising trend. This is due to the continuous increase in the welfare activities of the *Panchayats*.

In the year 1955-56 the total income of *Panchayats* was Rs. 1,19,483, while the expenditure was Rs. 73,191. In comparison to this.....in the year 1960-61, the total income and expenditure were Rs. 10,44,828 and Rs. 4,57,258 respectively. In the Third Five Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) these amounts were Rs. 26,57,383 and Rs. 18,29,196. From the year 1966-67 to 1969-70, the income and expenditure were Rs. 7,40,932 and Rs. 5,86,974, respectively.

Electricity was switched on in 21 villages the District and water-supply schemes have been implemented in 2 villages, namely, Deori (Block Udaipura) and Dahod (Block Obedjullaganj). Construction and repairs of cutcha and pucca roads, drains, school-buildings, wells, and repairs of tanks, dispensary buildings, etc., were some of the important activities undertaken by these bodies. Expenditures were also incurred on lighting in 311 villages, providing medical facilities to 272 villages, cleanliness, water schemes, opening of 51 entertainment centres, plantation, compost pits, opening of 152 reading rooms, etc. A sum of Rs. 18,594 was spent mainly on various constructions.

During the year 1960-61 a sum of Rs. 2,57,157 was spent on roads, drains, school buildings, lighting of villages, construction of school buildings, etc. The major portion of it, i. e. Rs. 2,39,731 was used for construction and repairs of roads. During this period an expenditure of Rs. 15,00,811 was incurred on selected items. A major portion of it, i. e. Rs. 13,02,876 were spent on the construction and repairs of 650 small cutcha and pucca village roads, about 96 miles (154.56 km.) in length, and on the construction of 178 wells.

Finance and Taxation

The Gram Sabha was empowered to levy:

- (1) A cess on land revenue @ 10 pies per rupee.
- (2) A tax on trade, calling and profession.
- (3) A tax on buildings costing over Rs. 1000 owned by persons who were not paying any of the aforesaid taxes.
- (4) Fees on vendors of goods.
- (5) Registration fee on the sale of cattle, etc.

The following were the optional taxes: The *Gaon Sabha* may or may not levy these :—

- (1) A toll on vehicles, pack-animals and porters bringing goods for sale.
- (2) A water-rate where water is supplied.
- (3) Sweepers fees for cleaning private latrines payable by the owners or occupiers where done by *Gaon Sabha* agency.
- (4) A fee payable by the owners of animals.
- (5) Lighting rate where the lighting of public streets is undertaken.
- (6) A drainage fee where drainage system has been introduced.
- (7) Any other tax, fees or rate approved by the State Government.

The position in regard to the share of land-revenue and grant-in-aid was as follows:—

- (i) Certain share of income from *Nazul* lands.
- (ii) Every year a total amount of Rs. 50,000 was paid to the *Panchayats* in the State on equal share basis.
- (iii) Village *Panchayats* were paid Rs. 20 per month per *Panchayat* as subsidy for the services of *Panchayat* Secretary who is a part-time employee, mostly village school teacher.

The budget of the *Gram Panchayat* is first laid before the meeting of the *Gaon Sabha* for discussion and suggestions. The budget is reconsidered by the *Gram Panchayat* in the light of the recommendations, if any, of the *Gaon Sabha*. The ultimate authority for approval of the budget is the Head of the *Panchayat* Department, in the District. All the 1541 villages are covered by the 224 *Panchayats* in the District.

According to section 48 of the Act, the audit work was entrusted to the *Panchayat* Inspectors. Later on, sub-auditors were appointed specially for this purpose at the Block Level.

As regards *Shram Dan* (labour-gift) the Act provides that the *Gram Panchayat* may call upon persons residing in the *Gram Panchayat* area to perform such labour on works of public utility. A substitute can be sent or payment be made as determined by the *Panchayat*. In case of default the punishment extends to Rs. 50/-. The *Gaon Panchayat* has also been empowered to commute the payment of any tax, toll or fee or rate in to a contribution of labour not exceeding 30 days labour in a year with the consent of the person concerned,

Nyaya Panchayats

The establishment of Nyaya Panchayats is related with the formation of Gram Panchayats first. The elections to these Gram Panchayats were held in May, 1969. This eventually led to the formation of Nyaya Panchayats. The details regarding Nyaya Panchayats are dealt with in the Chapter on Law and Order and Justice.

Panchayati Raj

The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act of 1962 has added new vision and responsibilities to the Panchayats. under this Act a three-tier system is to be set up, viz., Gram Panchayat at village level, Janapada Panchayat at Block level and Zila Panchayat at District level. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

According to the new Act, elections for the establishment of Gram Panchayats and Janapada Panchayats took place in December 1970 and thereby 224 Gram Panchayats and 7 Janapada Panchayats (with their headquarters at Block level) were established in the District. The Janapada Panchayat headquarters were (1) Sanchi (2) Begamganj (3) Ghairatganj (4) Silwani (5) Obaidullaganj (6) Udaipura and (7) Bari.

Steps for the establishment of Zila Panchayats have yet to be taken.

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CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

In the ancient period, Raisen District was intimately connected with Vidisha, one of the *Janapadas* of the country. The glorious period in the field of education and culture, for which these great *Janapadas* stood, leads us to infer that Raisen too enjoyed the gay days in the remote past. During the Buddhist period, Sanchi rose to meteoric heights of culture and religion, when Asoka's empire extended to cover Bhopal and Raisen region in its periphery.

"Most striking architectural remains of ancient India in Sanchi date back towards the end of the 1st century B. C., when four glorious gateways (*torana*) were added at the four cardinal points. Lesser *stupas* and monastic buildings surrounded the great *stupa*."¹ It was from this place that Mahendra, son of Asoka, set out for Ceylon to preach Buddhism.² This glorious era lasted from Asoka's reign to the Imperial Guptas.

During the Paramara rule, the District must have seen a period which was extraordinarily fertile in literary achievements. Raja Bhoja (1,000-1055 A.D.), the well-known Paramara ruler, was famous as a scholar, writer and builder. Bhojpur, a village in the District, is named after this famous king, and it contains a famous Shiv Temple.

During the Mughal rule, the District seems to have enjoyed an educational system prevalent in other *Subahs* of the Empire.

Dost Muhammad Khan, the founder of Bhopal State, annexed some parts of Raisen District in his territory. The fort of Raisen was, however, seized by Faiz Muhammad Khan (1742-77 A.D.) in 1760 A.D. only. Since

1. A. L. Basham, *The Wonder that is India*, p. 351.

2. Madhya Pradesh (Department of Tourism), 1962, p. 47.

then the present District of Raisen remained an integral part of the former Bhopal State till the advent of Independence of India and consequent merger of States in the year 1948.

Beginning of Western Education

During Sikandar Begam's rule, "the *pargana* was made the unit of educational organisation. This controlled the institutions in the villages, teaching both Hindi and Urdu, under the direct supervision of district officers." She started the system of "*muafis* or free grants of land for the payment of the teaching staff..... This scheme inaugurated the basis of a free National endowment for rural education in the State".¹ To promote the cause of female education, the State maintained a number of institutions for girls, with women teachers in them, in various parts of the State.²

In 1906-07, Sultan Jahan Begam turned her attention to the village schools and exempted the students of these schools from tuition-fees.³ In these schools, the instruction was given in *Quran*, Urdu, Persian, Hindi and Arithmetic.⁴ In 1913-14, 22 new village schools were opened in the State and instructions were issued for a school to be started in every big village in which an attendance of 30 to 40 students could be secured. Considerable attention was paid to the improvement of old schools and the necessary articles and books were supplied to them. Two Inspectors of Schools were appointed in the State during the said year. An English teaching school was also founded by public subscription at Raisen. The State extended aid to this institution and half the yearly expenditure was promised.⁵

The advent and the progress of modern education in its true sense in the erstwhile Bhopal State synchronized with the reign of Sultan Jahan Begam (1901-1926 A.D.)⁶ who proceeded to work with missionary zeal. She reorganised the elementary and secondary standards of Anglo-Vernacular education, as well as the institutions for instruction in Arabic and Persian languages. To this she added necessary instruction in secular subjects to give them a special suitability to serve as a focus of national culture. The number of *mo fussil* primary and middle schools in 1918 was 163 and 5, respectively. A Boy Scouts troop was also organised at Raisen Middle School.⁷

1. Bhopal in 1936-1937, p. 85.

2. *ibid.* p. 88.

3. Administration Report of Bhopal State, 1906-07, pp. 25-27; 1910-11, p. 14.

4. *ibid.* 1908-09, p. 21.

5. *ibid.* 1913-14, p. 13.

6. A Quinquennial Review of the Administration of Bhopal State upto 30th September, 1928, p. 48.

7. *ibid.* p. 52.

The present Raisen District corresponds roughly to the *Nizamat-i-Mashriq* of the erstwhile Bhopal State, created sometime between 1921 and 1931. In 1931, there were 192 institutions of all types in both the divisions of the erstwhile State of Bhopal, viz., *Nizamat-i-Mashriq* and *Nizamat-i-Magrib*. Of these 2 were high schools, 11 middle schools and 168 primary or upper primary schools, attended by 924; 2,241 and 8,186 students, respectively.

A special scheme of rural education on a vocational basis, intended to be part of the wider scheme for village uplift, was also devised during the years 1939-42. It was to form the spearhead of a drive for the universalisation of primary education, combined with practical instruction in agriculture, carpentry, and other rural crafts.¹

Education was free in the State, and scholarships were granted to State students and others for the prosecution of higher studies in colleges elsewhere. It should be noted that a scheme for compulsory primary education was also launched in 1918 in the State, but it remained confined to Bhopal City and this District was not covered. Much of the State attention in regard to progress of education remained confined to Bhopal City and urban tracts, and thus Raisen suffered from inadequate attention. Further setback to education came on account of World War II, and the position could not be redeemed till the year of Independence and consequent developments. The progress of education was greatly expedited after the accession of the State to the Indian Union and formation of Bhopal as a Part C State in the year 1948. The future progress of education in Raisen District merged with the general stream of planned development of the new State.

Educational expansion embraced technical and non-technical education as also social, recreational and cultural institutions since Independence. With the establishment of a University at Bhopal, Raisen has fallen in its jurisdiction and care. The table given in Appendix gives an idea of the progress of education at a glance in this District, emerging in the watershed of a sprawling capital town of Bhopal in the neighbouring district of Sehore.

Literacy and Educational Standards

With only 13.4 per cent of its population returned as literate and educated comparing with 16.6 per cent in case of Bhopal Division and 17.1 per cent in case of State as a whole in Census 1961, Raisen District can easily be described as educationally a backward district in the State. It compares even more poorly with the national literacy percentage

1. Bhopal in 1939-42, p. 26.

of 24. Again it dwarfs to insignificance when compared with some of the more educationally advanced districts of the State like Indore (33.2 per cent), Jabalpur (28.6 per cent), Gwalior (27.9 per cent), East Nimar (24.5 per cent) and Ujjain (23.4 per cent). Literacy rate in the District does not show much variation in its seven tahsils. It is highest (14.9 per cent) in Goharganj Tahsil with southeastern Udaipura Tahsil almost equally high (14.8 per cent) and Bareli Tahsil (14.2 per cent) being not much different. Relatively most backward in the march of education in the District is Ghairatganj Tahsil, having the lowest literacy percentage of 9.7, closely followed by Silwani Tahsil, which claims only 10.0 per cent literate and educated. Variation of percentage of literacy among other tahsils is: Raisen (13.8 per cent) and Begamganj (13.8 per cent). Nearly three-fourths of the literate and educated in the District do not possess any educational level, i.e., they have not passed even the primary school examination. About 16.2 per cent possess primary and junior basic level qualifications while 6.3 per cent are matriculates and above. In retrospect, however, the performance of the District can not be said to be bad because, in 1951, only 6.3 per cent of the population was literate and educated, which is not even half of the 1961 rate. In 1971 there was tremendous improvement in the literacy rates of the District, which moved to 18.23 (27.56 for males and 7.88 for females). Among the tahsils, Udaipura tahsil had the highest literacy percentage of 19.92, while Ghairatganj tahsil had the lowest percentage of about 15.

The state of literacy and education among Scheduled Castes and Tribes is staggeringly low, as is clear from the low literacy percentages of 4.2 and 2.4 respectively, among them. In fact, the population of 'Scheduled' category, plays no mean part in bringing down the general literacy percentage.

Rural Urban Literacy

Distribution of literacy in a specified area varies, besides various other factors, with the rural or urban character of the population. This is because in the first place, in urban areas, people's minds are less of closed citadels and they are consequently alive to the need of educating their children. Secondly, urban areas have better schooling and other facilities, and agricultural occupation being relatively unimportant, there is nothing to keep back children of schoolgoing age (6-10) from going to the schools. Therefore, literacy is as high as 33.2 per cent in urban areas of the District, but it is considerably lower (12.3 per cent) in the rural areas. Rural literacy in the State as a whole is 12.7 per cent which is not much different from the corresponding proportion of Raisen District. On the other hand, the State has a higher literacy proportion of 43.5 per cent in urban areas. This

leads to a significant inference that, on an average, incidence of literacy in rural areas of the District is almost at par with the State as a whole, and the low total literacy in the District as compared with the State is ascribable to the lower urban component in it, as also to lower levels of literacy in its urban areas. The District had always been backward in the field of education. Only 6.3 per cent (10.7 per cent males and 1.4 per cent females) of its population in 1951 could claim to be literate and educated. The ten years (1951-1961) have thus witnessed an almost two-fold increase in the literacy rate in the District. This high increase was rendered possible by a liberal expansion of educational institutions at all levels.

“More knowledge of literate and educated proportion is of little meaning in judging the quality of the population; for this latter purpose, the levels of education attained by the population should also be known. In Raisen almost four-fifths (77.5 per cent) of all literate and educated belong to the mere literate category who do not possess any recognised educational level. Many of these might have attended primary schools, but they did not stay there long enough to pass the primary examination. About one-sixth (16.2 per cent) of all literate and educated persons in the District possess primary or junior basic level, including persons who have passed the primary examination and may have studied upto, but have not passed matriculation examination. Only one-sixteenth (6.3 per cent) of the persons have had matriculation and higher educational qualifications. The very high proportion of mere literate persons indicates that the programme of expansion of educational institutions has not been accompanied by a corresponding rise in people's awareness of the importance of education. This is also clear from the fact that in December, 1960, attendance in primary schools was only 43 per cent of the children in age-group 6-10, who must all attend primary schools. Universal primary education being the minimum aim of our educational policy, this indicates the enormous ground that remains uncovered so far. This is more so in the case of girls where only 15 per cent of the population of girls in school-going age (6-10) attended the schools in December, 1960.¹”

With the advent of Third Five Year Plan, the position by 1962-63 showed encouraging results. The attendance in 6-11 age group advanced to 64.20 per cent and that of females to 18.08 per cent. In 11-14 and 14-17 age groups, the boys' and girls' attendance percentage was 47.92 and 11.66, and 10.44 and 1.49, respectively.² By the end of the Plan period (1965-66), the attendance percentage further improved in all the age-groups. In the first

1. Raisen District Census Hand Book, 1961, pp. XLV-LXVI.

2. Indicators of Regional Development (District-wise), 1963-64.

age-group (6-11) it increased to 66.56 for boys and 23.84 for girls, and in second (11-14) and third (14-17) age-groups, it moved to 63.97 and 32.01 for boys and 14.23 and 2.97 for girls, respectively.¹ All these facts show that the spread of education among the women of the District has been only a recent phenomenon. Any progress on the higher levels even those of high school standards has been proportionately very small. This was reflected in the fact that the District possessed only three separate girls' high schools in the name of higher education.

Spread of Education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Castes in the District constitute 15.12 per cent of the District population according to Census 1961. About 4.1 per cent of the Scheduled Castes live in urban areas which is comparable with the proportion of 5.3 per cent of the general population resident in urban areas.

"As elsewhere in the State, Scheduled Caste population in the District too is lagging behind in the march of education and literacy. Only 4.2 per cent of the Scheduled Castes are literate and educated, comparing with 13.4 per cent literate and educated in the population as a whole. Literacy among males is higher, being 7.8 per cent, but among scheduled caste females its incidence is as small as 0.5 per cent. Only 0.8 per cent of those returned as literate and educated claim to have passed matriculation or higher examinations; about one-sixth (17.8 per cent) have passed primary or junior basic level examination while more than four-fifths are mere literates without any educational levels whatsoever."²

All the Scheduled Tribes of the District together make about one-seventh (14.1 per cent) of its population. The Scheduled Tribes, unlike Scheduled Castes, are not at home in urban areas constituting only 0.6 per cent of the population of urban areas. "Educationally the Scheduled tribal population is extremely backward having a low literacy percentage of 2.4 (4.4 among males and 0.2 per cent among females). In the march of education, the Tribes do not compare even with the Scheduled Castes which have almost double the literacy percentage. About 86 per cent of the literate and educated are mere literates without any educational levels. About 14 per cent of the literate and educated were returned with primary or junior basic educational level while those with matriculation and higher educational qualification were negligible (0.1 per cent) in proportion."³

1. *ibid.* 1965-66.

2. Raisen District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. LX.

3. *ibid.* p. LXii.

For the advancement of education among these classes, concerted steps were taken during the three Plan periods. These included the opening and maintenance of institutions, exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and other backward classes; reservation of seats in schools, colleges, hostels and in service, grant of scholarships at all stages of education, stipend and other financial concessions, exemption from payment of school, hostel, and examination fees and free lodging, clothing, books, stationery, etc. For educational purposes these Castes and Tribes are treated as a special class, and attempts are being made by the Government to encourage education among them. The State Government have now entrusted the responsibility of educational expansion in Scheduled Areas to the Tribal Welfare Department.

The following table shows the progress of education among these classes:-

Table No. XV-1

Progress of Education-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	No. of Schools	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Students
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1966-67	2,763	386	2,253	379
1967-68	2,592	372	1,854	279
1968-69	2,540	391	1,824	288
1969-70	2,842	425	2,095	306

In the Second Plan period, a provision of Rs. 14,000 was made in 1958-59 for opening an *ashram* for Scheduled Tribe students at Silwani which included the establishment of a school also. By the year 1964-65, five hostels for the Scheduled Tribe students were opened, the details of which are given in the following table:-

Table No. XV-2

Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Institution	No. of Attached Hostel		No. of Students residing in Hostels			
	1966-67	1969-70	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
			1966-67	1969-70	1966-67	1969-70
Primary	1	..	..	..	4	..
Middle	4	9	2	..	242	333
High/Higher Secondary School	..	1	..	..	..	..
Multipurpose Higher Secondary School	2	..	..	..	..	..

*General Education**Primary and Basic Schools*

The primary education has mainly been the responsibility of the Government except for a few private efforts. In 1956-57, the number of primary schools in Bhopal State (Part C State) was 1,416 out of which 1,216 were ordinary schools and 200 basic schools. Of these non-basic schools, 45 were for girls, but there was no bar for girls joining boys schools. Majority of these schools were single-teacher schools. In that year 43,688 children of the age-group 6-11 were attending the schools which was 43 per cent of the total population of this age-group in the State. The Bhopal State Compulsory Primary Education Act was also enacted in that very year, which was extended to Bhopal City. After the reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh, the area comprising Raisen remained a District in the new State. In 1961-62 the Primary Education Act of new Madhya Pradesh was enacted for the whole State. During the successive Plan periods, vigorous steps were taken in the new State for the qualitative and quantitative improvement of primary education. The duration of primary course was already 5 years in this District, when in 1957-58, it was uniformly adopted throughout the State. It was the policy of the Government to reorient the primary schools into basic type, consequent upon the acceptance of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, 1954. The scheme of conversion was carried through the successive Plan periods. A unified syllabus on the pattern of basic education was also adopted throughout the State which slowed down the pace of conversion as teaching had already started on basic pattern in all primary schools. All the primary schools of Raisen are under the supervision and inspection of of the Education Officer, Raisen.

On 1st August, 1958, 22,350 children of the age group 6-11 were attending the schools in Raisen District, which was 56.69 per cent of the total population of this age-group in the District. On 31st March, 1964, the number of primary institutions in the District was 839 with 37,983 pupils enrolled in them. The number of primary institutions per one lakh of people was then 202.7 only. The progress of primary and basic education during the period between 1956-57 and 1969-70 is given in the following table:-

*Table No. XV-3**Progress of Primary and Basic Education*

Year	No. of Institutions		No. of Pupils	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1956-57	504	14	15,750	2,893
1960-61	730 (both)		18,960	4,760
1965-66	816 (both)		24,465	6,766
1966-67	829	95	26,892	8,838
1967-68	829	98	26,522	8,943
1968-69	829	98	27,134	9,341
1969-70	835	97	27,586	8,893

Note : Inclusive of Junior Basic

It may be seen that all of the 932 primary and junior basic schools in 1969-70 were managed by the State Government and no private efforts were seen in this field. The only girls aided school which was extant in 1968-69 was also possibly taken over by the Government in 1969-70. By 1969-70, the number of schools had increased by 55.9 per cent, and that of students by 95.7 per cent.

Middle Schools

Forming important link between primary and collegiate education, secondary education consists of two stages, viz., middle or senior basic schools (classes VI to VIII) and high or higher secondary school stage (classes IX to XI). Most of the middle schools have primary sections attached to them, as also the higher secondary schools have middle sections in the interiors.

Like primary schools, middle and high schools of the erstwhile Bhopal State of which Raisen too was a district, were also mostly Government managed, only a few being run by private bodies. In 1957, the number of middle schools in Bhopal State (Part C State) was 92, inclusive of seven senior basic schools. Only 17 schools were exclusively for girls. The number of high schools was then 25, out of which four were for girls and two were managed by private bodies. The enrolment of students of age-group 11-14 was 5,339 and of 14-17 was 1,694, which was 10 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively of the corresponding age-group. The expenditure on high schools in the same year was Rs. 6,61,000, of which a sum of Rs. 24,000 was given as grant-in aid to private institutions.

During the Second Plan period, the secondary stage of six years was uniformly adopted on account of the reorganisation of classes, and middle schools were to be with classes VI to VIII. In this stage, the three-language formula also came into force. The terminal examination of the middle stage was conducted by the Divisional Superintendent of Education. Nine Hindi text books and three of general science (Hindi) for classes VI to VIII were nationalized and introduced in these schools. The progress of middle school education is given in the following table:-

Table No. XV—4
Progress of Middle School Education

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1956-57	42	8	1,311	67
1960-61	61 (both		5,423	1,213
1965-66	121 th)		8,155	1,148
1966-67	118	15	5,376	755
1967-68	122	15	5,677	8,866
1968-69	123	15	5,938	951
1969-70	122	16	6,457	1,134

Note : Inclusive of Senior Basic schools.

It may be seen from the above that since 1956-57, whereas the number of middle schools has increased by 176 per cent, the number of students has gone up to 428 per cent. These also include the senior basic schools. In 1969-70 their number was 12, of which one was a girls school. All of these were managed by the State Government.

Higher Secondary Schools

Marking the final stage of secondary education, these schools are an important milestone in the system of education. The duration of the higher secondary course is for 3 years beginning with class IX to XI, at the end of which a certificate examination is conducted by the Madhya Pradesh Board of Higher Secondary Education. The scheme of conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools was taken up and by 1961-62, most of these were converted.

On the recommendations of the Education Commission, 1964, a scheme of opening junior colleges was launched by the State Government in July, 1964. It envisaged the return to 10 years' high school course and 2 years' junior collegiate education, totalling to 12 years' schooling instead of 11 years' in the higher secondary system. But before the scheme was given a trial it was withdrawn and *status-quo-ante* as before July, 1968 was resorted to.

Of the 16 higher secondary schools in Raisen, two schools were multipurpose higher secondary schools, and three were girls schools. All of them were managed by the State Government. The growth of these schools is given in the following table:-

Table No. XV-5

Progress of Higher Secondary Education

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Males	Females
1956-57	11 (both)	—	2,831 (both)	—	230 (Both)	—
1960-61	12 (both)	—	1,919	389	182	31
1966-67	15	3	2,236	181	174	17
1967-68	15	3	..	..	..	..
1968-69	15	3	..	..	..	..
1969-70	15	3	..	..	..	..

It may be seen that since 1966-67, there was no substantial quantitative improvement, whereas the number of students increased manifold. Historical growth of a few important schools is described below:-

The institution was established in the year 1955-56 as a high school. In 1960, it was upgraded to a higher secondary school. The Government institution imparts instruction in arts and science subjects. Multipurpose It also has hostel and library facilities. The number of students, teachers, lecturers and expenditure incurred since Higher Secondary School, 1960-61 is given below:- Begamganj

Table No. XV-6

Progress of Government M.P. Higher Secondary School, Begamganj

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	No. of Lecturers	Expenditure (Rs.)
1959-60	275	10	..	12,000
1960-61	270	10	2	16,000
1961-62	290	10	4	20,000
1962-63	289	13	4	25,000
1963-64	320	13	4	30,000
1964-65	360	13	7	35,001
1965-66	390	13	7	45,001
1966-67	435	13	7	62,519
1967-68	480	15	7	85,823
1968-69	678	16	7	89,284
1969-70	561	15	8	75,853

The institution was established long back in the erstwhile Bhopal State of Central India Agency. It is one of the oldest educational institutions to exist. It was then called Anglo-Vernacular Middle Government School, Baraily. It was upgraded to a high school in 1951, Multipurpose and a new building was constructed to accommodate its Higher Secondary classes. Arrangements were then made to teach the subjects of science, humanities and agriculture groups. Facilities for Baraily a hostel and an agricultural land were also provided soon after. In the year 1957-58, it was converted into a multipurpose higher secondary school. The number of students in the school in the year 1957-58 was 218, which rose to 527 in 1968-69. Its annual expenditure also rose from Rs. 39,505 in 1957-58 to Rs. 92,191 in 1968-69. The teaching staff consisted of 17 members in 1957-58, which number increased to 31 in 1968-69. It has a library and a reading-room having nearly 2,000 books and some periodicals.

The institution started functioning in 1921 as a middle school. In 1952, the school was upgraded to a high school. Later it was converted into a higher secondary school in 1961. Its annual expenditure in 1961-62 was Rs. 35,344 which rose to Rs. 65,982 in 1967-68. The number of students on roll was 336 in the year 1964-65, which increased to 548 in 1968-69. The teaching staff consists of 14 members. The school has two hostels and a library. One of these hostels is reserved for tribal and backward class students.

A Girls High School was established at Begamganj sometime in 1950. The number of students and the expenditure since 1960-61 is given below:—

Government
Girls Higher
Secondary School,
Begamganj

Table No. XV-7

Progress of Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Begamganj

Year	No. of Students	Expenditure (Rs.)
1960-61	161	28,664
1961-62	46	51,447
1962-63	66	44,064
1963-64	77	36,578
1964-65	87	37,320
1965-66	113	41,040
1966-67	168	42,403
1967-68	160	54,072
1968-69	185	62,870
1969-70	178	72,370

The teaching staff consisted of 16 members in 1969-70. It has a library containing 2,250 books. The school also has a hostel attached to it.

The institution started functioning as a middle school. It was later converted into a higher secondary school in 1964-65. The teaching staff consisted of 17 members in 1968. The number of students and the expenditure incurred during the year 1967-68 was 120 and Rs. 51,584.90, respectively. It had a library but no hostel facility existed till 1970.

Government
Higher Secondary School,
Deewanganj

The institution was formerly a middle school but was converted into a high school in 1960. In the session of 1961-62 it was upgraded to a higher secondary school. The number of students on rolls Government Higher Secondary School, Sanchi 62,568, respectively. The teaching staff consisted of 14 members. The number of students increased to 201 in 1969-70, while the expenditure decreased to Rs. 57,360 in the said year. It also provides hostel and library facilities. The hostel accommodates 50 students, while the library has nearly 5,200 books on its shelves.

The school was established as an upper primary school in 1917. It was upgraded to a middle school and to a high school in the years 1928 and 1954, respectively. In 1960 it was converted into a higher secondary school. The institution imparts instruction in the subject of Arts, Science and Agriculture Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Udaipura ups. The number of students and teachers during the year 1969-70 was 304 and 14, respectively. It has two hostels, accommodating nearly 40 students. The school has also a library and a reading-room for the mental development of the students. The number of cadets in Auxiliary Cadet Corps (A. C. C.), during the year 1969-70, was 100.

The Govt. Higher Secondary School, Barkachh started functioning as a high school in 1961. Next year it was converted into a higher secondary school. It has a library but no hostel facility. The number of students and Government Higher Secondary Schools' Barkachh, Bari 12, respectively, which decreased to 70 and 10, respectively, in 1969-70. The expenditure incurred by the school in the year 1967-68 and 1969-70 was Rs. 45,243 and Rs. 48,850 respectively. Prior to 1960-61, the Govt. Higher Secondary School, Bari was functioning as a middle school. In that year it was upgraded to a higher secondary school. The number of students and teachers in the school during the year 1967-68 was 148 and 13, respectively. It has a library but no hostel facility existed till January, 1969.

Established as a primary school in 1915, the Govt. Higher Secondary School Deori, was converted into a middle school in 1931. In 1955, it was upgraded as a high school and as a higher secondary school in 1960. The number of Government Higher Secondary Schools, Deori, Goharganj teachers and students in the year 1968 was 16 and 201, respectively. The Government Higher Secondary School, Goharganj was originally a primary school in the erstwhile Bhopal State. In 1950, it was ungraded as a middle school. Later in 1962, it was converted into a higher

secondary school. The institution imparts instruction in the subjects of Science and Humanities groups. It has a library containing more than 4,000 books. The library also provides some magazines and newspapers for the students of the school. In 1969-70, the number of teachers, including the principal, was 14.

University Education

Prior to the emergence of the Government Degree College at Barailly in 1961, there was no arrangement for university education in Raisen District. Therefore, the students desirous of university education had to go to the colleges situated in the neighbouring districts. With the opening of the college at Barailly, the students of the District got an opportunity for educating themselves locally at least upto degree level. A brief description of the college is being given in the following lines.

Established on the 1st May, 1961, the College in the beginning held classes in an old (higher secondary school) building. Later Government on a new building was constructed for the College and the Degree College, classes commenced meeting in it since 1964. Just opposite Bareilly the College building, a hostel for the students of the College was constructed in 1966. The hostel has an accommodation for nearly 50 students. Since its inception, instruction is imparted in Science and Arts subjects, leading to B. Sc. and B. A. degrees, respectively. The College imparts instruction in the following subjects of Arts and Science faculties.

Arts Faculty:- General English, General Hindi, English Literature, Hindi Literature, Economics and Political Science.

Science Faculty:- Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Zoology and Botany. The total number of students in the year 1961-62 was 26 which rose to 216 in the year 1967-68 and to 355 (240 in Arts and 115 in Science) in 1969-70.

The College was affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain till the year 1970, but with the formation of Bhopal University, the affiliation has been transferred to that University with effect from 1971. The income and expenditure figures of the College, since its inception, increased from Rs. 1,456 and Rs. 70,665, respectively in 1961-62 to Rs. 17,829 and Rs. 1,49,285, respectively in the year 1969-70.

The strength of teaching staff in 1969-70 consisted of 12 teachers including the Principal and the Physical Training Instructor. The College has a library having 2,319 books on various subjects. The reading-room of the library subscribes for seven dailies, four weeklies and eleven monthlies. The College runs a Students' Aid Fund with the financial assistance of the University Grants Commission,

Professional and Technical Schools and Colleges

There are no such institutions in the District. Bhopal, Sehore and Vidisha are the three nearest places where the facilities of such institutions are available. Hence students have to go to the institutions of these border districts to fulfil their requirements.

Basic Training Institutions

The first Basic Training Institute for the training of teachers was started at Raisen in the year 1956-57. Next year another Training Institute was established at Begamganj for women candidates only. Two more institutions came into existence at Begamganj and Udaipura in the year 1959-60 and 1960-61, respectively. All these institutions were established under the authority of the Education Department of Madhya Pradesh. The following table gives the number of trainees and the expenditure incurred by these institutions since 1956-57.

Table No. XV-8

Progress of Basic Training Institutions in the District

Year	Raisen		Begamganj		Udaipura		Begamganj (women)
	No. of Trainees	Expen- diture (Rs.)	No. of Trainees	Expen- diture (Rs.)	No. of Trainees	Expen- diture (Rs.)	No. of Trainees
1956-57	84	9,965	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	92	19,282	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	97	78,567	..	..	..	..	N.A.
1959-60	98	93,053	100	55,836	..	..	N.A.
1960-61	88	44,143	95	63,951	70	N.A.	63
1961-62	75	1,51,426	126	1,30,116	163	1,53,972	68
1962-63	92	1,38,203	123	1,17,429	139	1,45,110	85
1963-64	84	96,716	90	1,02,078	49	1,19,087	82
1964-65	53	70,055	75	51,250	124	98,000	84
1965-66	36	66,954	50	69,478	60	89,602	81
1966-67	50	40,882	50	82,005	65	1,03,929	106
1967-68	..	45,484	50	46,218	..	52,787	99
1968-69	..	..	..	5,893	..	5,595	44

The average number of lecturers in these institutions was nine. Every institute had a library equipped with books on all subjects relating to basic education. Most of the trainees resided in hostels attached to these institutions. These institutes have been closed by the Government.

Schools for the Cultivation of Fine Arts, Music, Dancing, Painting, etc.

Regular schools for the cultivation of fine arts like music, dancing, painting, etc., do not exist in the District, except one at village Chhabra, in Bareilly Tahsil of the District.

Shri Sangeetashram was established at Chhabra (Bareilly Tahsil) in V. S. 1998 (1941 A. D.). This organisation is mainly engaged in imparting instruction in Indian Classical music. It is affiliated to Shri Sangeeta- Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad. Students of the Ashram shram, Chhabra appear at the various examinations of the Samiti. Their number was 19 in 1967; 31 in 1968 and 23 in the year 1970. The Ashram is run by a trust having a plot of land measuring nearly 30 acres. It receives no grant-in-aid from the Government. Shri Rasik Shyam Dwivedi is the founder member of the trust. This is supposed to be the only school in the District for imparting instruction in Indian classical music.

Adult Literacy and Social Education

The modern society needs education that enables an adult to have a productive civic life. The Government acknowledges the spread of adult and social education as its essential obligatory duty. The Social Welfare and Education Department of the State, therefore, undertook several schemes in this connection. The following table gives an idea of the working of such schemes in the District since 1965-66.

Table No. XV-9

Progress of Social Education and Adult Education Scheme

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Classes working	131	17	19
2. Adults enrolled			
Male	1,655	12	109
Female	146	121	203
3. Examination passed			
Male	888	52	74
Female	80	51	138
4. No. of village leaders camp organised	79	2	..
5. No. of persons benefited	3,690	80	..
6. No. of Cinema-shows organised	406	121	142
7. No. of Kala Pathak programmes	320	186	186
8. No. of Drama-Shows	6	9	9

During the period from 1963-64 to 1967-68, three non-government *Kala Pathaks* of the District were recognised by the Government. The Government also aided during this period, 19 reading-rooms of the District. The number of reading-rooms and Dehati Radio Goshthi Kendras, established in different Blocks, was as follows.

Table No. XV-10

No. of Reading Rooms and Dehati Radio Goshthi Kendras

Name of the Block	Number of reading-rooms	Dehati Radio Goshthi Kendras
Sanchi	4	6
Begamganj	2	4
Gairatganj	3	6
Silwani	3	6
Badi	3	4
Obedullaganj	4	6
Udaipura	3	1
Total	22	33

The Government, at the time of the establishment of these reading-rooms, contributed Rs. 100 each as their non-recurring expenditure and 100 each as their recurring annual expenditure.

Nearly 47 radio-sets were installed at different rural centres of the District during the said period. The number of film-shows arranged during the period for rural population was about 602. A *Kala-Pathak* consisting of seven artists came into being in the year 1963 which gave several performances in the District. The centres for villagers' get-together on radio (*Dehati-Radio Goshthi Kendras*) were also established at block levels.

A number of *Mahila Mandals* and *Yuvak Mandals* came into being during the years 1963-68. These *Mandals* took an active part in the cultural advancement of the rural population of the District. Four *akhadas* were also established at Kharbai, Silwani, Umraoganj and Badi Khurd villages of the District. These *akhadas* were initially given grants-in-aid of Rs. 500 each and the organiser of each *akhada* was given a remuneration of Rs. 100 per month. At Dehgaon (Ghairatganj Tahsil) a youth Club was founded in the year 1963-64. Adult tournaments were organised at block level to encourage

among them some physical activity. The amount sanctioned for such tournaments are shown below:

Table No. XV-11
Amounts Distributed for Tournaments

Name of the Block	Amount Distributed in Rs.	
	1963-64	1964-65
Sanchi	547	530
Ghairatganj	47	500
Begamganj	47	50
Silwani	47	50
Udaipura	77	50
Badi	48	50
Obedullaganj	47	50

During the subsequent years till 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 110 per competition was distributed in the District.

Libraries and Museums

District Library, Raisen

The District Library, Raisen, was established by the Government of Madhya Pradesh at the headquarters of the District in 1957. It is managed by the District Educational Officer, Raisen. In 1957, it had 1,996 books and a few periodicals for the readers. By the end of the year 1970 it had in its possession 15,000 books on various subjects.

Sanchi Museum

The Museum at Sanchi was established primarily to store all the antiquities found in the course of excavation together with plaster casts, specially obtained from the different museums in England, of articles which had found their way thither in the period during which the monuments of Sanchi lay neglected.¹

The monuments of Sanchi were first discovered by General Taylor of the Bengal Cavalry in 1818 A. D. Systematic operations to preserve them were, however, undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1912 under the direction of John Marshall. In 1919, a small museum was established on the hill-top to protect the movable antiquities found in the opera-

1. Bhopal State, A Quinquennial Review of its Administration upto 30th September, 1928, p. 56; Bhopal in 1936-37, p. 90; Bhopal in 1937-38, p. 57; Bhopal in 1938-39, p. 123.

tions. After Independence the antiquities of the museum were transferred to a new building at the foot of the hill. The new museum was formally inaugurated on the 27th March, 1966 by M. C. Chagla, the then Union Minister for Education.

The museum consists of a large hall at the northern end of the building and three galleries in a row to its south. Another large hall at the southern end has been set up as an 'information hall' for the display of publications, picture-postcards, plaster-casts, etc. A few maps and photographs are also on display to give information about the monuments and the museum. Some medieval sculptures from Gyarpur, 45 km. from Sanchi, are also included in the collection.¹



1. Narendra Nath and J. P. Saxena, *Archaeological Museum, Sanchi.*, pp. 10-11. For a detailed account of the monuments and art of Sanchi, see: John Marshall, *Guide to Sanchi* (Delhi, 1955); and John Marshall, *The Monuments of Sanchi* 3 Vols. (Delhi, 1940).

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

The Medical Department of the erstwhile State of Bhopal was organized for the first time by Sikandar Begam in 1854 and a qualified *Unani* medical officer was appointed to be in charge of the Department. It may thus be presumed that, the only system of medicine prevalent in the District was the *Unani*. Several *Unani* dispensaries came up in quick succession and in 1907 there were 37 dispensaries in the State, a number of them being, presumably, in Raisen District.

Side by side, the western medicines also were being used in the State. It is reported that, in 1903 Bhopal State had two hospitals (at Bhopal) and six dispensaries run at a cost of Rs. 16,000 per annum. However, again, for want of specific references, it may be presumed that Raisen District also might have shared a few of these dispensaries. All the allopathic medical institutions in the State were under the overall supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Sehore, who received an allowance from the State, while the supervision and control of the *Unani* medical institutions rested with a *Hakim*. It appears from the administration reports of the State that the allopathic system of medicine became popular gradually.

The 1920's witnessed the inauguration of travelling dispensaries in the State. In 1927 the Honourable Member in charge of Public Health and Education of the State undertook a tour of the entire State with a travelling dispensary to assess its usefulness and response from the public. The result of the tour was so encouraging that he was prompted to equip three travelling dispensaries to visit various villages in the State making medicines and medical treatment available to residents in the interior. These dispensaries did inten-

sive work in areas which were comparatively unhealthy. This was followed by the institution of a Medical Council in the 1930's by enacting the Medical Registration Act, chiefly to curb the practice of medicine by unqualified physicians and *hakims*.

The general health of the people of the District was affected due to occasional prevalence of epidemics like plague, cholera, smallpox, etc. Their attacks were more frequent and severe during the early years of the present century. The timely preventive measures undertaken by the Medical and Public Health Department considerably reduced their intensity and further spreading.

Vital Statistics

References to the mode of registration of vital statistics in the erst-while State of Bhopal are not available. It may, however, be presumed that the local bodies in the urban and the revenue officials in the rural areas were responsible for the supply of such figures to the Medical and Public Health Department of the State.

Formerly, the Municipal Committees and similar bodies recorded births and deaths in respect of urban areas and submitted a statement to the Civil Surgeon. The vital occurrences were also reported to the nearest police stations, from where the report was passed on to the Civil Surgeon. In the rural areas the *Kotwars* reported vital events to the Station Houses for onward transmission to the Civil Surgeon. The Civil Surgeon compiled separate figures for rural and urban areas and transmitted the same to the Director of Health Services, Bhopal.

With effect from 1st April 1970 the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, XVIII of 1969, promulgated by the Government of India, came into force in Madhya Pradesh. The Station Officers in rural areas have been declared Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Act. So also, in urban areas, the Chief Municipal Officers, the Health Officers of Corporations and Town Administrators of Public Sector Undertakings began to function as Registrars of Births and Deaths. They send monthly returns of vital occurrences to the District Registrar (District Statistical Officer). The District Registrar Compiles figures and send them to the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths (Director of Economics and Statistics), Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Figures relating to vital events separately for the District are available only from 1961 onwards. The following Table shows the total number of births and deaths and their rates during recent years.

Table No. XVI—1

Births, Deaths and their Rates

Year	Total number of births	Birth rate per 1000 population	Total number of deaths	Death rate per 1000 population
1961	5,943	14.3	1,443	3.50
1962	9,016	21.09	4,113	9.62
1963	10,795	24.52	4,969	11.28
1964	9,764	21.73	3,377	7.51
1965	8,516	18.40	2,834	6.12
1966	11,752	24.66	4,861	10.20
1967	10,682	18.08	4,392	7.44
1968	11,771	28.60	4,192	10.10
1969	12,331	29.97	5,320	12.94

From the above figures for about a decade it appears that, in 1961 the birth rate per mille was the lowest, i. e. 14.30, but was highest, i. e. 29.97 per mille in 1969. As a matter of fact increasing birth

Birth and rate with four erratic exceptions appears to be a trend for Death rates the decade beginning with the year 1961. The birth rate doubled in this period and this trend makes a sad commentary against the background of family planning efforts. The predominance of rural area and backward economy of the District are the main causes of rapid increase in birth rate in the District. Similarly, the death rate in 1961 was only 3.5 per mille. It rose to 12.94 per mille (the highest) in 1969. Thus high death rate appears to have stalked the high birth rate perhaps as a natural consequence but belying the fact of improved medical facilities resulting in the higher life expectancy and the lowering of death-rate.

Causes of Mortality

Cholera, smallpox, fever, tuberculosis, bowel complaints, etc., are the causes of mortality in the District in general. There were frequent visits of cholera during the first two decades of the present century. In subsequent years it rarely took the form of an epidemic. Similar was the case with smallpox. Plague threatened the general health conditions in the District several times during the early years of the present century, but the District was completely free from its attack in recent years. The main

cause of mortality was fever which obviously included malaria, typhoid, etc. Fever was responsible for 201 deaths in 1951, 503 in 1952, 607 in 1953, 901 in 1954, 815 in 1955, 601 in 1956, 1026 in 1957, 821 in 1958, 162 in 1959, and 589 in 1960. Dysentery was another cause of great mortality during this period. From 1951 to 1961 Dysentery was responsible for 299, 617, 701, 817, 764, 518, 102, 193, 475 and 281 deaths, respectively. Deaths from other causes, individually, seldom crossed the mark of 100 except those from smallpox which ranged between 100 and 121 during 1951 to 1955. The statistics of mortality due to different causes from 1961 onwards are given below:—

Table No. XVI—2

Deaths and their Various Causes

Year	Cholera	Smallpox	Fever	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	Tuberculosis	Injuries & Suicides	Delivery	Others
1961	—	42	178	112	46	20	7	1,038
1962	—	256	2,568	201	77	22	21	962
1963	—	8	3,128	107	19	18	1	1,083
1964	—	—	2,932	20	3	30	5	384
1965	—	—	2,117	115	—	118	19	590
1966	—	16	3,627	36	63	—	—	1,119
1967	—	105	3,445	124	73	81	—	562
1968	2	21	3,953	62	52	46	—	56
1969	—	137	4,837	106	73	38	12	117

Infant Mortality

The chief causes of infant mortality are malnutrition (chiefly owing to want of mothers' milk), diarrhoea, respiratory causes, smallpox and fevers. The extension of medical facilities to the very interior of the District through primary health centres and their sub-centres, arrangements for prenatal and postnatal care of mothers, and provision for the supply of milk-powder to underfed infants and their mothers have considerably checked infant mortality in recent years. The annual rates of infant mor-

tality per 1000 live-births for the period 1959 to 1969 are given below.

Table No. XVI—3

Infant Mortality

Year	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births
1959	122.2
1960	77.9
1961	86.00
1962	178.02
1963	158.22
1964	50.00
1965	61.00
1966	113.77
1967	105.97
1968	84.20
1969	94.48

Diseases Common to the District

As has been stated earlier, cholera, smallpox, malaria, tuberculosis, bowel complaints, eye diseases, etc., are the diseases common to the District. Plague also deserves a mention as a dangerous disease in the past. The magnitude of their incidence and the measures undertaken to arrest their spreading are detailed hereafter.

Cholera

The records available do not make any specific reference to the incidence of this disease in the District in early years. However, cholera visited the State of Bhopal in 1903-04, 1904-05 and 1905-06, causing 69,595 and 1165 deaths, respectively. In 1909-10 isolated cases were reported from some villages of Bhopal State. Several precautionary measures were undertaken immediately and the spreading of the disease was successfully checked. Cholera revisited in 1911-12 when it ravaged the entire State of Bhopal in an epidemic form resulting in 1,852 deaths. A similar Statewide attack of cholera took a heavy toll in 1927. In 1937-38 there was yet another Statewide attack of cholera. It was imported from the adjoining districts of the Central Provinces. "The outbreak was unusually violent and had a rapid spread affecting within a short period the remotest parts of the State. No fewer than 9,260 attacks followed by 3,651 deaths were reported within a

period of two months.....Cholera camps were established at different places; over a lakh of the inhabitants were inoculated; and all wells were disinfected and redisinfectd.....and by the end of August, the State was declared to be free from danger.¹ Cholera visited practically every year from 1951 to 1959 taking away 59, 105, 93, 71, 89, 57, 36, 8 and 18 lives, respectively. However, in the next decade (1961-70) only 2 deaths occurred in Raisen District in 1968.

Anti-cholera measures include both preventive and curative. Such arrangements in the erstwhile State of Bhopal included the distribution of Billi-vaccine pills in the city and adjacent areas, establishment of quarantines at the approaches to the town and setting up of segregation camps. Fairs and Melas were forbidden during the period the epidemic was raging. The village wells were disinfected and the travelling dispensaries were mobilized. The *Hakims* were sent to outlying areas for giving medical relief to the needy. Some of the preventive measures generally adopted are the disinfection of the sources of water supply by potassium permanganate. Annual Health Weeks are observed, accompanied by mass inoculation campaign. At the time of serious outbreaks the medical and public health staff undertake mass inoculation and health education, which includes lectures on health and hygiene, exhibition of slides, distribution of pamphlets, etc., besides distributing anti-cholera medicines. The number of inoculations done in the District annually from 1961 to 1968 was 6,1000; 14,486, 21,393; 5,087; 40,346; 22,640; 21,440 and 19,696 respectively. The number of these inoculations in 1969 and by october 1970 was 8,031 and 5,848, respectively. Disinfection of vomits, dejecta and infected clothes is carried out with the help of local authorities and municipalities. Emergency cholera regulations are also enforced whenever the situation warrants so. The preventive measures are extended to adjacent villages in order to arrest its spreading there. Infectious cases are also treated at the isolation wards of hospitals and hutments specially constructed for the purpose.

Smallpox

This frightful disease had visited the erstwhile State of Bhopal many a time in an epidemic form. But the extent of mortality caused by this disease each time during the early years of the present century cannot be assessed for want of statistics. However, in the Statewide attacks of smallpox in 1903-04, 1904-05, 1905-06, and 1911-12 the number of deaths was 816, 312, 2,133 and 209, respectively. The vaccination staff appointed by the

1. Bhopal in 1937-38, p. 50.

State to prevent the occurrence of smallpox had considerably checked its violent outbreak in subsequent years. During the period 1951 to 1960 smallpox visited the District practically every year causing 109, 117, 105, 110, 121, 91, 76, 29, 17 and 2 deaths, respectively. During the period between 1961 and 1969 there were no deaths due to smallpox in the District.

Vaccination is supposed to be the only effective preventive measure to stamp out this disease. The medical and Public Health Department of the State of Bhopal was responsible for conducting vaccination work in the entire State. The Bhopal State Gazetteer (1908) reports that vaccination numbered 25,048 in 1903 and 26,178 in 1905 giving a proportion of 30 per 1,000 of population. Vaccination operations gained momentum only during the Plan period. In order to completely root out this disease the National Smallpox Eradication Programme was launched in the District in December 1962. With headquarters at Sagar, 4 Sanitary Inspectors and 24 Vaccinators were deputed to Raisen for mass vaccination under the first phase of this programme. In collaboration with the regular vaccination staff of the District which consisted of 12 Sanitary Inspectors and 13 Vaccinators, this team carried out intensive and extensive vaccination work. The NSEP unit presently consist of one Para-medical Assistant cum Health Educator, 4 Sanitary Inspectors and 14 Vaccinators. The regular public health staff for vaccination includes 4 Sanitary Inspectors and 10 Vaccinators. The vaccination work done in the District from 1961 to 1970 was as under.—

Table No. XVI-4

Vaccination Done in the District

Year	Primary Vaccination	Revaaccination
1961	20,043	24,878
1962	20,607	53,506
1963	60,458	4,36,177
1964	9,644	23,166
1965	13,600	27,129
1966	23,892	74,979
1967	24,655	99,699
1968	24,215	39,507
1969	21,127	28,334
1970	31,999	36,487

Malaria

An attempt to assess the incidence of Malaria in the erstwhile State of Bhopal appears to have been made only in the 1930's. A sizable number of fever cases were caused by malaria though such a classification is of recent origin. A report relating to this period remarks thus: "Another danger to public health in the rural areas arises from the wide prevalence, in an epidemic form, of malaria. Of persons suffering from it, no fewer than 60,000 cases were treated in the dispensaries and the *Shi fakhanas* of the State during the year under survey. The Government is alive to the dangers of this disease. To undertake measures for its eradication, Drs. Strickland and Roy of the Calcutta Tropical Medicine were invited to study the situation and suggest means of control. They drew up a scheme of which some proposals have been adopted."¹

However, except for offering treatment at the dispensaries no anti-malaria measures appear to have been taken till the introduction of the National Malaria Control Programme in 1953 in Bhopal State under the recommendations of the Government of India. But these activities were restricted to the hyper-endemic areas of the State. Figures in the Table below indicate the work done by the National Malaria Control Programme from 1961 onwards.

Table No. XVI-5

DDT Spraying

Year	No. of villages in which DDT spraying was done		No. of Smears examined	No. of Positive cases
	I round	II round		
1961	1,537	1,537	7,501	—
1962	Consolidation phase		31,070	12
1963	No DDT spraying done		23,045	204
1964	218	246 (Focal spray)	27,438	464
1965	1,550	175	20,569	480
1966	1,380	1,380	37,862	1,254
1967	11,161	247	56,354	2,864
1968	1,512	—	43,986	1,684
1969	1,480	—	—	—
1970	1,480	—	—	—

1. Bhopal, in 1936-37 p. 47.

The surveillance operations are of two kinds—Active and Passive. Under the active surveillance, the specially appointed staff of the Malaria Eradication Programme would visit every house at periodical intervals, enquire about cases of fever, collect blood smears and get them examined under the microscope. If the results are found positive for malaria, the staff would supply a complete course of anti-malaria drugs to cure the disease. Under the latter type (passive) the Government and private agencies connected with medical and public health and the voluntary social welfare organisations would report to the authorities suspected cases of malaria, that come to their notice. Here also blood smears are collected and examined, and treatment prescribed. The active surveillance is chiefly meant for the rural areas, whereas passive surveillance is best suited for urban areas. The following Table gives the work done by NMEP unit under surveillance operations.

Table No. XVI-6

Surveillance Operations

Year	No. of Fever cases detected		No. of cases in which blood smears collected		Positive Cases	
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive	Active	Passive
1961	12,111	224	11,038	224	—	—
1962	19,704	18,388	18,330	3,981	11	1
1963	24,158	18,507	20,647	6,927	147	57
1964	20,857	10,740	18,301	6,927	291	150
1965	25,248	11,586	20,307	4,936	292	165
1966	24,645	19,630	19,892	16,219	461	758
1967	32,033	25,601	28,601	24,412	1,760	1,064
1968	28,685	23,394	25,719	18,057	937	747
1969	23,788	21,588	17,528	16,265	379	621
1970	26,273	25,122	19,965	14,092	1,344	847

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is responsible for a sizable number of deaths every year in the District. The figures of mortality caused by this disease in recent years have been given earlier. During the period 1951 to 1960, deaths from this disease alone were 51, 40, 51, 45, 58, 43, 39, 92, 123 and 58 respectively.

There are no special institutions in the District for the treatment of Tuberculosis. Preliminary treatment including diagnosis is given at the out-patient department of District Hospital, Primary Health Centres and Civil dispensaries at Bareilly, Goharganj, Udaipura, Obedullaganj, Silwani, Gairatganj and Begamganj.

In order to combat this disease mass BCG vaccination campaigns were launched in the District from 1956.

In order to provide domiciliary treatment to T. B. patients the District is also covered under the National T. B. Control Programme since 1967 with headquarters at Bhopal, which is the District T. B. Control Centre for Sehore and Raisen. Patients deserving hospitalization are recommended to the T. B. Hospital, Bhopal. The BCG vaccination work done during 1961-68 is shown below.

Table No. XVI-7

BCG Vaccination

Year	No. Tested	No. BCG Vaccinated
1961	—	—
1962	1,925	846
1963	43,344	20,416
1964	—	—
1965	26,759	11,048
1966	22,851	8,778
1967	—	—
1968	3,873	611

Eye Diseases

Trachoma and cataract are the two eye diseases generally found in the District. The incidence of trachoma is very high in the District. In order to assess the incidence of trachoma in Raisen District, a pilot project survey was conducted under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. It was observed that its percentage was 75.3 in the District—the highest percentage in the entire State of Madhya Pradesh. In order to combat cataract and other eye diseases eye-camps are organised at various places, besides offering treatment at the local medical institutions. One such eye camp was organised at Obedullaganj during 1957-58. As many as 696 patients were examined and 55 operations performed.

A Trachoma Control Pilot Project was established at Obedullaganj in 1961. It was shifted to Sanchi in 1965. Its staff includes one Medical Officer, one Health Educator, one Supervisor, 21 Dressers, 6 Sanitary inspectors, one driver and one peon. One jeep is also provided for this unit. The project aims at reducing the incidence of trachoma by mass treatment.

Plague

Although, Raisen District was free from plague in recent years, yet it witnessed several virulent attacks of this disease in the past. The entire State of Bhopal was in its grip in 1903. The daily average of deaths while the epidemic was raging was 15 and the total number of deaths 3,603. Plague revisited the State in subsequent years also, but, according to the reports, Raisen District was comparatively less affected. Raisen District witnessed another attack of plague in 1936-37, especially the Begamganj area. The effective implementation of preventive measures such as, killing of rats, distribution of rat-traps and disinfectants to public, establishment of quarantines at approaches to the towns, inoculation, etc., arrested its wide spreading considerably. The District has been free from this disease in recent years.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

There are in all 13 allopathic medical institutions in the District which include one hospital, 5 civil dispensaries and 7 primary health centres. The one hospital is the District Hospital at Raisen proper.

This hospital is under the direct supervision and control of the Civil Surgeon, Raisen. In 1969, besides the Civil Surgeon, this 20 bedded (12 males and 8 females including 2 maternity beds) hospital was staffed with one Medical Officer who was in charge of the hospital, one woman assistant surgeon and four assistant surgeons, one of whom was in charge of the mobile dispensary attached to this hospital. All medical and surgical cases of an ordinary nature are treated here. The number of indoor and outdoor cases annually treated here during the period from 1962 to 1968 is given below.

Table No. XVI-8
Number of Patients Treated in District Hospital

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1962	1,213	1,10,380
1963	2,338	1,19,683
1964	2,779	1,86,017
1965	2,893	2,07,603
1966	3,048	2,04,881
1967	2,648	2,29,801
1968	2,617	2,36,200

Civil Dispensaries

There are five civil dispensaries in the District. Their tahsilwise location, staff position, number of beds, etc., as on 31st December 1967 are given below.

Table No. XVI-9

Civil Dispensaries

S. No.	Name of the Dispensary	Tahsil	Staff position	No of beds		Average No. of outdoor patients treated (1967-68)
				Male	Female	
1.	Goharganj	Goharganj	1 AMO, 1, Sanitary Inspector, 1 Vaccinator, 1 Compounder, 1 Dresser, 2 Khallasis, 1 Dai, 2 Mazdoor, 1 Waterman and 1 Sweeper.	—	—	23,771
2.	Chiklod	Goharganj	1 AMO, 1 Compounder, 1 Dresser, 1 Dai, 1 Waterman and 1 Sweeper	—	—	5,429
3.	Sultanpur	Goharganj	—do—	—	—	30,657
4.	Deori	Udaipura	1 AMO, 1 Compounder, 1 Dresser, 1 Dai, 1 Waterman, 1 Sweeper, and 1 Ward Attendant.	6	2	10,376
5.	Bari	Bareli	1 AMO, 1 Compounder, 1 Dresser, 1 Waterman, and 1 Sweeper.	8	2	15,859

In addition to the dispensaries mentioned above the State Tribal Welfare Department is maintaining a dispensary at Salara in Raisen Tahsil. It is staffed with one compounder and one *chowkidar*. Only outdoor treatment is offered to patients at all these dispensaries except in those at Deori and Bari where indoor facilities are also available. In addition to the one attached to the District Hospital, Raisen, mobile dispensaries also exist at Bareli, Udaipura and Silwani.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

There are seven maternity and child welfare centres in the District.

They are mostly attached to the existing primary health centres of the locality. However, the MCW Centres at Raisen and Goharganj have a separate existence. The name of these centres, their dates of opening, staff position and number of beds are given below.

Table No. XVI--10
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

S. No.	Name of the Centre	Date of opening	Staff		No. of beds
			ANM	Others (class IV)	
1.	Raisen	1-10-1955	4	2	2
2.	Bareilly	1-10-1955	4	2	2
3.	Beganganj	31-3-1956	4	—	2
4.	Udaipura	31-3-1956	4	—	2
5.	Silwani	21-3-1956	4	—	—
6.	Gairatganj	31-3-1956	4	—	—
7.	Goharganj	31-3-1956	4	—	2

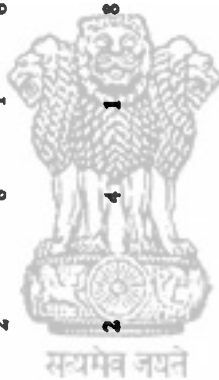
Primary Health Centres

In order to provide increased medical facilities to the rural population several primary health centres were opened in the District during the Plan period. These institutions are located in the Community Development and National Extension Service Block areas. A primary health centre can be defined as an organisation providing or making accessible, under the direct supervision of at least one physician, the basic health services for a community. The primary health centres which were established during the intensive phase of the Blocks were taken over by the Public Health Department as and when they entered their post intensive phase. Each primary health centre has three or more sub-centres to extend medical facilities to the interior. Each centre is usually staffed with at least one Medical Officer, one compounder, one dresser, one lady health visitor, four midwives, one wardboy, one peon, one sweeper, one *dhobi* and one waterman. A midwife is attached to each sub-centre. The Medical Officer in charge of the centre visits each sub-centre once in a week. The staff position varies according to the number of sub-centres and other requirements. There are in all seven primary health centres in the District including one Field Health Centre at Obedullaganj which is under the direct control of the Dean, Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal. The Field Health Centre has also one family planning centre attached to it where training is offered to medical internees. Its staff consists of several medical and para-medical personnel numbering 38. Other facilities include X-ray and a pathological laboratory. The names of these centres, their location, dates of opening, staff position, etc., as on 31.3.69 are given below.

Table No. XVI-11
Primary Health Centres and their Sub-centres

S.No.	Name of Primary Health Centre	Date of opening	Staff Position				No. of beds			Names of Sub-Centres
			Asst. Medical Officer	Health Visitor	Sanitary Inspector	Midwife	Dai	General	Maternity	
								Male	Female	
1.	Baraily	2-10-1953	1	2	2	4	4	12	8	2
										1. Anrawad 2. Mokawara 3. Bharkatch 4. Chabdara 5. Maheshwar 5. Jamgarh 7. Intkheri
2.	Obedullaganj	1-4-1954	Medical Officer, Asst. Male Family Planning Officer 1 Woman	4	2	7	5	8	8	2
										1. Dahod 2. Mandidip 3. Ashapuri 4. Tamot 5. Umaraoganj
3.	Sanchi	2-10-1952	---	3	2	7	4	8	2	2
										1. Salamatpur 2. Diwanganj 3. Nerwar 4. Pemat 5. Kherwai

4. Gairaganj	1-10-1956	—	2	1	8	4	2	1. Garhi 2. Patan 3. Hinotia 4. Rampura 5. Agariya
5. Begunganj	2-10-1954	—	2	8	1	6	2	1. Markera 2. Padara Raja 3. Khajuria 4. Naigharia
6. Silwani	2-10-1954	1	2	4	1	8	5	1. Semariya 2. Bikaipur 3. Pratapgari 4. Siaramau 5. Chuneriya
7. Udaipura	1-7-1955	2	2	8	2	8	2	1. Semaria 2. Thala 3. Manakpur 4. Noornagar 5. Buda 6. Timarwan



Anti-rabic Centres

There are five anti-rabic centres in the District. One of them is attached to the main hospital at Raisen. The other four centres are at Goharganj, Begamganj, Bareli and Obedullaganj, attached either to primary health centres or civil dispensaries located there.

Expenditure on Medical and Public Health Activities

The expenditure incurred on medical and public health activities by the Government hospitals and dispensaries annually during recent years is given below.

Table No. XVI—12

Expenditure on Medical and Public Health

Year	Medical (Rs.)	Public Health (Rs.)
1961-62	2,60,333	2,20,265
1962-63	1,27,225	2,70,385
1963-64	1,55,692	4,57,499
1964-65	1,59,348	4,92,572
1965-66	1,01,305	5,68,623
1966-67	1,51,881	6,46,868
1967-68	1,36,174	4,23,215

There are no institutions providing training facilities to para-medical personnel in the District.

Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries

There were in all, 12 *unani* and 6 *Ayurvedic* dispensaries in the District as on 31st December 1967. As has been mentioned earlier, the *unani* system of medicines were more popular than the *ayurvedic* system in this area. As such, the latter had a tardier growth.

The 12 *unani* dispensaries are located at Salamatpur, Raisen, Dewanganj, Gairatganj, Jaithari, Deori, Bari, Nandora, Obedullaganj, Degaon, Garhi and Noorganj. Each dispensary is staffed by one *Tabib*, one compounder, one *Dai* and one part-time sweeper.

1. The expenditure figures do not include expenditure on family planning scheme.

The 6 *ayurvedic* dispensaries are located at Bareli, Sultanganj, Mandideep, Bamori, Nonia Bareli and Sunkheda. Each *ayurvedic* dispensary is staffed by one *Vaidya*, one compounder, one *dai* and one part-time sweeper.

Public Health Laboratory

There are no public Health research centres as such in the District. However, there is one public health laboratory attached to the district headquarters hospital at Raisen. One pathologist of the District hospital is in charge of the Laboratory. Other staff includes two Laboratory Assistants, two Laboratory Attendants, one wardboy and one sweeper.

Family Planning

In order to provide proper medical advice to parents, especially to mothers, in bringing up healthy children and planning their families, a revised and modified family planning programme was chalked out in 1957 in the light of Government of India's proposal and the requirements of the State. As a result several urban and rural family planning clinics were opened in quick succession in the entire State. It was also decided that primary health centres in Block areas should serve as the nuclei for family planning programme in rural areas. There are, in all, 8 family planning centres in the District—one urban and the remaining rural. Six of the rural family planning centres also have three family planning sub-centres each. The main and sub-centres, their dates of opening, staff position, etc., as on 31-12-1968 are given below:—

Table No. XVI-13

Family Planning Centre

S.N o.	Name of the Centre	Date of opening	Staff Position			Names of Family Planning sub-Centres
			Doctors	Nurses	Others	
URBAN						
1.	Distt. Clinic Raisen	27-12-1967	—	—	1 Field worker (Male) 1 Field worker (Female) 1 Part-time Sweeper	

RURAL

1. Sanchi	6-9-1967	—	1 ANM	1 Block Extension Educator 1 Field Worker 1 Compounder 1 Lady Health Visitor	1. Sanchet 2. Pagneshwar 3. Banskheḍa
2. Gairatganj	6-9-1967		1 ANM	— do —	1. Dehegaon 2. Chandpur 3. Samnapur
3. Begumganj	6-9-1967		— do —	— do —	1. Sunwaha 2. Sultanganj 3. Bhandiya
4. Silwau	6-9-1967		— do —	— do —	1. Bomhori 2. Jethari 3. Saikhara
5. Bareli	6-9-1967		— do —	— do —	1. Udegiri 2. Aliganj 3. Khargon
6. Udaipura	6-9-1967		— do —	— do —	1. Bijhar 2. Chatar 3. Kuchwara
7. Obedullaganj	6-9-1967		— do —	— do —	— do —

Sanitation

In the erstwhile State of Bhopal, sanitation and public health were looked after by the municipal committee in the urban areas, while in rural areas it was the responsibility of the Notified Area and Health Committees with their headquarters at tahsil places. These committees were presided over by the respective Tahsildars or Naib Tahsildars. The local advisory bodies in tahsils were also responsible for persuading the public to keep their houses clean, tidy and in good repair. The work of rural sanitation was carried on by sweepers under the supervision of *Mustodjirs*, local *patels* and Sanitary Inspectors. Disinfection of drinking wells was also done periodically.

With the inauguration of Village Panchayats in the erstwhile State of Bhopal in 1936-37, the work of village sanitation was taken over by the panchayats and with the introduction of Gram panchayats in 1948 this responsibility was transferred to the gram panchayats. The municipalities, however, continued to look after this work in the urban areas.

Under the present set-up, sanitation of the rural areas is being looked after by the respective gram panchayats. However, this responsibility rests with the Blocks in respect of areas under their jurisdiction. The primary health centres established in the Block areas are the chief centres of these activities. The Medical officer of the primary health centre acts as Health Officer for that area, assisted by the Health Visitor and the Sanitary Inspector. The following Table gives the work done by the 7 Blocks in the District, namely, Bareilly, Obedullaganj, Sanchi, Gairatganj, Begumganj, Silwani and Udaipura for improving sanitation and conservancy arrangements during the Plan period.

Table No. XVI—14

Sanitation and Conservancy in Blocks

Plan	Surface Drainage	Latrines constructed	Sekage Pits	Urinals constructed	Cattle Sheds constructed	Smokeless chulhas made	Hand pumps installed
I Plan	1861	119	851	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil
II Plan	6145	406	3695	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36
III Plan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	141

*Water-Supply **

Supply of pure drinking water in urban areas is the responsibility of the respective municipal committees. However, arrangements are yet to be made in this respect. A scheme for the supply of drinking-water by pipe from the river Betwa is under consideration. As such the population presently depends upon wells and tanks for drinking-water.

In the rural areas the gram panchayat and the Development Blocks make arrangements for adequate supply of drinking water by constructing

* For details see Chapter XIV.

new wells and repairing old ones. Facilities provided by various Blocks in the District in this regard during the Plan period are shown below.

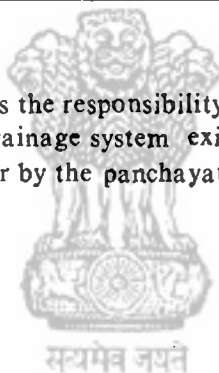
Table No. XVI—15

Water Supply in Blocks

Plan	New Drinking water wells constructed	Existing drinking water wells repaired	Stepwells closed
I Plan	92	143	N.A.
II Plan	299	303	N.A.
III Plan	415	352	N.A.

Drainage and Slum Clearance

In urban areas this is the responsibility of the municipal committee. However, no underground drainage system exists in the District. In rural areas this work is looked after by the panchayats and Blocks.



CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Prohibition

The policy of prohibition was given trial in Raisen District during the years 1921 to 1927. In Bhopal State, of which Raisen was one of the districts, distillation and sale of spirituous liquor was totally prohibited by the State Government from 5 May, 1921. But import of spirituous liquor for bonafide medical purposes and for personal consumption of those whose religion did not forbid drinking, was permitted. Further persons, who required intoxicating liquor for the performance of religious rites, were also allowed since September, 1921 to import liquor on payment of duty. It is said that such relaxation was made due to public demand.¹

The policy of prohibition proved successful for a time but gradually the drinking population resumed consumption of liquor. Breaches of law began to grow in volume every year. Illicit distillation, sale, consumption and also import became the regular order of the day and this landed the State in a great financial loss. The prohibition, according to the State Government did not bring any compensation in the shape of public weal during the period of six years. Adjoining territories governed by the British were wet and they offered an ever ready source of supplies to the smugglers and addicts. The Government failed to put an end to such malpractices. All these factors compelled the Government to scrap prohibition. The Government realised that it was unquestionably beyond its resources to sustain financial loss of excise revenue and bear additional burden of expenditure required in enforcing the prohibition. In addition, various sections of people too, who were interested in import, sale and consumption of liquor, petitioned Government to declare the land 'wet'.

1. Quinquennial Review of the Administration of Bhopal State upto 30th September, 1928, p. 78.

As a result, the Government of Bhopal State scrapped prohibition in June, 1927, "till such time as conditions favourable to prohibition should be established". Since then the District remained a 'wet' area in respect of liquor. In the year 1935 the Government of the State totally prohibited *charas* (the gummy substance from *Carabica Indica* used as a stimulant and deleterious intoxicant) in Raisen District also.

In 1956, the Bhopal State Prohibition of Drinking liquor at Public places and Public Functions Act was made applicable to Raisen District also. Under this Act drinking and serving liquor at public places and public functions was declared an offence punishable with fine. Habitual offenders in this regard were punished with imprisonment or fine or both. From 1st April, 1958 oral consumption of opium was banned in the District. Addicts holding permits on medical grounds alone were allowed to consume it. The Government of Madhya Pradesh repealed the Act of 1956 from 1st September, 1967, and the District once again became totally 'wet'.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

Population

The District returned 62,476 persons as Scheduled Castes and 57,837 as Scheduled Tribes during the Census of 1961. They formed about 15 and 14 per cent of total population of the District, respectively. Enumeration of these Castes and Tribes was strictly done according to the "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order" of 1956. These are the most backward sections of the population in all spheres. The Government have adopted a number of measures from time to time for their advancement in various fields.

Social Advancement

In the year 1951, the Bhopal State Government made applicable the United Provinces (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947 to the State, which included Raisen District. But the Act proved ineffective in achieving the desired objective as the cases of offences registered under it were non-cognizable. Therefore, when the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, was passed by the Central Government, it was made applicable to this District also in 1955. This Act provided the legal safeguards to the *Harijans* against the observance of untouchability which is a cognizable offence under the Act in any form. The State Government constituted three committees at

1. *ibid.* pp. 78-79.

State, District and Tahsil levels for looking after the effective enforcement of the Act and advising Government on the problem of untouchability.

This Act authorised the *Harijans* to use public places and the places of worship. Adequate publicity was given to this Act by means of posters, announcements, cinema slides, etc. Whenever a case of observance of untouchability was brought to the notice of the Government, efforts were made to tackle the situation by adopting persuasive measures before taking any legal action against the offender. During the years from 1956-57 to 1965-66 no case was registered under the Act in Raisen District. In 1966-67 and 1967-68 only one person was arrested and convicted for the offence under this Act.

In this period the Government of Bhopal Part "C" State introduced a scheme to provide shelter to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families. Under this scheme Rs. 600 were sanctioned for each family of these Castes and Tribes for constructing a model hut or shelter for it. Of these Rs. 600, Rs. 300 were in the form of grant while the remaining amount of Rs. 300 was a loan. During the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 the State Government sanctioned amounts given below for constructing houses in the District for the families of the Scheduled Castes.¹

Table No. XVII—1

House Building Loans for Scheduled Castes

Name of Tahsil	No. of Houses	Amount in Rs.	
		Loan	Grant
Raisen	49	14,700	14,700
Begamganj	35	10,500	10,500
Udaipura	30	9,000	9,000

The scheme was made applicable to the Scheduled Tribes also. For implementing the scheme, villages, where the population of the Tribes was concentrated, were selected from various tahsils of the District and loans and grants were given to them for constructing huts. The Table below gives

1. Welfare of Backward Classes in Bhopal, 1951-56, p. 14.

details¹ of the implementation of this scheme as it stood in 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Table No. XVII—2

House Building Loans for Scheduled Tribes

Name of Tahsil	No. of Houses	Amount in Rs.	
		Loan	Grant
1. Silwani	106	31,800	31,800
2. Ohedullaganj	110	33,000	33,000
3. Bareli	50	18,000	18,000
4. Sanchi	35	10,500	10,500
5. Udaipura	40	12,000	12,000
6. Begamganj	40	12,000	12,000
7. Ghairatganj	35	10,500	10,500

Second Plan Period

Under the scheme of colonisation during the years from 1957-58 to 1960-61, five colonies accommodating 141 families of Backward Classes and Tribes were constructed at various places in the District at the cost of Rs. 2,15,000.

A scheme for distribution of agricultural land to the landless persons of these Classes in particular was prepared in 1951, by the then Bhopal Part "C" State Government. For this purpose, special rules under the Land Revenue Act were framed. These rules embodied a mandatory clause, which contemplated preference to be given to the landless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families, while distributing land. For this purpose, co-operative societies of these Castes and Tribes were organised. The members of these societies were given land through the societies. Each family of these Castes and Tribes, receiving 15 acres of land, was also given Rs. 1,490 as loan for purchasing bullocks, agricultural implements and carts and for constructing huts or houses for which timber of the value of Rs. 100 was also supplied to each free of cost. During the Second Five Year Plan period, about 3,452 and 9,165 acres

1. *ibid.* p. 11.

of land was distributed among 466 and 1,019 families of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the District, respectively.

Another scheme was also introduced in the District during the First Five Year Plan period for the welfare of these Classes and Tribes. The settlement of them was contemplated through the formation of another type of co-operative societies which were formed at various places in the District. Each society was given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,000 in the form of grant for community work, which included construction of *Panchayat ghur*, and purchase or renovation of wells for drinking water.

The Government also started a scheme to provide financial assistance and other facilities for engaging persons of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the field of industries. During the First Five Year Plan period (1951-56), the Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,000 to persons of the Backward Classes for starting pottery works. Similarly, during the Second Five Year Plan period (1957-61), an amount of Rs. 13,550 was given as loan to 33 persons of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for establishing industries. Of this amount Rs. 1,950 were received by four Tribals for carpentry and Rs. 11,000 by 29 *Harijans* for shoe-making industry.

The Bhopal Part "C" State Government during the years 1953-54 to 1955-56 sunk new wells and repaired old ones in Tahsils of Goharganj and Silwani for the benefit of *Adiwasis*.¹ For the *Harijans* also the Government constructed several wells at different places of the District and these were declared to be public wells. In the Second Five Year Plan period as many as seven wells were sunk or repaired for the use of *Adiwasis* of the District. A few other facilities were given to the *Harijans*, *Adiwasis* and Other Backward Classes. For instance, timber depots were opened in forest ranges, where timber was sold to these persons on scheduled rates, which were much lower than the prevailing market rates. The Tribals were allowed free grazing of 15 cattle per family in forest areas. The extraction of *dhorky* was also made free from 1953, these leaves being used for tanning in which many *Harijans* engaged themselves. *Mahua* and *Achar* fruits, used abundantly in their diet by *Adiwasis*, were allowed by the Government to take free of cost.²

1. *ibid.* p. 9.

2. *ibid.* p. 18.

In spite of these measures, taken during the years 1951 to 1961, it was found that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the District were economically the most backward sections of the population as would be clear from the data about their economy collected at the time of the Census of 1961. In case of the Scheduled Castes of the District, it was found that about 53 per cent of them were economically active as against about 48 per cent of the general population. As is usual in a backward economy, there was concentration of economic efforts in the agricultural categories. Participation in these categories was to the extent of 60.5 per cent of their total active force. Out of this again the percentage of agricultural labourers was more (33.9 per cent) than that of cultivators (26.6 per cent) and this indicated the precarious conditions of their agricultural economy. In fact, the Scheduled Castes contributed more than one-fourth of the total agricultural labour force of the District. Next to agriculture, 'Other services' attracted 21.7 per cent of the active population of the Scheduled Castes. About one-eighth (12.9 per cent) of the Scheduled Caste active persons was engaged in household industry mainly inherited traditionally. The remaining 5 per cent workers among them were attracted by mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards, construction, trade, commerce, transport, etc.

As regards the economy of the Scheduled Tribes of the District, it may be said that in 1961, of their total population in the District 57.4 per cent were active. Among these active persons, 41.5 per cent were cultivators followed by agricultural labourers who formed 34.1 per cent. Other services and mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, etc., attracted 17.5 and 4.4 per cent of their workers, respectively. The rest of the workers were engaged in construction (1.1 per cent), household industry (0.9 per cent), transport, etc.

In spite of efforts made during the first two Five Year Plan periods, the economy of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the District did not improve much till 1961. The Government of Madhya Pradesh, therefore, continued the schemes for their uplift. During the Third Five Year Plan period (1961-62 to 1965-66) 362 persons of the Scheduled Castes and 479 of the Scheduled Tribes were allotted about 3,130 and 4,783 acres of land, respectively. Again the Government in 1966-67 and 1967-68, allotted about 2,066 and 4,265 acres of land (including the Bhoodan land) to 322 and 540 persons, respectively, of these Castes and Tribes. In the year 1963-64 one more colony accommodating families was constructed at

cost of Rs. 19,450. Similarly, Rs. 4,500 were spent on the construction of 10 houses for the Scheduled Castes in 1967-68. Subsequently, till the year 1969-70 no such scheme was implemented in the District.

Under the State Aid to the Industries Act, the Industries Department of Madhya Pradesh Government sanctioned loans for persons of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

Loans for Industries

During the Third Five Year Plan period, the Department of Industries granted loans of Rs. 2,100 to five *Harijans* for the trade of tanning and Rs. 3,300 to one person of Other Backward Classes. In the same period Rs. 3,500 were given to 18 *Harijan* bamboo workers. A sum of Rs. 21,800 was given to 28 leather workers' co-operative societies of the District by the Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board. In 1966-67 one *Harijan* received Rs. 250 for *niwar* manufacturing, while one person of the Other Backward Classes got loan of Rs. 5,000 for rope-manufacturing. In 1967-68 Rs. 6,050 were given as loan to 14 *Harijans* for tailoring, shoe-making and making *chappals* (slippers) of old motor-car tyres. A sum of Rs. 14,300 was granted as loan to five *Harijans* for industries of power-loom weaving, carpentry and shoe-making, in 1968-69. For tailoring and *niwar* manufacturing five persons of the Scheduled Castes were in receipt of loans of Rs. 2,100 in 1969-70. In the same year three persons of the Other Backward Classes were also in receipt of a loan of Rs. 1,300 for manufacturing bricks and indigenous tiles.

In the Third Five Year Plan period schemes of providing subsidies for agriculture and soil conservation to the *Harijan* and *Adivasi* cultivators were introduced in this District. Under the scheme 13 *Harijans* were introduced in this District. Under the scheme 13 *Harijans* Financial Help; and 22 *Adivasis* received Rs. 6,500 and Rs. 11,000 as agricultural subsidy, respectively. Besides, 45 *Adivasis* were also Legal Aid, given Rs. 7,500 for soil conservation. Provisions were also Construction made to provide legal aid to the *Harijans* and *Adivasis* during of Wells the Third Plan period. Thus, since 1962-63, Rs. 150 to 200 were sanctioned for this purpose. In the Third Five Year Plan period one well was constructed for *Harijans* at a cost of Rs. 2,000 and six wells at cost of Rs. 1,500 for the *Adiwasis*. Further in 1967-68 and 1968-69, hand pumps were fitted on two wells for the *Adiwasis*. A sum of Rs. 8,500 was spent for this work.

During the Third Plan period a number of various types of co-operative societies were organised in the District for the Scheduled Castes,

Co-operative Societies Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Among these societies figured industrial, service co-operative and multi-purpose societies. In 1964-65, the number of industrial co-operative societies for these Classes and Tribes were 11 and it rose to 55 in the next year. In 1966-67 the number of members of these 55 societies increased to 855 from 431. The number of service co-operative societies decreased to 126 in 1967-68 from 175 in 1966-67 and 176 in 1965-66. Under a new scheme of the Government, 13 co-operative societies of landless *Adiwasis* and *Harijans* were organised in the District in 1970. These are yet to be allotted land for tilling. Besides, 10 community farming co-operative societies were also organised for *Harijans* and *Adiwasis* of the District.

The Government is also giving grant-in-aid to the local bodies of the District for the purpose of improving the working conditions of sweepers. The grant is provided for the purpose of purchase of hand-carts and wheel barrows. An amount of Rs. 170 was given to the Town Area Committee, Obedullaganj, in the year 1962-63 for purchasing hand carts. During 1965-66, the Town Area Committee, Raisen, also received from the Government an amount of Rs. 825 for the same purpose. All the facilities admissible under the Madhya Pradesh Act in regard to service conditions, uniforms, etc., are given to the Harijan employees of all the Local Bodies of the District.

Charitable Endowments

Public Trusts

All the Public Trusts of Raisen District are governed by the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951, which provides for more effectual control over the administration of the Trusts made for charitable and religious purposes. Sub-Divisional Officers of Raisen District function as Registrars of Public Trusts and as such are the main administrative authority at tahsil level. All the Public Trusts of Tahsils are required to get themselves registered with the Registrar. The Registrar looks after the proper management and functioning of only such trusts as are registered with him under the said Act. The registered Trusts are further required by the Act to open their accounts either in a Scheduled Bank or in Post Office Savings Bank and to deposit their funds therein. The Manager, or the Secretary of the Trust, as the case may be, is, however, authorised to spend only such amount as is normally needed for the smooth and proper running of the day-to-day essential activities of the Trusts. The annual budgets of the Public Trusts are prepared by their respective Committees and sent to the Registrar for his

approval. The account of each Trust is subject to audit and inspection by the Local Fund Audit Department, but generally any local auditor appointed by the Registrar checks and certifies the account.

It appears that there are 96 Public Trusts in Raisen District. All these Trusts are of purely religious nature and only three of them have so far been registered with Registrar of Public Trusts. The highest number of Trusts (37) is shared by Bareli Tahsil; ie., Udaipura and Goharganj tahsils have 26 and 15 Trusts, respectively. Raisen tahsil has 11 while Ghairatganj Tahsil has five Trusts. Only two Trusts are in Begumganj tahsil. There is no Public Trust in Silwani Tahsil. No Charitable Endowment is registered in the District.

Waqfs

The Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act 1951 has excluded from its operation, vide section 2 sub-section (8) thereof, all such Muslim *Waqfs* which are dedicated exclusively to themselves and are not strictly for the benefit of public as defined in it. All such *Waqfs* come within the purview of the Central Muslim *Waqfs* Act (XXIX of 1954) as amended by the *Waqfs* Amendment Act 1959 which came into force on 9th January, 1960 and provides for better administration and supervision of *Waqfs*. All the *Waqfs* of the District are under the administrative control of the Madhya Pradesh Muslim *Waqfs* Board, Bhopal. So far, as many as 79 *Waqfs* have been registered with the Madhya Pradesh Muslim *Waqfs* Board, Bhopal. Most of them are dedicated to religious purposes.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation of the District in Union Legislature

History of representation of the District starts with the First General Elections, held in 1951-52. The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order (Part C States) included the entire Raisen District and Budni and Nasrullaganj tahsils of Sehborr district in Raisen Parliamentary Constituency. The member elected from this constituency represented Raisen and Sehore (partly) districts in the First Lok Sabha. The constituency comprised 1,88,498 voters in the First General Elections. The total number of valid votes then polled was 74,501, which formed 39.52 per cent of the total number of votes.

Consequent upon the Reorganisation of States in 1956, some changes in the extent of constituencies were made for the Second General Elections of 1957. As a result, Raisen District was covered partly by the Single-Member Bhopal Constituency and partly by the Two-Member Sagar Parliamentary Constituency. Sanchi Assembly Constituency of Raisen District was included in Bhopal Lok Sabha Constituency, while Udaipura Assembly Constituency of the District was covered by the Double-Member Sagar Lok Sabha Constituency of which one seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. These three members represented the District in the Second Lok Sabha. In Bhopal Parliamentary Constituency 1,96,698 valid votes were polled in 1957 out of the total 4,27,607 votes, while in Sagar Double-Member Lok Sabha Constituency 5,64,508 valid votes were cast out of the total 15,40,894 votes.

For the Third General Elections of 1962 also, the District was bifurcated and included in the former Lok Sabha constituencies, viz. Bhopal and Sagar with the change that the latter constituency was reconstituted as a Single-Member constituency, as a result of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. Thus two members elected from these two Lok Sabha constituencies

represented the District in the Third Lok Sabha. In the 1962 General Elections Bhopal and Sagar Lok Sabha constituencies included 5,07,527 and 4,28,923 voters respectively. Number of valid votes cast was 2,27,292 in Bhopal and 1,89,214 in Sagar constituency.

Fourth General Elections to the Lok Sabha were held in 1967. This time the District was covered by the Lok Sabha constituency Fourth General of Vidisha. The elected member represented the District in Elections, 1967; the Lok Sabha during 1967 to 1970. The number of voters in Mid-Term Ele- 1967 was 5,08,302 and that of valid votes 2,75,941. Mid-ctions, 1971 Term Elections to Lok-Sabha were held in March 1971 and the District was included in Vidisha Lok Sabha Constituency. Total number of electorate was 5,53,532 while the number of valid votes cast was 2,90,918.

Representation in State Legislature

For representation in the State Legislature of the erstwhile Bhopal (Part C) State, the District was divided into nine Vidhan Sabha constituencies at the time of First General Elections, held in 1951-52. Of these six, viz., Begumganj, Sultanganj, Amrawad, Bareli (Baraily, according to the District Census Hand Book, 1961), Udaipura and Deori were Single-Member constituencies, while the remaining three (Raisen, Goharganj and Silwani) were Double-Member constituencies. Raisen constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes, while one seat each in the Double-Member Goharganj and Silwani constituencies was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Thus, the District elected its twelve representatives to the Vidhan Sabha. The table below exhibits the details of polling in these nine constituencies in 1951-52.

Table No. XVIII-1
Vidhan Sabha Elections 1951-52

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Electors	Total No. of Voters	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled.	Percentage of Column 4 to 3
1	2	3	4	5
Raisen	27,907	55,814	17,436	31.24
Begumganj	13,156	13,156	4,677	35.36
Sultanganj	13,351	13,351	3,857	28.89
Goharganj	23,405	46,810	17,494	37.37
Amrawad	12,805	12,805	5,822	45.47
Bareli	13,480	13,480	5,364	39.79
Silwani	24,936	49,972	17,378	34.78
Udaipura	12,533	12,588	6,018	47.80
Deori	13,251	13,251	6,572	49.60

The Reorganization of States in the year 1956 brought about drastic changes in the extent and number of Vidhan Sabha constituencies of the

District. For representation in the newly formed Vidhan Sabha of Madhya Pradesh, Raisen District was divided into Elections, 1957 three constituencies during the Second General Elections of

1957. These three constituencies were Double-Member Sanchi (one seat Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes), Udaipura and Budni. Budni constituency was essentially of Sehore district and it included only Girdawar Circle No. II of Bareli Tahsil of Raisen District. The details of elections in these constituencies were as under :

Table No. XVIII—2

Vidhan Sabha Elections 1957

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Electors	Total No. of Votes	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 4 to 3
1	2	3	4	5
Budni	58,573	58,573	28,131	48.00
Sanchi	1,10,295	2,20,590	46,833	21.23
Udaipura	57,049	57,049	23,718	41.57

Before the Third General Elections of 1962, all the Two-Member constituencies were abolished, in pursuance of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. Consequently, Assembly Constituencies of the District were reconstituted. The entire District Elections, 1962 was divided into four constituencies, viz., Bareli, Sanchi, Udaipura and Budni for electing a member from each of the constituencies, to represent the District in the Vidhan Sabha. Bareli constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Budni constituency of Sehore district included only Revenue Inspector's Circle No. II of Bareli Tahsil of Raisen District. The total number of electors and valid votes polled during the Third General Elections in each of the constituencies are shown below:—

Table No. XVIII—3

Vidhan Sabha Election, 1962

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Electors	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
1	2	3	4
Bareli	58,236	18,457	31.79
Sanchi	61,719	22,063	35.74
Udaipura	62,183	25,344	41.23
Budni	63,455	24,601	38.77

Before the Fourth General Elections of 1967, the constituencies of the District were reconstituted. The District was covered by Bareli, Sanchi, Udaipura and Bhojpur constituencies, under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies Order, 1964. In place of Bareli Constituency, which was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in 1962, Sanchi constituency was declared to be a Reserved constituency for the Fourth General Elections. There was no change in the constituencies when the Fifth General Elections took place in 1972. Four members selected by these constituencies represented the District in the Fourth and Fifth Vidhan Sabha.

Table No. XVIII—4

Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1967 and 1972

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Electors	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
1	2	3	4
Bareli	55,925	30,287	54.16
Sanchi	54,363	22,016	40.50
Udaipura	61,564	29,595	48.07
Bhojpur	56,750	31,627	55.73
1972			
Bareli	61,751	40,160	65.03
Sanchi	64,135	28,221	44.00
Udaipura	68,752	36,931	52.26
Bhojpur	65,062	38,599	59.32

*Political Parties**Congress*

A district branch of the Congress Party is working in Raisen. In the First, Second and Third General Elections to Lok Sabha the candidates of the Congress Party contested and won the elections in the Lok Sabha constituencies, in which the District was divided. In 1951-52, the Congress candidate polled 49,185 valid votes out of 74,501 valid votes cast in Raisen Lok Sabha Constituency. During the Second General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1957, all the three seats (one of Bhopal and two of Two-Member Sagar constituency) were captured by the Congress. Its candidates obtained 81,134 valid votes out of 1,96,698 votes, cast in Bhopal and 1,41,400 (Reserved) and 1,99,147 (General) votes out of 5,64,508 valid votes, polled in Sagar constituencies. In 1962, candidates of the Congress fought for both the Lok Sabha seats (Bhopal and one from Sagar) and won them. The party succeeded in getting 83,204 out of 2,27,292 valid votes in Bhopal and 92,387 out of 1,89,214 valid votes cast in Sagar constituencies. In the Fourth General Elections of 1967, the Congress fought and lost the only Lok Sabha seat of Vidisha, in which the District was included. Its candidate secured 92,820 votes out of 2,75,941 valid votes polled, as against 1,57,953, polled by the successful candidate. In the Mid-Term Elections of 1971 to Lok Sabha the Party contested Vidisha Lok Sabha seat and securing 1,10,322 valid votes lost it as the victorious candidate secured 1,51,386 valid votes.

The Party contested eleven of the twelve Vidhan Sabha seats of the District in the First General Elections of 1951-52 and won nine of them.

The Party won two seats in the Two-Member Raisen Constituency, one in Single-Member Begumganj Constituency, one in Single-Member Sultanganj Constituency, one in Amrawad Constituency and one in Single-Member Bareli Constituency. In Double-Member Silwani Constituency, the Party contested only one seat and won it. In Single-Member Udaipura and Deori constituencies, the Congress captured all the seats but lost both the seats of Two-Member Goharganj Constituency. The valid votes secured by the Party in 1951-52 were as under.—

Table No. XVIII — 5

Valid Votes Secured by Congress Party

Name of the Constituency	No. of seats fought	No. of seats won	Total No. of Valid votes polled	No. of Votes polled by the party	Percentage of Col. 5 to 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Two-Member Raisen	2	2	17,436	4,459 4,324	25 25
2. Two-Member Goharganj	2	—	17,494	4,119 2,067	23 11
3. Two-Member Silwani	1	1	17,378	5,697	33
4. Bogamganj	1	1	4,677	2,594	55
5. Sultanganj	1	1	3,857	3,002	77
6. Amrawad	1	1	5,822	2,924	50
7. Bareli	1	1	5,364	3,226	60
8. Udaipura	1	1	6,018	4,954	82
9. Deori	1	1	6,572	4,796	72

For the Second General Elections to Vidhan Sabha, held in 1957, the Congress Party contested and won three seats of the District, while it received the fourth seat uncontested in Two-Member Second General Sanchi Constituency. The other seat of Sanchi Constituency Elections, was captured by the Party polling 20,740 votes out of 46,833 valid votes cast. In Udaipura the Party received 18,148 out of 23,718 valid votes, while in Budni it secured 9,672 votes out of 28,131 valid votes polled in the constituency.

In the Third General Elections of 1962, the Congress Party won two Vidhan Sabha seats but lost Sanchi and Budni Vidhan Sabha seats. In Udaipura, the candidate of the Party polled 15,724 out of 25,344 valid votes and in Bareli (Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) the Party candidate received 7,778 out of 18,457 valid votes. Its candidates in Budni and Sanchi constituencies could get 5,173 and 7,400 out of 24,601 and 22,093 valid votes as against 8,744 and 7,979 votes received by the successful candidates, respectively.

In the Fourth General Elections of 1967, the Congress contested all the four Vidhan Sabha seats of the District and won two seats of Udaipura and Bhojpur, gaining 15,904 out of 29,595 and 10,967 out of 31,627 valid votes cast, in those constituencies respectively. Fourth and Fifth General Elections: In Sanchi and Bareli, the Party could get 6,845 out of 22,016 and 13,144 out of 30,287 valid votes polled as against 13,086 and 15,770 secured, respectively, by the victorious candidates. 1967, 1972 The Congress Party contested and won all the four Vidhan Sabha seats of the District in the Fifth General Elections held in 1972. Its candidates got valid votes in the following order.

(1) Sanchi 17,462 (2) Udaipura 21,161 (3) Bareli 24,970 and (4) Bhojpur 14,256.

Bhuratiya Jan Sangh

In the First General Elections to the Lok Sabha the Sangh did not put up its candidate for Raisen Lok Sabha seats. It entered the Lok Sabha elections in 1957 and that too only in Two-Member Sagar Lok Sabha Constituency covering Udaipura region of this District. Both the candidates of the Sangh were defeated, as they could get 81,681 and 68,126 valid votes as against 1,41,400 and 1,99,147, obtained by the Congress candidates. In the Third General Elections of 1962, the Sangh contested and lost both Bhopal and Sagar Lok Sabha seats gaining 38,211 and 58,382 valid votes, as against 83,204 and 92,387, obtained by the successful Congress candidates. In 1967, the Sangh succeeded in capturing Vidisha Lok Sabha seat obtaining 1,57,953 valid votes. In the Mid-Term Elections to the Lok Sabha in 1971 an Independent candidate backed by all the Parties in alliance, viz., Jan Sangh, Congress (N) Samyukta Socialist Party, etc., was elected from Vidisha Lok Sabha Constituency.

As regards the Vidhan Sabha constituency, the Sangh unsuccessfully tried to capture four of the twelve seats in 1951-52. In Begamganj and Sultanganj constituencies, it could get only 390 and 532 valid votes, while in Goharganj and Deori constituencies it received 582 and 1,875 valid votes, respectively. In the General Elections of 1957 the Sangh contested only one Vidhan Sabha seat of Budni and lost it. It could get 2,459 votes, as against 9,672 obtained by the Congress candidate. The Sangh contested three Vidhan Sabha seats in 1962, and lost all of them by getting 3,992 in Udaipura, 1,867 in Sanchi and 6,818 in Bareli Scheduled Tribes Constituency. In the Fourth General Elections of 1967, the Sangh contested all the four seats of the

District and won two of them. The Sangh candidates obtained 13,086 and 13,144 valid votes in Sanchi (Scheduled Castes) and Bareli constituencies, respectively, and won the elections. Its candidates failed to win the other two seats of Udaipura and Bhojpur constituencies, in which they could get 10,616 and 10,221 valid votes as against 15,904 and 10,967, obtained by the candidates of the Congress Party, respectively.

The Janasangh set up its four candidates in all the four constituencies of the District during the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1972. They secured valid votes as follow and lost all the seats (1) Sanchi-9,901 (2) Udaipura-10,331 (3) Bareli-8,701 and (4) Bhojpur-14,105.

Hindu Mahasabha

The Mahasabha entered the field of elections to Lok Sabha only in 1957. It set up its candidate for Second General Elections. He obtained 55,950 valid votes and lost it. In 1962, candidates of the Mahasabha unsuccessfully tried to contest Bhopal and Sagar Lok Sabha seats. They received 63,899 and 10,392 votes. In 1967, a candidate backed by the Mahasabha got only 12,482 votes in Vidisha Lok Sabha Constituency. The candidate's deposit was forfeited.

In the case of Vidhan Sabha constituencies, the candidates of the Mahasabha contested Two-Member Raisen and Begamganj constituencies and lost all the three seats, getting, respectively, 4,040 and 3,370 in Raisen and 1,382 votes in Begamganj. In 1957, the Mahasabha contested one of the two seats of Sanchi and one of Udaipura constituencies and lost them by getting 8,834 and 5,570 votes. In the Third General Elections of 1962, candidates of the Mahasabha fought and lost all the four constituencies, covering the District. The sabha got 4,817 in Sanchi, 1,030 in Udaipura, 2,213 in Bareli (Scheduled Tribes) and 5,662 valid votes in Budni constituencies. In 1967, candidates backed by the Mahasabha fought in Sanchi (Scheduled Castes), Udaipura and Bhojpur constituencies. They secured 509; 2,332 and 353 votes respectively, and lost their deposits.

Kisan Mazdoor Mandal

The Mandal contested, in vain, four Vidhan Sabha seats of the District in 1951-52. Its candidates got 311 valid votes in Begamganj, 323 in Sultanganj, 401 in Deori and 1,767 in Silwani constituencies. Main workers of the Mandal, subsequently, joined the Communist Party.

Communist Party

The Party contested Bhopal Lok Sabha seat in 1957 and lost it by getting 31,424 valid votes. In the case of Vidhan Sabha constituencies, the Party twice tried its luck unfavourably in 1957 and 1962, in Budni Constituency, covering a part of this District. Its candidates got 3,457 valid votes in 1957 and 3,973 in 1962.

Socialist Party

The Party remained passive in Parliamentary elections. The Party candidate, however, contested Vidhan Sabha seat of Sanchi Constituency in 1962 and won it by securing 7,976 valid votes out of the 22,063 polled.

In the fifth General Elections of 1972 three Socialist Party candidates contested and lost three Vidhan Sabha seats of the District as they received votes as shown below—(1) Udaipura—1,788 (2) Bareli—303 (3) Bhojpur—2,014.

Praja Socialist Party

The candidate of the Party fought and lost the reserved Scheduled Caste seat of Two-Member Sagar Lok Sabha Constituency, obtaining 74,154 valid votes in 1957. Sagar Lok Sabha seat was contested by the Party again in 1962 and it secured only 28,053 valid votes, and lost it. In Vidhan Sabha elections, the Party was absent in this District, till 1967. In the Fourth General Elections of 1967 to Vidhan Sabha, the Party unsuccessfully tried to capture three seats in Sanchi (Scheduled Castes), Udaipura and Bareli constituencies, in which it could get 1,127; 683 and 818 valid votes, respectively.

Samyukta Socialist Party

For the first time in 1967, the Party unsuccessfully fought for Sanchi Vidhan Sabha seat, secured only 449 votes, and lost even its deposit. The Party was passive in elections to the Lok Sabha in this District.

Congress (Organisation)

In 1972 Vidhan Sabha Elections a candidate of this Party got 1,679 valid votes in Bhojpur constituency. He lost the seat.

The Party entered the election field of the District in 1962 only, when its candidate failed to capture Udaipura Vidhan Sabha Constituency seat getting only 523 votes. In all other elections the Party was absent.

Newspapers

Jay Bharat Jyoti is the first newspaper of the District. It was first published in 1966 as a weekly in Hindi. But this paper, published from Bareilly, appears to have soon ceased its publication. *Vikas Vritta*, a Hindi weekly, was started in 1967. It was published from Raisen. The paper does not appear to have got itself registered with the Registrar of Newspapers of India.

The reading public of the District is entirely dependent on the newspapers published outside the District. Among these papers, prominently figure the *Hitavada*, *Madhya Pradesh Chronicle* (both English Extra-District dailies of Bhopal), *Times of India* and *Indian Express* (both Papers English dailies of Delhi and Bombay). The Hindi dailies like *Nava Bharat*, *Jagaran* (both of Bhopal), *Nai Dunia* (Indore), etc., are in common circulation in the District. The few weeklies like *Illustrated Weekly of India* (English), *Blitz* (English), *Screen*, *Dharmyug*, *Dinman*, and *Saptahik Hindustan* (all Hindi) are also widely read in the District. As regards fortnightlies and monthlies, it may be mentioned that *Filmfare*, *Femina*, *Sarita*, *Maya*, *Manohar Kahaniyan*, *Parag*, *Nandan* and *Filmi-Dunia* are in circulation in the District.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

Adiwasī Sewa Sangh

This organisation was established in 1953 for the welfare of *Adiwasīs*. It is registered and its headquarters is at Bhopal. It has opened its tahsil branches at all the tahsil headquarters places. In 1954, the Sangh had started one *Adiwasī Balak Ashram* at Badi in Bareilly Tahsil. The Ashram functioned as a residential middle school, providing free boarding, lodging, teaching, etc., to more than a hundred boys, mostly Gonds. In 1954, the Sangh also started *Adiwasī Balika Ashram* at the same place for the Gond girls. It worked as a primary school in which, besides education, all facilities like boarding, lodging, etc., were provided to the girl students also. It attracted about forty girls. The Sangh receives grants-in-aid from the Tribal Welfare Department, Gandhi Memorial Fund, etc.

The *Sanskritik Samaj Kalyan Mandal*, Sanchi, and the District Mahila Mandal, Raisen, were in existence once but now these institutions are not functioning.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amrawad (23° 81' N; 77° 58' E)

This small village in Raisen Tahsil is situated about 14 km. to the east of Raisen on the road connecting Raisen with Begamganj. It is connected by road with Sultanpur also. Buses ply on both the roads.

The village is of certain interest due to some remains scattered there. It seems that once a fine temple existed here. The place, having a primary school occupies an area of about 746 hectares. According to the Census of 1961 it had a population of 167 persons, as against 69 in 1901. *Gram Panchayat* manages the civic affairs of the village. According to the Census of 1971, its population was 323. The village is electrified.

Amrawad Kalan (22° 58' N; 78° 6' E)

Situated at a distance of about 26 km. by road from Bareilly, the tahsil headquarters, Amrawad Kalan is to the south-west of Bareilly and to the south of Bari Kalan, another important large village of Bareilly Tahsil. Buses ply on the road.

The village has minor industry of manufacturing shoes and other leather goods, primary school, post-office, *gram panchayat*, dispensary, etc. Weekly market is held at the village on every Saturday. It covers an area of about 741 hectares. The population of the village increased to 1,323 in 1961, from 1,139 persons in 1901. In 1971, its population was 1713. The village is electrified.

Asapuri (23° 5' N; 77° 40' E)

This village, situated in Goharganj Tahsil, is about 7 km. to the north west of the tahsil headquarters. A *kutchra* road connects these two places. Cart track connects this village with Bhojpur, lying to the north-west, at a distance of about 5 km. from Asapuri.

The main interest of this village lies in the ruins of two old temples. One of them is a Jain temple enshrining a five metre high statue of Shanti natha, the 16th of the 24 Jain *Tirthankaras*. The second temple is apparently of the Vaishnava origin, as a figure of Varah is traceable here. The village has also yielded an unusual type of image of a goddess called Ashapura enshrined in a separate temple. The village, probably, received its name after this goddess. Figures of Uma-Maheshwara and dancing Genesha, found at Asapuri, are now removed to the Museum built at Bhopal by the Trust of Birla Brothers.

The Jain and Vaishnava temples, which are now in ruins are believed to be of the age of the famous temples at Bhojpur in the District, which are attributed to the period from the 11th to the 13th century A.D.

The village, having primary and middle schools, is under the *gram Panchayat* of the village. There are sub-dispensary and post-office. The village covers an area of about 1424 hectares. Its population increased to 883 persons in 1961 from 721 in 1901. As per the Census of 1971, the village contained a population of 1128.

Bagulwara (22° 25' N; 78° 15' E)

This medium-sized village in Bareli Tahsil is about eight km. to the south of the tahsil headquarters, with which it is connected by a *kutch* road. To the south of the village flows the river Narmada.

The main interest of the village lies in its large annual fair attended by several thousand persons. It is held in January/February and is managed by the *gram panchayat*. The fair lasts for a week. The village has a primary school and a branch post-office. It covers an area of about 817 hectares. The village is electrified. According to the Census of 1971, the village possessed a population of 1206 as against 835 in 1901 and 985 in 1961.

Bamhori Kasba (23° 13' N; 78° 18' E)

This large village in Silwani Tahsil was formerly the tahsil headquarters of the Eastern District of the princely State of Bhopal. It is about 19 km. slightly to the south-west of Silwani. A *kutch* road, traversable by buses in open season, links both these places.

It is conjectured that the village may be identified with Balori or Bhoori in *sarkar* Raisen of Akbar's days.

Cotton hand-loom weaving is practised at the village on a small scale. The village contains two middle schools, *unani* dispensary, outlying veterinary dispensary, police-station, branch post-office and *gram panchayat*. The place is electrified. Weekly market is held here on every Tuesday.

The village covers an area of about 249 hectares. The population of the village increased to 1,595 persons in 1961 from 1,405 in 1901. In 1971 the village was populated by 2100 persons.

Bareli (23° 0' N; 78° 18' E)

Bareli, the headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name, is connected by roads with Bhopal, Raisen, Goharganj, etc. Buses ply on these roads. It is about 80 km. to the south-east of Raisen, on the bank of the Ghogra river.

This municipal town, where a weekly market is held on every Thursday, is an important retail marketing centre of the District. It has small scale industries of cotton hand-loom weaving, bidi-manufacturing, soap-manufacturing, etc. The town is electrified. It contains usual tahsil offices, two primary, one middle and two higher secondary schools, one degree college, public reading-room, public health centre, *ayurvedic* dispensary, multi-purpose co-operative society, family planning centre, veterinary hospital, artificial insemination unit, police station, sub-office of the post and telegraph with public call facilities, etc.

The town occupies an area of about 40 hectares. The population of the town increased to 5,847 persons in 1961 from 3,601 in 1901. According to the Census of 1971, this town contained a population of 8,263.

Bari Kalan (23° 3' N; 78° 9' E)

Situated on the river Barna, this important large village was formerly the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name. It is now in Bareli tahsil, lying to the north-west of Bareli, at a distance of about 18 km. Buses ply on the road connecting these two places.

The village has now gained prominence owing to its being near the site of the Barna project, a sizeable colony having sprung up in its neighbourhood. This has resulted in the increase of retail trade of the village. It is also the headquarters of the Development Block of Bareli. An annual Kewla Jhar fair is held here in January/February for a day.

This electrified village contains one primary, two middle and one higher secondary school, hospital, family planning clinic, police station, post-office and *gram panchayat*. Weekly market is held at the village on every Tuesday. The village occupies an area of about 1,506 hectares. The population was 2,008 persons in 1901 and it decreased to 1,754 in 1961. According to the Census of 1971, the village was populated by 3036 persons.

Begamganj ($23^{\circ}37' N$; $78^{\circ}23' E$)

Begamganj, situated on the river Bina, was formerly known as Sewans. It was the headquarters of a tahsil, named after it. The town still continues to be the headquarters of the Begamganj Tahsil and Development Block of the same name. It is located at a distance of about 87 km. to the north-east of Raisen. The town is situated on Bhopal-Raisen-Sagar road on which buses ply regularly.

There is an old ruined fort which is of some interest. There is a tradition, which ascribes the foundation of the place to one Siah, niece of Alfa and Udal, the famous Banaphar heroes.

The town is the largest place in the District in respect of population and a centre of whole-sale and retail trade. It is also a considerable *bidi* manufacturing centre. A large weekly market is held here on Monday. The town is electrified and contains four primary, two middle and two higher secondary schools, public health centre, hospital, rural health centre, maternity and child welfare centre, family planning centre, veterinary hospital, cattle-breeding extension unit, multi-purpose co-operative society, post and telegraph offices and police station.

The town covers an area of about 68 hectares. Its population considerably increased from 3,752 persons in 1901 to 10,020 in 1961. In 1971 it was populated by 13366 persons.

Bharkachh Kalan ($22^{\circ}49' K$; $78^{\circ}6' E$)

This important large village of Bareli tahsil, situated about 43 km. to the south-west of Bareli, is linked by road (35 km. *pucca* and 8 km. *kutchha*) with the tahsil headquarters. Buses ply on the road in the open season.

Bharkachh Kalan contains primary, middle and higher secondary schools, dispensary and branch post office. Weekly market is held at the place on every Monday. The village covers an area of about 756 hectares. Its population decreased to 2,127 persons in 1961 from 2,578 in 1901. According to the Census of 1971 the village was populated by 2,432 persons.

Bhojpur (23°6' N; 77°38' E)

This small village of Goharganj Tahsil, situated near the river Betwa, is located about 29 km. to the south-east of Bhopal with which it is connected by road. The road of the length of only two km. touching Bhojpur is *kutchā*. Buses ply only during the period of fairs held at Bhojpur. The river Betwa being unbridged near Bhojpur the traffic is withheld during rainy season.

This celebrated ancient place is widely known for the remains of its magnificent ancient temples and cyclopean dam of archaeological interest. The great Saivite temple of Bhojpur is a simple structure and in plan it is a square with an exterior dimension of about 21 metres and is devoid of the re-entrant angles, which we usually notice in such buildings. Its incomplete but magnificent dome, covered with rich carvings is supported inside the temple by four massive pillars of the height of about 13 metres. These monolith pillars are surmounted by flowered capitals. Though these pillars are massive, they bear a tapering appearance, as they are chiselled in three sections. Of these sections, the lowest and the second are octagon in shape and they are with facets of about 0.76 and 0.60 metres, respectively. From the second section springs a 24 faced surmounting third one. The doorway of the temple, though plain below is richly carved above. Either of the sides of the doorway is adorned with sculptured figure, both of unusual merit. The other three sides of the temple have balconies, each having support of massive brackets and four richly carved pillars. The temple was never completed. Had it been completed, it would have had few rivals. It enshrines a *lingam* of a large size (about 2.30 metres in height and 5.50 metres in circumference). The *lingam* is located on a massive platform of about 6.42 metres square, which is made of three superimposed blocks of sandstone, and "in spite of its great size, the *lingam* and its pedestal, are so well proportioned as to produce a general effect of solidity and lightness truly remarkable".

Close to this Saiva temple is a Jain temple, about 3.30 metres by 4.25 metres, with a slab roof of about 6 metres from floor level. The shrine contains three figures of *Tirthankaras*, one being a colossal statue of Adinatha, about 6 metres high and the other two of Parshvanatha, the 23rd Jain *Tirthankarā*. In plan, it is also rectangular and its floor level is below that of the doorway. The age of the temple, like the Saiva temple is probably 11th or 13th century. Like the Saiva temple it was also left incomplete.

About 137 metres off the Jain temple to its west numerous drawings are there on the rocks and these represent the carvings and mouldings of the temple pillars, on a small scale. Probably these are workmen's designs.

One more attraction of the village is a cave on the sandstone bank of the river Betwa. The cave contains an image of a goddess, said to have been dug *in situ* by a saint.

To the west of Bhojpur once existed a vast lake. Now there remains nothing except ruins of the magnificent old dams which held up the waters of the lake. "The site was chosen with great skill as a natural wall of hills enclosed the whole area except for two gaps in width 100 yards (91.44 metres) and 500 yards (457 metres), respectively". These gaps were blocked by gigantic earthen dams faced on both sides with enormous blocks of sandstone, many being 1.2 metres long by 0.91 metre broad and 0.76 metre thick set without mortar. The smaller dam measures 13.31 metres high and 91.44 metres thick at the base, while the larger dam is 7.26 metres high, with a flat top about 30.50 metres broad. These embankments held up expanse of water measuring about 647.5 square km. Its southernmost point lay just south of Naliakhedi (Goharganj of today), which stands in what was formerly the bed of the lake, while the northern most part of the lake touched Damakheda, a village near Bhopal. This great work is traditionally ascribed to Raja Bhoja, the celebrated Paramara King of Dhar (1010-55 A.D.) but it may possibly be of earlier date. "The Betwa river being insufficient to fill the area enclosed, the great dam between the lakes at Bhopal City was built, by which the stream of the Kaliasot river was turned from its natural course so as to feed this lake. Close to Bhojpur and east of the great dam is a waste weir cut out of the solid rock of one of the lower hills²."

सत्यमेव जयते

Either intentionally or in a fit of destructive passion Hoshang Shah of Malwa (A.D. 1405-34) cut through the smaller dam and thus destroyed the lake. in order to take into possession the most fertile land, enormous in size. Gonds have preserved a tradition that Hoshang Shah's army, mostly formed of the Gonds, required a period of three months to empty the area of the lake. The area remained inhabitable for the following thirty years. It is said that the removal of this vast sheet of water had materially altered the climate of Malwa.

The village, covering an area of about 556 hectares, has primary school and post-office. Its population decreased to 203 persons in 1961 from 237 in 1901. In 1971 its population was 270.

1. Bhopal State Gazetteer, p. 94.

2. *ibid.*

Birgeesganj (23° 19' N; 77° 58' E)

Birgeesganj, formerly known as Narwar and Birjis-nagar, is a small village in Raisen Tahsil, lying on Raisen-Begamganj road at a distance of about 20 km. to the east of Raisen. Buses ply on the road.

The ridge to the east of this village terminates just above the village in a lofty head-land of weird aspect. It is surrounded by tall cliffs, terminating in bleak wind-swept pinnacles. It is locally believed that *Pir-Maharaj*, the *genius loci* resides here. Hindus and Muhammadans worshipped him by presenting little clay horses and small flags. On the loftiest and bleakest peak two drums were placed with their sticks. It is also believed by the devotees that in the night, the *Pir* often plays on the drums and thus rouses the neighbourhood. It is also said that on the occasion of *Dussehrah* he is seen riding round the hill in the midnight.

The other interest of the locality is archaeologically important. It must once have contained a magnificent Jain or Hindu temple in the neighbourhood. Local tradition says that the temple was at village Sacher (in 25° 22' N; 77° 59' E), lying about six km. to the north-west of Birgeesganj. The village is probably now spelt as Sanchet. This large village is full of remains and most of them are used in buildings. One fine image of the height of more than a metre, carved out of a single block and finely decorated, was placed on a platform.

The village Birgeesganj has a primary school and a dispensary. Its area is 1,415.59 hectares. In 1901 its population was 386 persons which rose to 791 in 1961.

Sanchet, having multipurpose co-operative society, a primary and a middle school, public library and post office, covered an area of 958.11 hectares. In 1971 its population was 1,669 as against 1,181 in 1961. Weekly market is held here on every Wednesday. It has a *gram panchayat*.

Chaukigarh (23 6' N; 78 7' E)

This is an old fort in Bareli Tahsil, lying about 22 km. to the north-west of Bareli and about a few km. to the north of Bari Kalan in forest area. Bari Kalan and Bareli are connected by road and buses ply on the road. From Bari Kalan cart track leads to Chaukigarh.

The fort once formed a strong-hold of the Gonds and is situated on the summit of a hill. The fortress contains ruins of some buildings and a *baori*.

Chhater ($23^{\circ} 3' N$; $78^{\circ} 27' E$)

This former headquarters of a tahsil, named after it, is situated in Udaipura Tahsil, to the south-west of Udaipura, at a distance of about 10 km. covered by a *kutch*a road. The village is situated on the river Tendon.

The village is a small retail trading centre where weekly market is held on every Wednesday. Cotton handloom weaving is practised here on a small scale.

The village, having one primary, and one middle school, post-office and *gram panchayat*, covers an area of about 613 hectares. The population of the village decreased to 1,059 persons in 1961 from 1,188 in 1901. In 1971 its population was 1,120.

Chunhetia ($23^{\circ} 13' N$; $78^{\circ} 29' E$)

This village, situated to the south-east of Silwani in Silwani Tahsil is about 12 km. from Silwani.

The main interest of the village lies in its annual religious fair, held on the day of *Kartik Purnima* (October-November). The fair, lasting for a week, attracts about 3,000 visitors. Weekly market is held at Chunhetia on every Friday. There is one primary and one middle school, post-office, multipurpose co-operative society and *gram panchayat*.

Cotton and wool handloom weaving is the cottage industry of the village, covering an area of about 364 hectares. Its population in 1961 was 805 persons, as against 1,000 in 1901. According to the Census of 1971 its population was 1,103.

Deep ($23^{\circ} 6' N$; $77^{\circ} 32' E$)

This fast developing and large village in Goharganj Tahsil is situated on the road connecting Bhopal with Hoshangabad. It is also a railway station called Mandi Dip on the Central Railway joining Bhopal with Itarsi. It is slightly to the south-east of Bhopal at a distance of about 22 km. by road and rail. From Goharganj, the Tahsil headquarters, it is about 26 km. to its north-west. Buses ply on both the roads.

The name Deep is a corrupt form of 'Dweep' meaning an island. The place actually once formed an island in the enormous sheet of water of the famous Bhojpur lake, already described.

It is one of the important grain markets and retail marketing centres of the District, having primary and middle schools, allopathic and *ayurvedic* dispensaries, post-office, co-operative credit society and *gram panchayat*. The village is electrified. It occupies an area of about 1,152 hectares and had a population of 940 persons in 1901. It increased to 2,323 persons in 1961 and to 3,134 in 1971.

Dehgaon

Dehgaon is an important large village in Ghairatganj Tahsil. It is about 21 km. to the south-west of the tahsil headquarters, with which it is connected by road, joining Bhopal-Raisen-Dehgaon-Ghairatganj and Begamganj. Buses ply on the road.

It is a retail marketing centre, where weekly market is held on every Thursday. This electrified village has primary and middle schools, *unani* dispensary, post-office, maternity and child welfare centre, police station and *gram panchayat*. It covers an area of about 1,831 hectares. In 1961 it was populated by 1,349 persons, while in 1971 its population was 1862.

Diwanganj (23° 25' N; 77° 36' E)

This former headquarters of a tahsil, named after it, is an important village now in Raisen Tahsil. It is about 35 km. north-west of Raisen connected partly by *pucca* and partly *kutch* road. Buses ply on the road in open season. Another road connects this place with Bhopal, from where buses are available for passengers in open season. Being a station on the Central Railway it is also connected by train with Bhopal. The village is one of the grain markets and retail trading centres of the District. A large weekly market is held here on every Sunday. Cotton handloom weaving is practised here on a small scale. The place contains primary and higher secondary schools, public library, allopathic and *unani* dispensaries, post office and *gram panchayat*. It covers an area of about 410 hectares. In 1961 the population was 854 persons, as against 822 in 1901. In 1971 the population of the village was 871.

Garhi (23° 24' N; 78° 11' E)

This important large village, lying on Bhopal-Begamganj road, is in Ghairatganj Tahsil. It is about 11 km. to the south-west of Ghairatganj. Buses ply on the road. Formerly it was the tahsil headquarters of the same name.

The place probably received the name because of the existence of an old *garhi*, which is now in ruins. Subsequently, efforts were made to popu-

larise its name as Islamgarh, but the old name Garhi prevailed. The village contains primary and middle schools, allopathic and *unani* dispensaries, post-office and *gram panchayat*. The village is electrified and a large weekly market is held here on every Wednesday.

The area covered by the village is about 3,318 hectares. It was populated by 1,446 persons in 1961, as against 1,110 in 1901. In 1971 its population was 2015.

Ghairatganj (23° 24' N; 78° 15' E)

Situated near the river Bina, this headquarters of a tahsil of the same name is about 54 km. to the north east of Raisen, the District headquarters. Bhopal-Raisen-Begamganj road touches the place, which is also linked by road with Silwani, another tahsil headquarters, lying to its south-east. Buses ply on both the roads.

The village is named after one Ghairat Khan, the founder of it. It is an important retail marketing centre, where weekly market is held on every Saturday. Among the local industries figure manufacture of *bidi*, wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment goods, sundry hardwares such as bucket, cutlery, etc. Being the headquarters of the Community Development Block also, this large village has usual tahsil offices and the Block office. The place is electrified and contains primary, middle and higher secondary schools, rural health centre, dispensary, hospital, maternity and child welfare centre, post and telegraph offices, police station, family planning centre, veterinary hospital, cattle-breeding unit and *gram panchayat*.

The village, covering an area of about 380 hectares had a population of 1,181 persons in 1901 and 2,316 in 1961. It was populated by 3496 persons in 1971.

Goharganj (23° 2' N; 77° 40' E)

Goharganj is the headquarters of a tahsil called after it. It is situated to the south-west of Raisen and south-east of Bhopal. It is about 45 km. from Bhopal with which it is connected by the Bareilly-Bhopal road. Buses ply on it. The former name of the village was Kaliakhedi.

It is a retail marketing centre, where weekly market is held on every Wednesday. There are primary, middle and higher secondary schools, dispensary, family planning centre, post and telegraph offices and *gram*

panchayat. The village, covering an area of about 1,398 hectares is electrified. Its population was 1,601 in 1961, as against 327 persons in 1901. Its population was 2285 in 1971.

Hardot (23° 31' N; 78° 19' E)

This important large village is situated to the north of Ghairatganj, its tahsil headquarters, at a distance of about 13 km. and about 12 km. from Begamganj. Buses ply on the road connecting Ghairatganj and Begamganj and the road passes by the village.

It is a retail marketing centre and a large weekly market is held here on every Thursday. Manufacture of *bidi*, fire-works and sundry hardwares figures among the local small-scale industries of the place. It is electrified and it contains primary and middle schools, co-operative credit society and post-office. The *gram panchayat* looks after the civic management of the village. It covers an area of about 1,000 hectares. Its population increased in 1961 to 1,535 persons from 944 in 1901. The population was 1829 in 1971.

Jamgarh (23° 7' N; 78° 20' E)

Situated about 15 km. north of Bareli, this important large village is in Bareli Tahsil. It appears to be a considerably old place, containing an old Jain temple, assigned to the 12th or 13th century A.D. "It is apparently the only old Jain temple left standing in this stronghold of Islam."

The village has some local small-scale industries, of which manufacture of *khadi* textile in handlooms, carpet and all other similar type of textile products are important. The village is electrified. It is under a *gram panchayat*. It has primary and middle schools, dispensary and post-office.

The village occupies an area of about 966 hectares, containing a population of only 5 persons in 1901, 1330 in 1961 and 1501 in 1971.

Kasba Deori (23° 8' N; 78° 44' E)

Lying at a distance of about 19 km. to the north-east of Udaipura, this important large village in Udaipura Tahsil is linked by road with the tahsil headquarters. Buses ply on the road.

There are signs of old remains on neighbouring hills. Once upon a time the *saroutas* (betel-nut cutter) made at this village had a great reputation

and demand. Similarly the betel leaf, called *bangla*, grown here, was well known. The village has a few small-scale industries, among which figure cotton weaving in handlooms, manufacture of *khadi* textile in handlooms, wooden furniture and fixtures, materials from bamboo, cane, leaves and allied products and sundry hardwares.

It is an important retail marketing centre, where weekly market is held on every Thursday. This village, under a *gram panchayat*, is electrified and it contains primary, middle and higher secondary schools, post and telegraph offices, police-station, *ayurvedic* and allopathic dispensaries, family planning centre, veterinary hospitals, cattle-breeding extension unit and co-operative credit society.

The area covered by this place is about 2,833 hectares. Its population increased to 3,113 in 1961 from 2,835 in 1901. In 1971 it was populated by 3635 persons.

Kasba Udaipura ($23^{\circ} 5' N$; $78^{\circ} 33' E$)

This large village is the headquarters of Udaipura Tahsil. It is connected by road with Bareilly, lying about 16 km. to the south-west of Kasba Udaipura. Buses ply on the road.

The village has a considerable retail trade, and weekly market is held on every Friday. Some of the small scale industries of the place are manufacture of *bidi*, wooden furniture and fixtures and other industrial goods, materials from bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products, shoes and other leather footwear, earthen pottery, toys and sundry hardwares. The village is electrified.

An annual religious fair, called Baras Mela is held here in January and it is attended by about 20,000 persons. It is managed by the local *gram panchayat*. The village possesses primary, middle and higher secondary schools, technical institution, dispensary, family planning centre, rural health centre, veterinary hospital, cattle-breeding unit, police station and post and telegraph offices. The Community Development Block named after Udaipura has its headquarters here besides the usual tahsil offices. A cooperative credit society is also working at the place.

The village covers an area of about 1,376 hectares. In 1961 it was populated by 4,210 persons, as against 3,167 in 1901. In 1971 its population was 5748.

Kundali (23° 10' N; 78° 19' E)

It is a large village in Silwani Tahsil, lying at a distance of about 23 km. to the south-west of the tahsil headquarters.

The village is a retail trading centre, where a large weekly market meets on every Friday. Among local small-scale industries figure manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment, products from bamboos, leaves, cane, earthen ware, shoes and other leather footwear, sundry hardwares, etc.

The village, under *gram panchayat*, is electrified. It has primary and middle schools and post-office. It covers an area of about 711 hectares. Its population was 1,978 persons in 1901 as against 2,011 in 1961. The population was 2344 in 1971.

Malharpur (23° 17' N; 77° 16' E)

This small village of Ghairatganj Tahsil is situated to the south west of the tahsil headquarters at a distance of about 30 km. and to the east of Raisen, at a distance of about 24 km. The village is on Raisen-Ghairatganj-Begamganj road, on which buses ply.

The main interest of the village lies in a colossal Jain image standing in a forest near the village. "It is possible it once stood in a temple of which remains, however, no longer exist. The image has been badly mutilated, but must once have been a good piece of sculpture as the ornamental work still extant is very fine. The enormous single block from which it is hewn is curiously enough made of rock brought from at least about 2.3 km. and not of local stone."¹

There is also a ruined fort, which, when in tact, must have been very picturesque. The remains of Jain and Hindu origin are utilised in constructing the walls of the fort.

The village, having a middle school, is under the *gram panchayat*. It occupies an area of about 2,673 hectares. The village was populated by 40 persons in 1901 and the population increased to 140 persons in 1961. In 1971 the population was 330.

Maljhir (23° 58' N; 78° 3' E)

Situated to the south-east of Bareli at a distance of about 22 km. from the latter place, this small village is in Bareli Tahsil. It is not connected with any place by a *pucca* road.

The main interest of this small village lies in the signs of a very fine

1. Ibid. p. 110.

temple, which once existed here. Many of its stones are richly carved. The carved pieces are utilised in a temple built by the *Patel* in his house.

The village, under the *gram panchayat*, has primary school and post-office. It covers an area of about 725 hectares and had a population of 223 persons in 1901 and 258 in 1961. It was populated by 590 in 1971.

Obedullaganj

Situated to the south-west of Goharganj, its tahsil headquarters, this important large village is on Bhopal-Hoshangabad road at a distance of about 35 km. from Bhopal. It is also connected by a road of the length of about 10 km. with Goharganj, the tahsil headquarters. Buses ply on both the roads. It is also a railway station on Bhopal Itarsi line of the Central Railway.

Obedullaganj is one of the important grain markets of the District and a retail trade centre, where a large weekly market is held on every Thursday. Among the local industries figures manufacture of brass and bell metal products, products of other metals, sundry hardwares, sawing, manufacture of wooden furniture, fixtures, toys, etc., products of cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other products, and shoes and leather footwears. It is also the headquarters of a Community Development Block.

This village is electrified and electricity is available here for all purposes. There are primary, middle and higher secondary schools, public-library and reading-room, technical institution, post, telegraph and public call offices, rural health centre, maternity and child welfare centre, family planning centre, *ayurvedic* and allopathic dispensaries, veterinary hospital, artificial insemination unit, police station and *gram panchayat*.

An annual Bhojpuri Mela or fair is held here in February/March attracting about 10,000 persons. The place occupies an area of about 330 hectares. In 1971, its population was 5640 as against 3,890 in 1961.

Raisen ($23^{\circ}20' N$; $77^{\circ}47' E$)

Raisen is the administrative headquarters town of the District and Tahsil, both of the same name. It is situated to the north-east of Bhopal on Bhopal-Begamganj road at a distance of about 30 km. Buses ply on the road.

Raisen is certainly an ancient place and must always have played an important part in the history of Malwa, though it does not find mention in

the earlier historical records. Abul Fazl, remarks that the fort of the place was famous.

The name Raisen is probably a corrupt form of Rajavasini. It is also possible that it is so named after the name of Rai Singh, the founder of the place, as goes the local tradition.

The fort of the town stands on an outlier of sandstone rock, while the town is situated at the foot of it. The fort being well-placed was a formidable stronghold in mediaeval times in this part of the country. Massive stone-wall surrounded the fort. The wall, pierced with nine gateways, was surmounted by thirteen bastions. The fort contains remains of several buildings including a mosque and a school. Besides, there are three places in the fort built by the Hindu rulers and they are locally named as *Badal Mahal*, *Raja Rohani ka Mahal* and *Attardar ka Mahal*. There are four tanks and 48 wells. Several inscriptions exist on the fort walls, most of which are in *Nagari* and one or two in Persian. Besides, some very curious rock-paintings are also there and they represent hunting scenes. The fort witnessed several wars and vicissitudes of fortunes of its masters from the 13th century onwards. In the reign of Akbar Raisen was the headquarters of a *sarkar* in the *subah* of Ujjain.

The town, under a municipal committee, is electrified and has a considerable trade in grain, whole-sale and retail. Large weekly market is held here on every Sunday. Small-scale industries such as manufacture of metal products like tin-can, wooden industrial products, sundry hardwares, etc., figure among the local industries. Rama Lila fair is annually held here for fifteen days, attracting about 5,000 persons.

Being the district and tahsil headquarters, Raisen has usual district and tahsil offices, primary, middle and higher secondary schools, technical institution, public library and reading-room, post, telegraph and public call offices, hospital, *ayurvedic* and *allopathic* dispensaries, family planning centre, maternity and child welfare centre, veterinary hospital, police-station, rest-house, circuit house, etc.

The area of the town is about 1,171 hectares and its population in 1961 increased to 5,962 persons from 3,495 in 1901. It was populated by 9138 persons in 1971.

Sanchi (23° 28' N; 77° 48' E)

This medium-sized village of international fame, lying about 23 km. to the north-west of Raisen, its tahsil and district headquarters town, is

linked by road with Raisen. It is also linked with Bhopal, the State capital, 67.5 km. by road and 44 km. by rail; and with Vidisha by 10 km. rail. Sanchi is a railway station on Itarsi-Jhansi section of the Central Railway. Buses are available at Sanchi for Bhopal, Vidisha, Raisen, etc. Besides passenger trains, mail and express trains also halt at Sanchi at the request of passengers, travelling over 161 km. by first class or air conditioned class. For this purpose they are to send an application to the Station Masters, Bhopal and Bina to facilitate alighting at or boarding the train from Sanchi. Even third class passengers, travelling in groups of not less than 10 persons for a distance over 400 km. to and from Sanchi, also enjoy the same facility.

Early *Brahmi* records discovered at Sanchi mention the ancient name of the place as Kakanava or Kakanya. The Buddhist Chronicle of Ceylon (5th century A.D.), called *Mahavamsa*, while narrating Ashoka's association with the locality, named it as Chaityagiri (hill of the *Chaitya*). Some versions of the same work call it as Vedisagiri. Records of the fifth century A.D., engraved at Sanchi during the reign of Chandragupta II, call the place Kakanadabota. Towards the end of the seventh century A.D. its mention is made by still another name Bota Shriparvata, which can probably be identified with Shri-parvata of Bhavabhuti's *Malatimadhava*.¹

Sanchi is known all the world over for its magnificent ancient monuments, erected there during the period commencing from the third century B. C. if not earlier, till the twelfth century A.D., after which no Buddhist edifices were erected at Sanchi. This probably indicates that Buddhism died out about this time in Central India, resulting in desertion and desolation of Sanchi.² The monuments at Sanchi are mainly clustered on a small flat-topped hill which is not in any other way very remarkable. It is about 91 metres in height from the plain and of a whale-back shape, with a saddle in the middle, in which nestles the modern village of Sanchi.

The history of Sanchi begins with the establishment of a Buddhist settlement (*Sangharama*) there. Possibly, Ashoka, the great Maurya Emperor (third century B.C.) either himself founded the *Sangharama*, a *stupa*, and a pillar at Sanchi with a view to honouring the place as the birth place of his beautiful wife Devi, or he added only a *stupa* and a pillar for the sake of some sort of a settlement already existing there.

The famous, magnificent and great *stupa* at Sanchi, as it now stands, is not ascribable to Emperor Ashoka, who originally erected a *stupa*,

1. John Marshall, *The Monuments of Sanchi*, Vol. I. pp. 12, 14, 15.

2. *ibid.* p. 7.

composed of burnt-bricks laid in mud, having an umbrella, made of fine Chunar sand-stone, cut, ribbed and polished in the manner peculiarly characteristic of his reign. This original brick *stupa* was badly mutilated probably by Pushyamitra, the founder of Sunga dynasty, annihilating the power of the Mauryas. This damaged *stupa* was completely reconstructed by having additions to it. Curiously enough, these additions were effected under one of the Sunga kings. They comprised the existing envelope of stone, which encased the original brick *stupa*, "the lofty stone terrace and two flights of stairs at its base; stone-flagging of the procession path, the three stone balustrades in place of the older-fashioned ones of wood-one around the ground-level procession path, second around the terrace berm and a third on the top of the dome; and lastly, the *harmika* and umbrellas (*chhatravali*) which crowned the whole".¹

This main object of antiquity and interest stands conspicuously in the centre of the level summit of the hill. The structure forms the segment of a sphere, solid throughout and built of red sandstone blocks. Its diameter at the base is about 38.25 metres. A berm about 4.20 metres high, sloping outwards at the base, forms a raised pathway of about 1.75 metres' width round the *stupa*, giving it a total diameter of about 41.75 metres. The top of the mould is flat and originally supported a stone railing and the usual pinnacle. When the whole structure was complete it must have been of the height of about 24 metres. The *stupa* is encircled by a massive stone railing, with monolithic uprights of the height of about 3.30 metres and it is pierced by four gates covered with richly illustrated and decorative carvings. To the north and south, originally, there were two monoliths and probably they bore edicts of Ashoka, the Great.

The four imposing gateways are subsequent additions to this remarkable *stupa* and its crowning glory. These gateways or *toranas* are elaborately and richly carved and front the entrances between the four quadrants of the balustrade or the *vedikas*. Chronologically the southern gateway was first erected and then followed the northern, eastern and western in sequence. The latter two entrances are less carefully adjusted and dressed with less care. These and a few other additions were done during the reign of the Andhras. "Each gateway was composed of two square pillars surmounted by capitals, which in their turn supported a super structure of three architraves with votive ends. Separating the architraves from one another were four square blocks, or "dies" set in pairs vertically above the capitals, and between each pair of blocks were three short uprights, with the open

1. *ibid.* p. 29.

spaces between them occupied by a variety of figures in the round. The capitals were adorned with the forefronts of lions set back to back or with standing elephants or dwarfs; and springing from the same abacus as these capitals, and acting as supports to the projecting ends of the lowest architraves were Tree nymphs (*Yakshi*, *vriksha-devata* or *shalabhanjika*) of graceful and pleasing outline....¹ Besides lions, elephants and horses with their riders, all provided with two faces in both directions, figure on the gateways. Crowning and dominating all, stood the emblem of Buddhism in the centre, the Wheel of the Law (*Dharmachakra*) supported on elephants or lions and flanked on either side by a guardian *yaksha* holding a fly-whisk (*chauri*) in his hand; and to the right and left of the *Yakshas*, the *Triratna*, symbolising the Trinity of Buddhism, the Buddha, the Dharm (Law) and the Sangh (Religious Order). Bas-reliefs illustrating *Jataka*-legends, scenes from the life of the Buddha elaborately enriched the two pillars and superstructure. Representations of the sacred tree, footprints, *stupās*, symbolical of Gautama Buddha and of the other past Buddhas, of real or fabulous beasts and birds, and of flying *Gandharvas* and many sacred and decorative devices of a rich and varied conception adorn them. These also bear inscriptions recording the names of the pious, etc. The noteworthy feature is that the Buddha is represented here only by his foot-prints or *Bodhi* trees. Figures of the Buddha either in meditating or preaching form, which became the popular theme of the later Buddhist sculpture are conspicuous by its absence here.

The age of the Guptas (4th to 6th centuries A.D.) also contributed some additions to this famous structure. Four small canopied shrines, enshrining four images of the Buddha in the attitude of meditation, with an attendant on either side and behind his head an elaborate halo across which two *gandharvas* are flying, were constructed in this age in the procession path, against the terrace wall facing the entrances of the great *stupa*. Artistically the image at the southern gateway is the best of the four, the modelling of the attendant figures being especially graceful and pleasing. Thus the great *stupa*, as it now stands, is the creation of about eight to nine centuries. It now consists of an almost hemispherical dome (*anda*), truncated near the top and surrounded at its base by a lofty terrace (*medhi*), the berm which served in the ancient days as procession path (*pradakshina patha*), access to it being provided by a double flight of steps (*sopana*), built against it on the southern side. It is encircled by a second *pradakshina-patha* enclosed within a massive *vedika* of stone. This plain *vedika* is divided into four quadrants by entrances set at the cardinal points, each one of which is adorned with a gateway (*torana*), lavishly enriched with reliefs on the inner

1. *ibid.* p. 37.

and outer sides. It is very remarkable that the *stupa* and its gateways have withstood for centuries the ravages of nature and time. "Many of the sculptured reliefs, particularly those on the Western Gateway, seem almost as fresh today as when they left the chisel of the sculptor, and such harm as the others have suffered has been chiefly wrought in modern days" by iconoclasts who used to take a delight in defacing the figures.¹ Amateur excavators also contributed to the decay of the fabric of the *stupa*. From time to time repairs were carried out to this magnificent structure.

The *Stupas* used to be erected for the purpose of enshrining corporal relics of the Buddha, and credit for initiating the *stupa*-worship and the growth of the cult of the relic-*stupa* goes to Ashoka as far as Buddhism is concerned. The great *stupa* at Sanchi is one of the numerous relic *stupa* of which Ashoka was the original author. Subsequently, "worship was extended to the relics of the lesser lights of the Buddhist Church; to those of the Buddha's companions Sariputra and Mahamogalana and even to teachers and missionaries of much later times like Kashyapagotra Madhyama and the others whose remains . . . were enshrined in *Stupa*¹ at Sanchi," built during the reign of the Sungas. Still later, when worship was transferred from the relics to the *stupa* itself, to build a *stupa* came to be regarded as a step nearer the goal of salvation. Hence we find a crowd of smaller *stupas* of varying heights set round about the great *Stupa* at Sanchi.

The second important monument, contemporary with the original brick-built *stupa*, is the magnificent pillar or *lat* set up by Ashoka, at a distance of about 15 metres from the Southern Gateway. Unfortunately the pillar was broken into pieces by some landowner. Its capital and crowning lions are in the local museum. When intact, its height was about 13 metres. The pillar "consisted of a round and slightly tapering monolithic shaft with bell-shaped foliate capital surmounted by a cable necking, above which was an abacus supporting the forefronts of four magnificent lions. The bell-shaped capital and crowning lions were a single block of stone. The abacus was adorned with four "honeysuckle" motifs, separated one from the other by pairs of geese"² The Lions' capital and the shaft are finished and polished to the same glass-like lustre characteristically of the age of Ashoka.

The Emperor subsequently ordered that an eight-lined edict was to be engraved on the pillar at Sanchi. This edict concerning schism in the

1. *ibid.* p. 39.

2. *ibid.* p. 23.

Sangha (*Sangha-Bheda*) was issued by the Emperor, declaring penalty for any member of the Sangha creating schism in the Sangha. Lettering of the edict is singularly poor and the lines also are not horizontal. These factors indicate that the sculptor responsible for dressing and chiselling the pillar was not responsible for the poor lettering of the edict.

Other remains of the Mauryan or pre-Mauryan age unearthed in southern areas include a pillared hall. In its original form, this temple was a large apsidal *Chaitya* hall, but when excavated, only a rectangular stone plinth of the original building was found. Its super-structure was of wood and was apsidal in shape. The super-structure was probably burnt down when Ashoka's *stupa* was destroyed by Pushyamitra. Its reconstruction took place after the middle of the second century B.C., when stone pillars were set up on its original plinth. These pillars, bearing records carved in Brahmi script of the second century B.C., were in five rows of ten each or even more. Besides these large octagonal pillars, remains of smaller ones of about the same age were found. Thus this structure was reconstructed as a pillared *mandpa*. Subsequently, in the period between 7th and 9th century A.D., the shrine and portico on the east side of *mandapa* plinth were added.

Of the several *stupas*, the one standing on an artificially constructed small terrace, projecting out from the hill-side some 320 metres down to its western slope, is in many ways the most important after the great *Stupa*. The latter was built for the relics of the Buddha, while the former enshrined the relics of ten of the Buddhist dignitaries who flourished in the time of Ashoka. Relic-box and four small caskets of steatite found in the relic-chamber of this *stupa* are inscribed in early Brahmi characters. Inscriptions give names of the saints. The *stupa* was built over their relics during the reign of the Sungas. In point of size, construction and design this *stupa* can be said to be almost a replica of the third one, to be described subsequently. In the four quadrants of the ground balustrade of this *stupa* there are 88 pillars. The balustrade is adorned by reliefs, which "give the balustrade its unique value and make it an outstanding landmark in the history of Indian art¹." The subjects portrayed are generally similar to those on the gateways of the great *Stupa*.

The third *Stupa*, also built during the reigns of the Sungas is situated on the Main Terrace. This *Stupa* has only one gateway. The diameter of the *Stupa* including the raised terrace, but not the ground balustrade, is about 15 metres and the height including the *harmika* and umbrella is about 11 metres. The *stupa* contained two relic boxes of stone each with a single

1. *ibid.* p. 80.

name inscribed in early Brahmi characters upon the lid. The two persons whose body-relics were enshrined in these caskets were Sariputa and Mahamogalana, the two wellknown disciples of the Buddha. In the Buddhist Church they were ranked and revered immediately after the Buddha. For their relics one more *stupa* was built at Satdhara some 10 km. from Sanchi. Ground balustrade and gateway, etc., were subsequently added to this *stupa* in the time of the Andhras. The *torana* on its south was richly carved and it is the latest of all the five *toranas* at Sanchi. This *torana*, enriched with reliefs is about five metres in height.

Besides these, there were several other *stupas* built at Sanchi from time to time till the mediaeval period.

The other monuments at Sanchi include pillars. Like the fashion of erecting the *stupas* that of setting up of magnificent pillars by the side of *stupas*, both started by Ashoka, were copied in succeeding generations. The pillars also came to be accepted in the Church as a work of religious merit and were invested with a sanctity only second to that of the *stupas* themselves. This resulted in erecting a number of pillars of various varieties. The Great pillar on the Main Terrace near the great *Stupa*, erected by Ashoka has already been described. The second pillar ascribable to the reign of the Sungas, stands also on the Main Terrace. The pillar bears one inscription in shell class characters, now defaced and a few letters of a mediaeval inscription. The height of the pillar, including the capital of bellshaped lotus type with leaves falling over its shoulder, has the height of about 4.5 metres and a diameter at the base of about half metre.

Another pillar, standing a little to the north of the above pillar belongs to the early Gupta age. Its design, quality and colour of stone and composition of two pieces only (one comprising the circular shaft and square base characteristic of the Gupta period, the other the bell capital necking, lions and crowning *chakra*) denote that it belongs to the early Gupta period. The shaft is broken into three sections. Originally the height of the pillar was about seven metres. A mutilated inscription in Gupta characters records on the pillar the gift of a Vajrapani pillar, two pillars of a gateway, the *mandapa* of a monastery and a gateway by one Rudrasena or Rudrasimha. The lion capital of the pillar is rather a feeble and clumsy imitation of the one which surmounted the pillar of Ashoka. The modelling of lions here exhibits little regard for truth and little artistic feeling.

The massive pillar that stands near the north gateway also belongs to the Gupta period as its workmanship is typically of that age. Its shaft is destroyed. Its capital and surmounting statue are preserved. The pillar

lacks brilliant lustre of Ashokan or Mauryan pillars. The top of the pillar was surmounted by a statue representing Bodhisatva. The Buddha was seated on a lotus throne in the earth-touching attitude (*bhumi-sparshamudra*) with miniature *stupas* and the Buddhist creed.

Besides these, there were several monasteries and other structures majority of which are in ruins. Construction of all these monuments at Sanchi is spread over a long period commencing from the pre-Mauryan to the mediaeval period. The place also yielded several inscriptions of the Maurya, Andhra, Gupta, Kushan and mediaeval periods. Coins and objects of various metals, including ornaments of gold and silver, were also found during excavations at the site. Images of Hindu deities of later period were also traced here. Curiously enough this important Buddhist centre of great antiquity found no mention either in the Buddhist literature or in the travel descriptions of the Buddhist pilgrims from China viz., Fa-Hian and Hiuen Tsang, who came to India only to visit and worship the Buddhist centres of religious importance.

The place appears to have been deserted by the Buddhists after 11th or 12th century A.D. The monuments of the place first attracted the attention of General Taylor in 1818 and since then was started explorations of the site and efforts to conserve the past glory and immense value of Sanchi.

Now there are three *stupas*, one *chaitya* hall, two temples, ruins of a nunnery, gateways famous for their sculptures depicting scenes from the Buddha's life, inscribed, magnificent and lustrously polished Ashokan pillar and the stone railings around the *stupa*, gifted by pious devotees, whose names are inscribed on each of the stone pieces. The Mahabodhi Society of Ceylon has constructed a new *Vihara* or Buddhist temple here on the old pattern. It enshrines a stone-image of the Buddha. The *Chaitya Vihara* anniversary is celebrated here in December.

Archaeological Survey of India has its museum at Sanchi, in which objects of antiquity found here and in the neighbourhood are preserved and exhibited. A guide lecturer is also, on all days except Friday, provided by the Department for the benefit of visitors.

As regards accommodation for the visitors, there are ten-bedded travellers' lodge, circuit and rest-houses (each having two double roomed suits), three-bedded railway retiring rooms and thirty-five bedded Buddhist guest-house or *dharmashala*.

This electrified village has primary, middle and higher secondary schools, primary health centre, post, telegraph and public call-offices, public

reading-room and library, family planning centre, out-lying veterinary dispensary, artificial insemination centre, Community Development Block office and Madhya Pradesh Government emporium. The village covers an area of about 463 hectares and in 1971 its population was 1133 as against 796 in 1961.

Searmau ($23^{\circ}26' N$; $78^{\circ}35' E$)

Lying about 18 km. to the north-east of Silwani, the tahsil headquarters, this village is of some importance due to its Kartik *Purnima* fair, lasting for eight days. The fair, attended by about 5,000 persons, is held here in October-November.

It is a local trade centre, where a largely attended weekly market is held on every Thursday. Among local small-scale industries figure manufacture of wooden industrial goods, materials from bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products and sundry hard-ware.

The village has primary and middle schools, post-office and sub-dispensary. It is under a *gram panchayat* and has an area of about 3,450 hectares. In 1901 and 1961 its population was 773 and 968 respectively, while in 1971 it was 1308.

Silwani ($23^{\circ}18' N$; $78^{\circ}29' E$)

It is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lying south-east of Raisen at a distance of about 85 km. and south-east of Ghairatganj, from where it is about 33 km. Buses ply on the roads connecting this place with Raisen and Ghairatganj.

It is an important retail marketing centre, where large weekly market is held on every Wednesday. Manufacture of *bidi*, cotton weaving in hand-looms, sawing, and manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures are some of the local-small scale industries. The Kartika-Ashtami fair is annually held here in October-November for a day. It attracts about 2,500 persons.

Besides usual tahsil offices this electrified large village has water-pipes. The *gram panchayat* manages the civil affairs of the village, having primary, middle and higher secondary schools, hospital, *ayurvedic* dispensary, public health centre, family planning centre, maternity and child welfare centre, veterinary-hospital, cattle breeding unit, police-station, post and telegraph offices, rest-house, forest rest-house and Block office.

Silwani occupied about 409 hectares and its population in 1961 increased to 3,840 persons from 3,021 in 1901. According to the Census of 1971 its population was 5200.

1. "This is perhaps the Silwani of Abul Fazl, though that name may refer to Sewans also", see Bhopal State Gazetteer, p. 123.

Bhimbetka (22°65' North and 77°57' East)

Bhimbetka is a group of small hills on the northern fringe of the Vindhyan mountain system, facing the plains of Malwa in Obaidullaganj tahsil of Raisen District. The site lies between Obaidullaganj and Barkheda Railway stations, at a distance of about 40 km. south of Bhopal. The way to Bhimbetka bifurcates near Bhinyapur on the national highway, leading from Bhopal to Itarsi, via Barkheda-Hoshangabad. The railway crossing near Bhinyapur is about 7.5 km. from Obaidullaganj and Bhimbetka is about 4 km. from road side.

The enormous rocks of Bhimbetka, which are so spectacular from a long distance is associated with the Pandava brother Bhima. According to local faith the hill was the seat of the hero of *Mahabharata*. Bhimbetka is a corrupted form of Hindi name Bhirabaithka, meaning the sitting place of Bhima. It is generally believed that the village Bhinyapur is a corrupt form of Bhimapura meaning the village of Bhima. The local perennial source of water, the Banaganga, was believed to have been created by Arjun to quench the thirst of his grandfather, Bhishma. Another water hole of the same site is known as Pandapur or Pandavapura.

Bhimbetka group of rock-shelters was discovered by V. S. Wakankar in the year 1957. Systematic exploration of the site was started in 1971 by the University of Saugor. In 1972 the Vikram University began its digging operation. Later, two explorers from the Deccan College of Puna and Folk Art Museum of Basle (Switzerland) joined the excavation, each working separately and on different lines.

Excavations in some of the shelters at Bhimbetka have yielded Acheulian materials in large numbers. Out of a total of 6203 artefacts unearthed in caves-III F-23 and III F-24, in all 1623 were finished tools. These included tramaxes, cleavers, scrapers and knives. There was complete absence of

1. Puratattava, Bulletin of the Indian Archaeological Society, Number 8, 1975-76, p. 15.

choppers and chopping tools. The Bhimbetka acheulian industry is said to represent the terminal phase of the Acheulian tradition.¹

As a result of these excavations a new vista in the prehistory of India has been revealed. Apart from rich heritage of Indian art in its rock shelter paintings, the discovery of the site has provided a continuous sequence since the pebble tool epoch to an era of Gond Kingdom in this area (hardly 300 years ago). Bhimbetka is claimed to be perhaps the only site in India, revealing such a unique sequence of culture.

The rock-shelters here, most of which are situated between Karitalai in the East and Jondra villages in the West are attracting world attention. The rock paintings, for which Bhimbetka is justly famous, and the primitive implements, belong to the pre-historic period. These paintings are being dated to the old stone age about 10,000 years ago though exact date has not as yet been fixed. It has associations with early historic period remains of fortifications, *stupas*, walls, inscriptions in Asokan, Gupta Brahmi and Sankha scripts. The stone-age implements discovered from the rock-shelter sites in successive strata are pebble tools, Acheulian, middle stone and microliths, succeeded by the chalcolithic.²

But Bhimbetka is more famous for its paintings than for its other remains. These prehistoric drawings on the wall surface resemble in some way the wall paintings of Kaimur ranges in Mirzapur district of U. P., Southern Rhodesia Altamira, Lascaux. Fant de Quame, Pech 'Merle, the Russian Ural mountains and China.

Colours used in the Bhimbetka paintings are generally red, white, black and green. The subject matters of the drawings are early man's achievements as hunter with bows and arrows and spears, his emotions through dancing, his faith in fire-worship, magical rituals for games, etc. It is claimed that out of about 750 rock-shelters, about 500 are full of such coloured paintings. These are divided into many groups. One such group, viz. IIF, No. 4 has an equal-size drawing of a monkey and a group of tiny fine-lined engravings of human figures and bison. The most outstanding of the shelters of Bhimbetka is the one known as the "Auditorium" with its vast expanse and rich and varied paintings. It is 40 m. long, 4 to 12 m. broad and 6 to 15 m. high. Another shelter, called the Rangashala too abounds in a good number of paintings. In one shelter there is an impressive painting of

1. *ibid.* pp. 17-30.

2. *Prachya Pratibha*, July 1975, p. 9.

3. *Journal of the Madhya Pradesh Itihas Parishad*, No. 10, 1976, p. 59.

4. *Marg*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 4, September, 1975, p. 3.

a woman in mourning. The drawings are mostly multilined, sketched on the muddy white encrustation of the rock surface with the help of some fine hard points, probably micro-burins.

"The paintings at Bhimbetka have, however, been classified on the basis of the typological study of different styles, survival of extinction of paintings, their super imposition and their comparison with the drawings of the chalcolithic pottery, frescoes of early historic period and also the sculptures of different periods, in 20 different styles, belonging to four major periods (1) prechalcolithic (2) Chalcolithic (3) early historical and (4) early mediaeval, excluding the recent ones."¹

Period I and II

The pre-chalcolithic paintings of Bhimbetka date back to a period prior to c. 4000 B. C. This group is essentially schematic with stylized figures of animals and men in green, red and cream. The human figures of the first series have square bodies and triangular heads, while those of series II are rose coloured with elongated bodies. The animals painted in the first group include elephants, bison, boars, tigers, rhinoceros, etc. Their bodies are filled with geometrical patterns like honeycomb, and groups of rhomboids or zigzag lines. The drawings are fairly large.

The subject matters of the second group are varied. They include hunting and dancing scenes. Animals shown are bison, elephant, tiger, wild boar, deer, antelope and also birds. Hunting weapons depicted here are barbed spears, pointed sticks, bows and arrows. Men hunting and dancing are shown with great vitality, in action. The mastery of line is evident from the fact that seldom there is a break in the continuity of a composition. Mythological animals are sometimes depicted. In three shelters there is a painting of a bull chasing another animal and a human figure, and a crab, running ahead of the human figure. Sometimes the human figures wear masks of animal skin or of vegetable material, sometimes they are profusely decorated with ornaments and feathers. The rich and varied paintings of these two groups give a vivid picture of the life of Mesolithic hunter-gatherers.

Period III

The Chalcolithic paintings of this group are neither so vigorous nor vivid. These are in some way similar to the paintings on Chalcolithic pottery of Malwa and neighbouring areas. Motifs like cross-hatched squares, or lattices and oblique lines in paintings are derived from pottery decorations. The motifs are painted independently as well as to fill in the bodies of animals.

1. op. cit., p. 3; Journal of the Madhya Pradesh Itihas Parishad, p. 59.

Period IV-V

The early historic paintings are schematic in outline. Figures of *Yakshas*, horse and elephant riders, warriors and hunters are shown in red, white and yellowish colours, sometimes associated with inscriptions in Brahmi characters.

Period VI-VII

Mediaeval paintings are geometric, linear and more schematic, but much less dynamic. These form a link between the older art of the caves and the present day folk motifs in the rural homes of Malwa plateau.

Jaora (22°59' N. 77°28' E.)

Jaora is a forest village located about 10 km. west of Obaidullaganj. It is approachable by Dahod tank road which branches off from the National Highway No. 12, at 33 km. south of Bhopal. Alternatively one may follow Obaidullaganj-Rehti road for 5 km. from where one has to trek north-west, for reaching the village. To the west of the village is continuous scarp of the Vindhyaachal, enclosing the comparatively undulating valley of the Betwa. A series of about 200 rock shelters, 102 with rock-painting, between the Sankud and Bagwani streams were sighted first by Prof. Shankar Tiwari on 6th October, 1975. These are in addition to the earlier finds at Bhopal, Satkunda, Kharwai, Raisen, Binaka, Bhimbetka and Lakhajuar in the area by V. S. Wakankar and S. K. Pandey. Later, more rock paintings of the series extending upto Bhimbetka in the south-east and Karad in the north were explored. This turned the isolated groups into a chain of painted rock shelters. Another chain of rock paintings was also traced by Shankar Tiwari on the right bank of the Betwa, connecting the earlier finds of Raisen and Satkunda with Bhojpur. The two chains together have been called the 'S' Belt of rock paintings in the Betwa source region. This belt is claimed to be the world's longest continuous hill-chain, with painted rock-shelters. The 'S' belt spreads over eleven hills, divided by narrow valleys of streams.¹ From Imlana (25°56' N. by 77°29' E) in Goharganj tahsil to Raja-Bandha Digdiga (23°11' N. by 77°22' E) south of Bhopal the belt extends 40 km. There are 467 rock shelters in the 'S' belt, including those of Jaora, with rock-paintings in them.

The rock shelters of Jaora group bear drawings of deer, antelope, wild buffalo, elephant, wild boar, tiger, etc. Some of the shelters depict battle scenes, marching army, a scene of the surrender of a commander, a large number of chariots, etc. Panels showing hunting scene are not uncommon.

1. *Prachya Pratibha*, Vol. IV, No. 2 (July, 1976), pp. 62-80, and a note supplied by Prof. Shankar Tiwari.

A hunter is shown running away after piercing a rhino with spear, and a 'Troika', is unique. Many of the drawings are very large. The wild buffalo of shelter No. SJD-8 is nearly 3.6 m. long by 2m. high at shoulder. The clear outline is filled with white probably by the same painter. Two elephants drawn and washed in white in shelter No. SJD-2 are blank in belly parts. The hunters have triangular heads, holding arrows and spear fixed with microliths. This takes us back through the historic periods of chariots to the microlithic age. The lion of SJC-9 as reported has canine teeth and is decorated with cross hatched lines. Superimposition is an oft seen feature. The scene of two warriors, facing each other, in SJD-6 is superimposed over a red swamp deer with antlers in velvet.

The special features of some other sites may be viewed by trekking to the North north-west of Jaora. At Baghbani Karad ($23^{\circ}1' N$ by $77^{\circ}27' E$) two rows of paintings are found on the same face of a rock, one along the top edge and the other along its foot. It also bears about 50 hand-prints and a family of four tigers. A well-dressed human figure is seen in shelter SBW-19.

Of the 17 rock paintings in red ochre at Bakhia Karad ($23^{\circ}1' N$ by $77^{\circ}24' E$) there is a figure of a horse rider, wearing long boots in shelter No. SBK-3. Two human figures in white full-wash, measure about 1.8 metres high in shelter No. SLB-7. Probably this is the tallest human figure in the rock paintings in India known so far. A rock shelter, No. SCD-13 Cheel-Dant ($23^{\circ}3' N$ by $77^{\circ}22' E$), bears maximum number of green coloured paintings in the Betwa source region. The rock surface measures 75 m. by 21 m. There are lotus flowers painted in red at three places in the shelter. It also bears miniature size paintings, measuring 4 cm. by 2 cm. Close to this is Shelter No. SCD-2 which stands on a high ledge, bearing 25 paintings.

Painted rock-shelters have also been discovered in the north of Raisalpur, on the hills of Telendi South, Telendi North, Donawalla, Ladi Paharkhedi, Chamaria-Marui, Haripura, Urden and Makoria. This discovery has connected the known sites of Kharwai.

The paintings are mostly in red and white colours; green is popular but the use of yellow colour is a rarity.

Nandur ($25^{\circ}5' N$. $77^{\circ}26' E$)

Nandur Village in Goharganj tahsil, District Raisen, is situated on the right bank of the Betwa 22 km. south of Bhopal. A semi-circular table top mound at the place is a 13 metre high deposit. It measures approxima-

tely 150 metres by 250 metres, and is surrounded by a large mud-rampart. The cart-track leading to the village from north across the mound has exposed habitational deposits. The sections on either side exhibit early historic pottery, ring wells, stone slab foundation and brick structure.

The early phase is represented by Black and Red pottery, associated with punch-marked coins of silver and copper, assignable to Mauryan or earlier period. Three shreds of Northern Black Pottery were also found.

A large number of punch-marked, cast Satavahana coins, inscribed Kshatrap coins and ring-wells have found in the second phase.

This is followed by the finds of the Gupta period, yielding brick (10"x3½") structures, dishes and bowls of typical red slipped ware along with a number of spouted vessels.

Further sequence is supplied by the finds of Indo-Sassanian coins and the discovery of the architectural and sculptural remains of 11th-13th century A. D. and a number of coins of the mediaeval period.

A most interesting collection of archaeological remains is to be seen in the flood-plain just below the mound. A circular 2 metre high structural remain, lined with stone-slabs, gives an impression of a ruined 'Stupa'. There are also remains of two temples. Only the traces of foundations are visible now. The images of Chamunda, Mahisamardini, etc., and beads, marbles, discs, dyer's stamp in stone and terracotta as also metal objects made of copper, lead and silver, have been discovered at the site.

Majority of coins washed out during the rains are found near the old road across the mud-rampart. This is called Dhuriya-Kot by the people. The coins ranging from *circa* 500 B.C. to 13th century A. D. also show the richness and importance of the township. The following types of coins have been ascertained.

1. Punch-marked-Silver-3rd cent. B. C. Sun, six-armed symbols.
2. Punch-marked-Copper-3rd cent. B. C. Sun, six-armed chaitya.
3. Uninscribed cast-Copper-3rd cent. B. C. Elephant & tree in railing flag-staff, taurine, chaitya.
4. Uninscribed cast-Copper-3rd cent, B. C. Bodhi Tree Allan, CAI, PL XI, 17, 18.
5. Small, Uninscribed with symbols-Copper-2nd/1st century B. C. four symbols punched.

6. Eran-Punched Symbols-Copper-Tree in railing-Elephants, bull, horse, river, triangular standard, in railing.
7. Eran-Chaitya dotted-Punch, Copper-C. India 3rd century B. C.
8. Eran-Human figure and Swastika with Taurines, 3rd-2nd century B. C.
9. Satavahana coins-Copper-Elephant, Ujjain symbol.
10. Western Kshatrapas-Damajadasri-150-178 A. D. Silver.
11. Western Kshatrapas-Bhartridaman-2nd century A. D. Silver.
12. Naga-Copper-Bull and legends, 3rd-4th century. A. D.
13. Indo-Sassanian-Silver-9th-10th century A. D.
14. Some more coins have been collected.

Later Jhakhala Khera the first Chalcolithic site in the Betwa source region was also discovered. It is situated on the left bank of the Banga, a tributary of the Betwa, 30 km. south of Bhopal and nearly 16 km. from Nandur. On and near these exposed sections, collections were made. The site, although not very extensive, contains cultural deposit of more than 10 metres, concealing in its layers many successive cultures, right from the Central Indian Chalcolithic upto late medieval period.

The pottery, mainly comprised of painted Black and Red ware, and grey or burnished grey ware. Black and red ware of early historic level, show the highest frequency. Red ware, fine and coarse, constitute a subsidiary trend. Chalcolithic materials contain painted black-on-red ware, associated with black and red ware of fine fabric, shreds of jars and vessels of thick red-slipped buff ware, microliths, consisting of parallel blades, with smooth sides, red ochre pieces, and mace-heads. The lowest layers have also yielded a large number of animal bones.

The mound has also yielded materials of pre-Mauryan and Mauryan periods and other successive cultures. The most outstanding objects of early historic period are, the mother goddess of ivory, similar to Avra, Ujjain and Azad Nagar, a copper die and a disc of bone bearing marks on all four sides.

Terracotta objects like beads, pendants, earlobes, stoppers, skin-rubbers, etc. have been found in great numbers. The variety of antiquities is added by various stone objects like stone balls, rings, pestles, designed saddle querns and a fragment of stone bowl, carved with lotus petals together with copper objects and iron objects and iron objects like spearheads, arrow tips, etc.

Another chalcolithic site in the District is Pipliya village situated 25 km. south-east of Bhopal, in 23°6' North and 77°37' East on the right bank

of the river Kaliyasot, near the deserted village of Lorka. This ancient site is a huge mound with circular base and conical top, containing cultural deposits of 15 metres above the flood plain level. Sections of the mound provide an evidence of structural remains and pottery of early historic period and the lowest exposed levels contain a very rich Chalcolithic deposit.

The post-sherds consist of dishes, vases and bowls apart from vases with stands and dishes-on-stand of different shapes, colours and fabrics which are painted on the exterior or in the inner surface. Of these designs, the matted design is unique.

The pottery at Pipliya is associated with lithic material of Chert and Chalcedony in the form of parallel sided blades, fragments of animal bones and polished pieces of hematite.

A study of the settlement patterns of the Chalcolithic mounds reveals that they occupied sites along the banks of the rivers and not across them on their divides.¹

1. *Prachya Pratibha*, Vol. IV, No. 2 (July, 1976), pp. 62-80.



Sultanpur (23° 8' N; 77° 59' E)

It is an important large village in Goharganj Tahsil, lying at a distance of about 38 km. to the north-east of Goharganj. A road connects this village with Goharganj. Buses ply on the road.

Formerly, the village was known as Chandpura and was the headquarters of a tahsil of that name. It is an important retail marketing centre, where a large weekly market is held on every Wednesday. Products like material from bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products and sundry hardwares are locally manufactured here on small scale.

The village having two middle schools, post-office, *gram panchayat* and rest-house covers an area of about 1,444 hectares. It had a population of 1,302 persons in 1901 and it increased to 2,374 persons in 1961. In 1971 it was populated by 225 persons.





APPENDICES



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TABLE—1

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of Years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Raisen	44 a	16.3	9.1	5.6	4.1	12.2	159.5	406.1	379.7	197.6	26.2	20.3	8.4	1,245.1	144	66	365.8	1933, Aug. 10
	b	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	7.3	16.2	14.8	8.5	1.7	1.3	0.6	55.3	(1944)	(1918)		
Bareli	44 a	15.5	10.7	8.4	3.1	9.4	145.0	386.6	342.7	175.8	26.4	17.3	9.4	1,150.3	141	57	244.3	1955, Aug. 31
	b	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	7.3	15.3	14.8	8.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	53.1	(1938)	(1941)		
Begumganj	30 a	21.6	9.4	9.4	5.6	6.9	144.8	494.0	371.9	247.7	25.4	23.6	9.1	1,369.4	129	55	273.6	1937, Jul. 23
	b	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	7.1	16.9	16.2	10.6	1.8	1.1	0.3	59.3	(1945)	(1941)		
Chiklod	10 a	43.4	13.5	6.3	1.5	3.8	171.7	580.9	412.0	241.5	27.9	19.6	6.3	1,128.4	143	64	222.5	1944, Jul. 26
	b	3.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	7.8	17.9	16.7	11.1	1.2	1.1	0.6	62.1	(1944)	(1941)		
Ghairatganj	27 a	18.5	10.7	7.9	4.6	4.6	147.8	447.3	343.9	208.5	34.8	25.7	10.4	1,264.7	155	59	239.5	1945, Jun. 29
	b	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	7.6	17.9	15.3	9.7	2.0	1.2	0.7	58.6	(1946)	(1925)		
Kaliakheri	41 a	14.0	9.9	7.1	1.8	10.9	145.0	460.8	403.1	212.1	30.5	33.0	9.1	1,337.3	151	53	371.3	1919, Aug. 22
	b	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	8.0	16.3	15.5	10.1	1.8	1.2	0.8	57.4	(1944)	(1920)		
Silwani	24 a	22.9	9.7	10.4	4.1	8.1	169.7	516.6	361.3	218.7	24.4	16.3	5.6	1,358.3	134	70	256.5	1945, Jun. 28
	b	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	8.1	17.9	16.0	9.5	1.7	0.9	0.4	59.2	(1944)	(1920)		
Bdaipura	15 a	26.9	16.0	12.5	1.3	7.1	190.0	494.0	383.7	211.1	43.9	17.3	5.3	1,389.6	133	63	168.9	1955, Aug. 1
	b	2.7	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.8	9.0	17.1	16.0	10.1	1.9	1.1	0.5	62.0	(1944)	(1941)		
Diwanganj	12 a	24.9	6.1	9.1	1.0	5.8	168.9	464.3	360.4	216.4	22.6	21.3	2.5	1,303.3	136	76	221.5	1948, Sep. 5
	b	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3	6.6	15.8	14.7	8.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	52.5	(1948)	(1941)		
Sultanganj	29 a	22.3	7.6	4.1	4.1	5.8	167.4	379.5	338.1	193.8	33.3	16.5	7.1	1,179.6	135	46	233.7	1923, Aug. 25
	b	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	7.7	15.9	14.2	8.9	1.9	0.9	0.5	54.0	(1934)	(1920)		
Raisen District	a	22.6	10.3	8.1	3.1	7.5	161.0	463.0	366.7	212.3	29.5	21.1	7.4	1,312.6	135	60		
	b	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.7	7.7	16.7	15.4	9.5	1.7	1.1	0.6	57.3	(1944)	(1920)		

(a) Normal Rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

** Years given in brackets.

* Based on all available data upto 1961.

TABLE—II
Yearly Rainfall and Number of Rainy Days (1951-60)

Station	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Raisen	a 597.2 b 35	a 986.6 b 44	a 1,114.1 b 46	a 1,029.8 b 57	a 1,817.9 b 71	a 1,129.3 b 39	a 729.2 b 48	a 1,321.1 b 55	a 1,416.8 b 61	a 910.2 b 50
Bareilly	a 679.1 b 42	a 568.4 b 37	a 1,134.2 b 36	a 1,133.3 b 59	a 1,656.4 b 58	a 1,559.6 b 62	a 1,405.2 b 58	a 1,500.8 b 54	a 1,390.8 b 51	a 1,571.4 b 54
Begumganj	a 1,025.2 b 33	a 1,082.2 b 54	a 843.8 b 45	a 994.4 b 60	a 1,773.2 b 70	a 1,615.7 b 73	a 989.2 b 47	a 1,199.7 b 55	a 1,502.7 b 59	a 1,532.4 b 55
Chairatpauji	a 672.3 b 33	a 1,139.0 b 47	a 742.5 b 42	a 1,280.8 b 54	a 1,635.4 b 68	a 1,515.0 b 60	a 1,181.2 b 51	a 1,254.8 b 53	a 1,321.6 b 54	a 1,414.2 b 54
Kaliakheri	a 700.1 b 37	a 1,034.3 b 50	a 1,134.6 b 36	a 1,415.7 b 62	a 1,986.6 b 80	a 1,388.4 b 59	a 1,020.6 b 56	a 956.2 b 48	a 1,628.3 b 61	a 1,178.8 b 56
Silwani	a 792.5 b 40	a 855.8 b 46	a 892.8 b 52	a 1,066.6 b 51	a 1,811.6 b 70	a 1,450.7 b 64	a 1,003.3 b 56	a 1,183.2 b 62	a 1,558.4 b 60	a 1,374.6 b 59
Udaipura	a 718.8 b 35	a 881.5 b 42	a 1,039.5 b 45	a 1,167.6 b 64	a 1,633.2 b 66	a 1,477.0 b 66	a 1,243.1 b 54	a 1,059.5 b 54	a 1,025.4 b 64	a 1,249.1 b 56
District	a 740.7 b 36	a 935.4 b 46	a 988.9 b 43	a 1,155.5 b 58	a 1,759.8 b 69	a 1,448.0 b 60	a 1,062.2 b 53	a 1,212.2 b 54	a 1,406.3 b 59	a 1,318.7 b 55

Source:— Directorate of Land Records quoted in the District Census Hand Book, 1961.

(a) Yearly Rainfall.

(b) No. of Rainy days.

TABLE—III

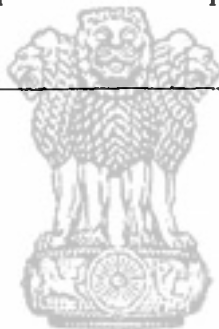
Monthly Rainfall (mm.) in Raissen District during the years 1961-68
Average of All Stations under the Director of Land Records, Madhya Pradesh
(in millimetre)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1961						26.0	514.6	561.0	595.0	90.4	Nil	Nil	
1962	21.0	21.4	7.6	32.0	Nil	13.0	210.4	216.2	226.8	Nil	Nil	14.8	
1963	8.4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	107.3	234.9	525.8	202.3	8.0	9.2	—	
1964	Nil	Nil	6.7	Nil	1.3	117.8	431.4	557.6	187.0	—	—	—	
1965	2.3	1.3	0.7	1.1	—	38.4	452.5	141.7	170.0	4.2	—	29.7	
1966	8.1	—	0.1	—	0.3	62.2	358.0	365.7	68.1	—	28.7	2.2	
1967	—	—	15.8	0.6	—	175.8	296.5	417.5	312.8	5.2	Nil	124.2	
1968	7.5	0.8	18.1	0.5	Nil								

TABLE —IV

Frequency of Annual Rainfall
(1908-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
701-840	1	1,301-1,400	5
801-900	2	1,401-1,500	4
901-1,000	3	1,501-1,600	7
1,001-1,100	4	1,601-1,700	1
1,101-1,200	11	1,701-1,800	1
1,201-1,300	4		



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TABLE--V
Cooperative Marketing Societies in Raichur District

Sl. No.	Year	Marketing Society	Membership			Share Capital			Working Capital
			Individual	Government	Society	Individual	Government	Society	
I.	1965-66	Obedullaganj	266	1	25	12,500	21,000	19,935	88,487
	1966-67	-do-	226	1	27	12,200	21,000	13,370	1,45,252
	1967-68	-do-	249	1	34	13,000	21,000	22,970	1,52,583
	1968-69	-do-	256	1	35	13,255	21,000	25,745	1,56,967
	1969-70	-do-	260	1	25	1,475	21,000	30,420	2,13,334
II.	1970-71	-do-	264	1	25	12,265	21,000	30,420	1,77,734
	1965-66	Beganganj	70	1	23	10,660	15,000	17,900	1,75,949
	1966-67	-do-	70	1	25	12,325	5,000	19,325	1,65,275
	1967-68	-do-	93	1	17	2,785	36,000	22,600	1,33,580
	1968-69	-do-	116	1	17	2,966	34,000	28,546	2,67,992
III.	1969-70	-do-	118	1	15	3,046	32,000	28,571	2,72,862
	1970-71	-do-	129	1	20	3,335	30,000	28,825	2,45,486
	1965-66	Gairatganj	6	1	29	147	20,000	8,154	1,68,534
	1966-67	-do-	6	1	29	147	20,000	8,154	87,404
	1967-68	-do-	24	1	15	456	20,000	22,620	1,36,422
IV.	1968-69	-do-	21	1	15	376	20,000	22,620	1,33,443
	1969-70	-do-	31	1	16	625	20,000	22,621	2,24,713
	1970-71	-do-	45	1	20	532	20,000	23,421	1,63,441
	1965-66	Silwani	74	1	21	800	20,000	8,125	1,69,789
	1966-67	-do-	26	1	21	1,375	20,000	8,925	68,608
V.	1967-68	-do-	29	1	14	1,325	17,500	18,555	57,741
	1968-69	-do-	29	1	14	1,325	17,500	18,555	57,741
	1969-70	-do-	30	1	13	1,825	17,500	23,733	1,38,241
	1970-71	-do-	45	1	14	1,950	17,500	23,763	1,51,250
	1965-66	Salamatpur	12	1	33	225	16,000	4,600	41,245
	1966-67	-do-	242	1	39	4,200	16,000	29,975	1,41,775
	1967-68	-do-	465	1	39	4,200	16,000	29,975	1,51,775
	1968-69	-do-	28	1	33	725	16,000	27,725	2,40,437
	1969-70	-do-	223	1	25	14,324	16,000	33,151	2,47,774
	1970-71	-do-	315	1	31	15,331	18,000	31,151	2,21,853

Contd.

VI.	1965-66	Udaipura	105	1	23	3,100	5,000	10,525	79,797
	1966-67	-do-	105	1	24	3,200	4,000	17,400	82,524
	1967-68	-do-	114	1	26	3,100	3,000	28,200	1,37,260
	1968-69	-do-	122	1	26	3,525	3,000	28,000	1,11,012
	1969-70	-do-	166	1	26	6,625	13,000	35,085	1,38,371
	1970-71	-do-	166	1	26	6,625	23,000	35,085	1,39,640
VII.	1965-66	Bareilly	133	1	54	8,925	40,000	27,925	1,31,800
	1966-67	-do-	276	1	63	17,175	38,000	38,325	2,90,020
	1967-68	-do-	278	1	63	14,000	36,000	55,200	2,37,346
	1968-69	-do-	280	1	63	17,100	36,000	51,825	2,02,763
	1969-70	-do-	277	1	39	17,550	36,000	51,675	2,13,892
	1970-71	-do-	278	1	41	17,275	36,000	51,675	2,31,093

TABLE—VI
Receipts from Different Sources of Revenue

Year	Union Excise	Income Tax	State Excise	General Sales Tax	Forests	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	Regis- tration	Stamps	Entertain- ment Tax
1961-62	153	22,830	3,38,076	27,091	5,96,796	22,529	11,529	74,765	5,370
1962-63	7,150	18,075	5,810,71	33,252	8,81,833	25,005	22,894	1,53,241	14,620
1963-64	56	77,360	7,19,604	32,864	10,29,458	22,997	38,327	2,30,256	19,979
1964-65	728	76,514	7,25,712	72,369	10,51,419	22,995	34,209	2,19,804	32,689
1965-66	290	70,259	4,76,209	59,343	21,23,852	58,921	47,774	2,64,295	37,647
1966-67	258	68,830	6,13,425	91,347	22,78,859	53,899	69,619	3,41,253	18,198
1967-68	23	1,03,157	6,57,443	1,23,265	23,58,366	1,38,534	1,31,101	3,46,426	86,467
1968-69	39	86,106	11,69,318	75,888	22,72,519	57,446	76,572	4,36,254	46,617
1969-70	8	1,38,390	12,03,329	1,13,829	21,71,358	67,331	1,05,868	5,51,203	67,671

APPENDIX—B—I

List of Local and Botanical Names of Plants
occurring in Raisen District

Local Vernacular Names with Standardised Hindi Names given in brackets	Botanical Names	Family
1	2	3
Achar	<i>Buchanania ratifolia</i> , Rox	Anacardiaceae
Aam	<i>Mangifera indica</i> , Linn	Anacardiaceae
Amaltas	<i>Cassia fistula</i> , Linn	Leguminosae
Aonla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , Linn	Euphorbiaceae
Kahu (Arjun)	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , Bedd	Combretaceae
Astha (Asta)	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> , Lamk	Leguminosae
Babul	<i>Acacia Arabica</i> , Willd	
	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> ,	Leguminosae
Bahera	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> , Rox	Combretaceae
Bargad (Bar)	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> , Linn	Euphorbiaceae
Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> , Correa	Rutaceae
Bija (Bijasal)	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , Roxb	Leguminosae
Bhiria	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> , D-C	Meliaceae
Chamarkarari (Phetra)	<i>Gardenia turgida</i>	Rubiaceae
Chichwan (Chichwa)	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i> Benth	Leguminosae
Chirol	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch	Ulmaceae
Dhaman	<i>Grewia tiliaefolia</i> , Vahl	Tiliaceae
Dhoban	<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> , Roxb	Leguminosae
	<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i> Laf.	
Dhow (Dhaora)	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , Wall	Combretaceae
Dudhi (Kurchi)	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , Wall	Apocynaceae
Dudhi (Kalidudhi)	<i>Wrightia tomentosa</i> , Roem and Sch	Apocynaceae
Dudhi	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , R. Br.	Apocynaceae
Ganera (Galgal)	<i>Cochlospermum gossypium</i> D.C.	Bixaceae
Ghont	<i>Zizyphus xylopyra</i> , Willd	Rhamnaceae
Moyen (Gurjan)	<i>Lannea grandis</i> , Engl.	Anacardiaceae
Gurar (Safed Siris)	<i>Albizia procera</i>	Leguminosae
Haldu	<i>Aina cordifolia</i> , Hook, F.	Rubiaceae
Rohan	<i>Sorimida febrifuga</i> A. Juss	Meliaceae
Hadua (Pangra)	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i> , Rozb.	Leguminosae
Imli	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> , Linn	Leguminosae
Jamrasi	<i>Flacodendron glaucum</i> , Ders	Celastraceae
Jamun	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i> , Lamn. L. Herit	Bixaceae
Kanchanar	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> , Linn	Leguminosae
Kam	<i>Stephegyne parviflora</i> , Korth	Leguminosae
Kaith	<i>Feronia elephantum</i> , Correa	Rutaceae
Kala Sirs	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> , Benth	Leguminosae
Kathbad	<i>Ficus tomentosa</i>	Moraceae
Kani (Karang)	<i>Pongamia glabra</i> , Vent	Leguminosae
Kulu	<i>Sterculia urens</i> , Roxb	Sterculiaceae

1	2	3
Kari	<i>Saccopetalum tomentosum</i>	Anonaceae
Kasai (Kasari)	H.F. and Thomas	
Khair	<i>Bridelia regusa</i> , Spreng	Euphorbiae
Kusum	<i>Acacia catechu</i> , Wild	Leguminosae
Kumbhi	<i>Schleichera trijuga</i> (lour) Mr.	Sapindaceae
Mainal (Medhasingh)	<i>Careya arborea</i> , Roxb	Myrtaceae
Maharukh	<i>Dolichandron falcata</i> , Seem	Bignoniaceae
Neem	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> , Roxb	Simprubaceae
Pakar	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> , A Juss	Meliaceae
Pipal	<i>Gardenia latifolia</i> , Att	Rubiaceae
Baranga (Pula)	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> , Linn	Urticaceae
Mokha	<i>Kydis Calycina</i> , Roxb.	Malvaceae
Reonjha (Reunja)	<i>Schrebera swietenioides</i>	Oleaceae
Sagon	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> , Wild	Leguminosae
Saj	<i>Tectona grandis</i> , Linn	Verbenaceae
Salai	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , W & A	Combretaceae
Semal	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> , Roxb	Durseraceae
Sitaphal	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , Roxb	Lythraceae
Shisham	<i>Anana squamata</i> , Linn	Anonaceae
Tinsa	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> , Roxb	Leguminosae
Tendu	<i>Ougenia dalbergioides</i> , Benth	Leguminosae
Tarota	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> , Roxb	Ebenaceae
	<i>Cassia tora</i> , Linn	

B. SHRUBS

Baikal	<i>Gymnosporia montana</i> , Linn	Celastrae
Ber	<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> , Lamk	Rhamnaceae
Dhawai	<i>Woodfordia floribunda</i>	Lythraceae
Karonda	<i>Carissa spinorum</i> , Linn	Apocynaceae
Lantana	<i>Lantana aculeata</i> , Linn	Verbenaceae
Morarpali (Morarpal)	<i>Helicteres isora</i> , Linn	Sterculiae
Nel	<i>Indigofera pulchella</i> , Roxb	Leguminosae
Siraru (Harsingar)	<i>Nyctanthes arborescens</i> , Linn	Oleaceae
Pawar	<i>Cassia tora</i> , Linn	Leguminosae
Thuar	<i>Baharboae nerifolia</i> , Linn	Euphorbiae

C. CLIMBERS

Aar or Dhauri (Gurar)	<i>Acacia cassia</i> , Wit	Leguminosae
Amarbel	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> , Roxb	Convolvul
Dokarbel	<i>Vitis latifolia</i> , Roxb	Convolvul
Kail Dudhi (Dhimarbel)	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> Br.	Apocynaceae
Gudmar	<i>Gymnema sylvestris</i> , R. Br.	Apocynaceae
Makoi (Machor)	<i>Zizyphus oenoplia</i> , Mill	Rhamnaceae
Malkangni	<i>Celastrus paniculata</i> Wild.	Celastrae
Mahul	<i>Bauhinia vahili</i> , W & A	Leguminosae
Palas bel	<i>Butea superba</i> , Roxb.	Liliaceae
Ramdaton	<i>Smilax macropylla</i> , Roxb.	iliaceae

1	2	3
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Sitawar
Gomchi (Gunja)

Asparagus racemosus, Wild
Abrus precarioarius, Linn.

Liliaceae
Leguminosa

D. HERBS

Gokhru

Xanthium strumarium, Roxb

Compositae

H. GRASSES

Chhir
Doob
Gurher
Kans
Kusul-Parwa
Lampi (Kusal)
Muchel
Phulera (Phuli)
Ponia
Satat (Sum)

Imperata cylindrica, P. B. euv.
Cynodon dactylon Pres.
Themeda quadrivalvis, O. Kutz
Saccharum spontaneum, Linn
Heteropogon contortus, Beauv.
Heteropogon contortus, Beauv.
Ischaemum laxum, Hack
Apluda varia, Hack
Schima sulcatum, A. Camus
Pollinidium binatum

Graminaceae

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OTHER PLANTS

Bans
Banda (Bandha)

Dendrocalamus strictus, Nees
Loranthus socrrula, Linn

Gramineae
Loranthace



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APPENDIX—B—II

List of important Fairs and Melas
Raisen District

S. No.	Name of the Place where Mela or Fair is held	Time when Mela is held		Local Religious or other occasion of the Mela/Fair	Duration of the Mela or Fair (in days)	Average total attendance	Who manages the Fair/Mela
		Hindi month	English Month				
1. Raisen Tahsil							
1.	Parwaria	Chaitra	March/April	Devi-Ka-Mela	15	5,000	Gram Panchayat
2.	Raisen	No certain date	October	Urs	7	3,000	Urs Committee
3.	Sanchi	"	November	Budha Jayanti	1	500,700	Maha Rodhi Society of Shri Lanka
4.	Raisen	Pausa	December/January	Ramlila	1	5,000	Mela Committee
5.	Pagneshar	Paush/Magha	January	Sankrant	2	1,000	Local People
2. Chairaganj Tahsil							
6.	Mawalkhot	No certain date	November	Urs	3	2,500	Local People
7.	Mawalkhot	No certain date	December	Mela Mawalkhot	15	3,000	"
8.	Bina River	No certain date	December	Ganesh Mela	3	7,000	"
9.	Mahulpur	Pausa/Magha	January	Sankrant	1	2,000	"
10.	Patan	No certain date	February	Nikant Patan Ka-Mela	3	3,000	"
3. Beganganj Tahsil							
11.	Sumer	Pausa/Magha	January	Triveni Mela	15	5,000	Gram Panchayat
4. Goharganj Tahsil							
12.	Obedullagnj	Phalguna Badi 13	February/March	Bhojpuri/Mela	1	10,000	Gram Panchayat
5. Bareilly Tahsil							
13.	Bagalwara	No certain date	January/February	Bagalwara Mela	7	20,000	Gram Panchayat
14.	Bari	"	"	Kewla Jhar Mela	1	1,000	"
6. Silwani Tahsil							
15.	Chunhetia	Kartika Sudi 15	October/November	Kartika Pournima	7	3,000	Patel
16.	Siyarmanao	Kartika Sudi 8-15				5,000	Local People
17.	Silwani	Kartika	October/November	Kartika Ashtami	1	2,500	"
18.	Jaithari	No certain date	January	Teen Dhara Mela	1	1,000	"
7. Udaipura Tahsil							
17.	Udaipura	No certain date	January	Baras Mela	—	20,000	Gram Panchayat

APPENDIX— —III

LIST OF VILLAGES IN WHICH WEEKLY OR FORTNIGHTLY
MARKETS ARE HELD IN RAISEN DISTRICT**Raisen Tahsil**

Gulgaon (Tuesday), Sanchi (Thursday), Sunari (Friday), Diwanganj (Sunday), Sanche (Wednesday).

Ghairatganj Tahsil

Hardot (Thursday), Rajpura (Friday), Chandpur (Thursday), Garhi (Wednesday), Ghairatganj (Saturday), Sodarpur (Saturday), Dehgaon (Thursday).

Beganganj Tahsil

Beerpur (Sunday), Sunwaha (Saturday), Sultanganj (Tuesday), Gulwara (Friday), Padaria Rajadhar (Wednesday).

Goharganj Tahsil

Umraoganj (Friday), Deep (Saturday), Chiklodkalan (Monday), Dahod (Friday), Sultanpur (Wednesday), Obedullaganj (Wednesday), Barkhera (Monday)

Barnali Tahsil

Bhagdai (Saturday), Khargone (Sunday), Chainpur (Monday), Tonga (Friday) Bari Khurd (Tuesday), Untiya Kalan (Sunday), Kanwar (Wednesday), Maheshwar (Monday), Bagpipalya (Saturday), Amravat Kalan (Saturday), Magardha (Wednesday), Mankapur (Sunday), Doomar (Sunday), Bharkach Kalan (Monday).

Silwani Tahsil

Searmau (Thursday), Silwani (Wednesday), Partapgarh (Monday), Sainkera (Sunday), Chunhetiya (Friday), Beruwa (Tuesday), Bamhori Kasba (Tuesday), Kundali (Friday).

Udaipura Tahsil

Kuchwara (Monday), Nonia Bareli (Thursday), Kasba Deori (Thursday) Gorakhpur (Monday), Noornagar (Friday), Kasba Udaipura (Friday), Binjha (Wednesday), Bankheri (Sunday), Barah Kalan (Sunday), Dighwan (Saturday), Chhater (Wednesday), Ketoghan (Saturday), Boras (Sunday).

APPENDIX—B—IV

*(Chapter VI)***Regional Rural Bank, Hoshangabad (Raisen)**

Date of opening	—	20 th January, 1976.
Area of operation	—	Raisen and Hoshangabad Districts.
Number of branches in Raisen District	—	12
Objective of the Bank	—	To provide credit to artisans, small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, enterpreneurs in rural areas engaged in agriculture, industry, trade, commerce etc.
Total deposits and advances in Raisen District	—	As on 30th September, 1977.

Particulars	No. of Accounts	Amount (Lak Rs.)
A—Deposits	6,761	11.14
B—Advances	2,553	23.31
(1) Small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers	694	7.66
(2) Village artisans and others	1,850	11.82
(3) Consumers	6	0.03
(4) Cooperative societies	3	3.80

Source:—Regional Rural Bank, Hoshangabad.

(Note:—Information received after the draft had gone to the press)

APPENDIX—B—V

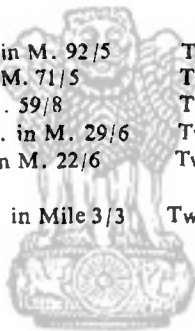
List of Post Offices, Telegraph and Public Call Offices in Raisen District

S. No.	Name	Types of Office	Whether tele-graph and telephone faci-lities also exist	S. No.	Name	Types of Office	Whether tele-graph and telephone faci-lities also exist
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.	Bareilly (Bhopal)	Sub Office		2.	Amarwad	Branch Office	
3.	Berkhera Hasan	Branch Office		4.	Chiklod	"	
5.	Diwanganj	"		6.	Khaikhhera	"	
7.	Mokalwada	"		8.	Umraoganj	"	
9.	Aliganj	"		10.	Bagalwada	"	
11.	Bagapipalia	"		12.	Bhondia	"	
13.	Chabara	"		14.	Chhater	"	
15.	Ghunti Bahera	"		16.	Jamgarh	"	
17.	Karamwada	"		18.	Khargone	"	
19.	Magardha	"		20.	Manakpur	"	
21.	Begamganj	Sub-Office T.O.		22.	Bargavan	Branch Office	
23.	Birpur	Branch Office		24.	Markhera	"	
25.	Nai Garhiya	"		26.	Padaria Rajaihar	"	
27.	Sultanganj	"		28.	Tulsipur	"	
29.	Sunwaha	"		30.	Sunwaha	"	
31.	Goharganj	Sub-Office, T. O.,		32.	Asapurai	Branch Office	
33.	Nador	Branch Office		34.	Tamot	"	
35.	Obedullaganj	Sub-Office T. and P.C.O.		36.	Amoda	"	
37.	Barkhera	Branch Office		38.	Dewatia	"	
39.	Dhabla	"		40.	Shahbad	"	
41.	Raisen	Sub-Office T. and P.C.O.		42.	Agariakalan	"	
43.	Garhi	Branch Office		44.	Hardut	"	
45.	Khendera	"		46.	Pemat	"	
47.	Mehgaon	"		48.	Sanchet	"	
49.	Sanchig	Sub-Office T. and P.C.O.		50.	Silwani	Sub-Office T. O.	
51.	Bhamori	Branch Office		52.	Chunhetia	Branch Office	
53.	Sainkhera	"		54.	Sodarpur	"	
55.	Searmau	"		56.	Udaipura	Sub-Office T. O.	
57.	Aliwada	"		58.	Anghora	Branch Office	
59.	Barkhanda	"		60.	Bikalpur	"	
61.	Bikalpur	"		62.	Barha	"	
63.	Boras	"		64.	Choras	"	
65.	Deori	"		66.	Gorakhpur	"	
67.	Itwa	"		68.	Jaithari	"	
69.	Kaniwada	"		70.	Katak	"	
71.	Kekra	"		72.	Ketoghan	"	
73.	Kuchwara	"		74.	Nonia Bareli	"	
75.	Noornagar	"		76.	Panjra	"	
77.	Partapgarh	"		78.	Rchhawar	"	
79.	Thala	"		80.	Timrawan	"	

APPENDIX-B-VI

Situation of Rest Houses, Circuit House Etc.

S. N.	Name of Tahsil	Situation of Rest Houses etc.	Category of Accommodation	Situation on Road
1.	Raisen	Rest House in mile 1/F.4	Four rooms	Raisen-Vidisha Road S. H. 19
2.	„	—do—in Mile 15/F.1	Four rooms	—do—
3.	„	Circuit House in Mile 15/F.1	Two rooms	—do—
4.	Ghairatganj	R.H. in Mile 62/1	Two rooms	—do—
5.	Silwani	R.H. in Mile 2-1/2	Two rooms	Bhopal Beganganj Road (M. D. R.)
6.	Beganganj	R.H. in Mile 77/4	Two rooms	Ghairatganj Silwani Road (M. D. R.)
7.	Udaipura	R.H. in Mile 10/4 Deori	Two rooms	Bhopal Obedullaganj Goharganj-Bari-Bareli-Udaipura Deori (N.H. 12 Road)
8.	—do—	Udaipura R.H. in M. 92/5	Two rooms	—do—
9.	—do—	Bareli R.H. in M. 71/5	Two rooms	—do—
10.	—do—	Bari, R.H. in M. 59/8	Two rooms	—do—
11.	—do—	Goharganj R.H. in M. 29/6	Two rooms	—do—
12.	—do—	O'Ganj, R.H. in M. 22/6 (Obedullaganj)	Two rooms	—do—
13.	—do—	Sultanpur, R.H. in Mile 3/3	Two rooms	—do—



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX—B—VII

Conversion Table

I. WEIGHTS

Table

10 milligrams (mg)	\approx 1 centigram
10 centigrams	\approx 1 decigram
10 decigrams	\approx 1 gram (1 g \approx 1000 mg)
10 grams	\approx 1 dekagram
10 dekagrams	\approx 1 hectogram
10 hectograms	\approx 1 kilogram (1 kg \approx 1000 g)
10 kilograms	\approx 1 myriogram
10 myriograms	\approx 1 quintal
10 quintals	\approx 1 metric tonne (1 tonne \approx 1000 kg)

From old units to new units :

1 Tola	\approx 11.66 grams
1 Chhatak	\approx 58.32 grams
1 Seer	\approx 933.10 grams
1 Maund	\approx 37.32 kg.
1 Grain	\approx 0.0648 grams
1 Ounce	\approx 28.35 grams
1 Pound	\approx 453.59 grams \approx 0.45359 kg.
1 Quarter	\approx 12.706 kg.
1 Handerweight	\approx 50.80 kg.
1 Ton	\approx 1016.05 kg.

From new units to old units

1 Gram	\approx 0.085735 tola \approx 15.4324 grams \approx 0.0352740 ounce
1 Kilogram	\approx 1.07169 Seer \approx 2.20462 lbs.
1 Quintal	\approx 2.67923 maunds. \approx 220.46 lbs.
1 Metric tonne	\approx 26.7923 maunds. \approx 0.9842 ton

II. LENGTH

Table

10 millimetres (mm)	\approx 1 centimetre (cm)
10 centimetres	\approx 1 decimetre
10 decimetres	\approx 1 metre (1 m \approx 100 cms \approx 1000 mm)

10 metres	\equiv 1 dekametre
10 dekametres	\equiv 1 hectometre
10 hectometres	\equiv 1 kilometre (1 km \equiv 1000 m)

From o'd units to new units

1 inch	$\begin{cases} \equiv 2.54 \text{ cms.} \\ \equiv 25.4 \text{ mins.} \\ \equiv 0.0254 \text{ m.} \end{cases}$
1 foot	$\begin{cases} \equiv 30.48 \text{ cms.} \\ \equiv 0.3048 \text{ m.} \end{cases}$
1 yard	$\begin{cases} \equiv 91.44 \text{ cms.} \\ \equiv 0.9144 \text{ m.} \end{cases}$
1 furlong	$\equiv 201.168 \text{ m.}$
1 mile	$\begin{cases} \equiv 1.609344 \text{ km.} \\ \equiv 1609.344 \text{ m.} \end{cases}$
1 chain	$\equiv 20.1168 \text{ m.}$

From new units to old units :

1 mm.	$\equiv 0.0394 \text{ inch}$
1 cm.	$\equiv 0.393701 \text{ inch}$
1 decim	$\equiv 3.937 \text{ inch}$
1 m.	$\begin{cases} \equiv 1.09361 \text{ yds.} \\ \equiv 3.28084 \text{ feet} \\ \equiv 39.3701 \text{ inches} \\ \equiv 0.0497097 \text{ chain} \\ \equiv 0.00497097 \text{ furlong} \\ \equiv 0.06173 \text{ mile} \\ \equiv 0.62137 \text{ mile} \end{cases}$
1 hectometre	
1 kilometre (km)	

III CAPACITY

Table

10 Millilitres (ml)	\equiv 1 centilitre
10 centilitres	\equiv 1 decilitre
10 dekalitres	\equiv 1 litre (1 L. \equiv 1000 ml.)
10 litres	\equiv 1 dekalitre
10 dekalitres	\equiv 1 hectolitre
10 hectolitres	\equiv 1 kilolitre

From old units to new units

1 Ounce	$\equiv 28 \text{ ml (to the nearest ml.)}$
1 gill	$\equiv 142 \text{ ml. to the nearest ml.}$
1 pint	$\begin{cases} \equiv 568 \text{ ml. (to the nearest ml.)} \\ \equiv 0.56825 \text{ L} \end{cases}$
1 quart	$\begin{cases} \equiv 1 \text{ litre and } 136 \text{ ml. (do)} \\ \equiv 1.13649 \text{ L} \end{cases}$
1 gallon	$\equiv 4.54596 \text{ L}$
liquid::	$\equiv 940 \text{ ml. (to the nearest 10 ml)}$

From new units to old units :

1 litre	≈ 1.75980 pints ≈ 0.87990 quart ≈ 0.219975 gallon ≈ 1.1 liquid seer—(Approx) ≈ 35 liquid ounces (do) ≈ 1000.028 cubic centimetres ≈ 85.735 tolas of pure water ≈ 61.025 cubic inches ≈ 1.000028 cubic decimetres ≈ 1.000028 cubic metres
1 kilolitre	

IV VOLUME**Table**

1000 cubic millimetres	≈ 1 cubic centimetre
1000 cubic centimetres	≈ 1 cubic decimetre
1000 cubic decimetres	≈ 1 cubic metres

From old units to new units :

1 cubic inch	≈ 16.3871 cubic centimetres
1 cubic foot	≈ 28.3168 cubic decimetres ≈ 28.316 litres
1 cubic yard	≈ 0.76455 cubic metres
1 gallon	≈ 0.00454609 cubic metres ≈ 4.5496 litres ≈ 4.54609 cubic decimetres
1 ounce	≈ 28.4132 cubic centimetres
1 gill	≈ 142.066 cubic centimetres
1 pint	≈ 568.2440 cubic centimetres ≈ 0.56825 litre
1 quart	≈ 1.1365 litres
1 litre	≈ 1000.028 cubic centimetres ≈ 1.000028 cubic decimetres

From new units to old units :

1 cubic centimetre	≈ 0.061024 cubic inch ≈ 0.0070390 gill ≈ 0.0351949 ounce
1 cubic decimetre	≈ 0.0353147 cubic foot ≈ 0.99997 litre ≈ 35.315 cubic foot
1 cubic metre	≈ 1.30795 cubic yard ≈ 219.969 gallon ≈ 0.99997 kilolitre

V AREA

Table

100 square millimetres	= 1 square centimetre
100 square cm.	= 1 square decimetre
100 square decimetres	= 1 sq. metre (1 sq. m. = 10000 sq. cm.)
100 sq. metres	= 1 acre or 1 sq. dekametre
100 acres	= 1 hectare of 1 sq. hectometre (1 hectare (ha) = 10000 sq. m.)
100 hectares	= 1 square kilometre

From old units to new units :

1 sq. inch	{ = 6.4516 sq. cm. = 0.00064516 sq. m.
1 sq. foot	{ = 929.03 sq. cm. = 0.092093 sq. m. = 9.2903 sq. decimetre
1 sq. yard	{ = 0.83613 sq. metre = 0.00831613 acre
1 cent	{ = 40.4686 sq. metre
1 sq. chain	{ = 404.686 sq. metres
1 acre (4840 sq. Yds. or 10 sq. chains)	{ = 0.404686 hectare = 40.4686 acres
1 sq. mile (640 acres)	{ = 258.999 hectares = 2.58999 sq. kilometre

From new units to old units :

1 square cm.	= 0.155000 sq. inch
1 sq. metre	{ = 1550.00 sq. inch = 10.7639 sq. foot = 1.19599 sq. yard
1 acre	{ = 119.599 sq. yard = 0.0247105 acres
hectare	= 2.47105 acres
1 sq. kilometre	= 0.386101 sq. mile

APPENDIX B—VIII

List of Freedom Fighters.

S. No. 1	Name of the Freedom Fighter 2	Residence 3
1.	Shr Ram Prasad S/o Sukhlal	Deori
2.	,, Himat Singh S/o Sobharam	Boras
3.	,, Ramprasad S/o Ghooria	Sinwaha
4.	,, Jug am S/o Nanhelal	Udaigiri
5.	,, Chhotelal S/o Sobharam	Boras
6.	,, Dhansingh S/o Kishore Singh	Suetanganj
7.	,, Mangal Singh S/o Maha Singh	Boras
8.	,, Bishal Singh S/o Chet Ram	Bhanwara
9.	,, Mannalal Bidua S/o Ram Maya	Bareli
10.	,, Babulal S/o Jug Raj	Bareli
11.	,, Nirmal Kumar S/o Jugal Kishore	,,
12.	,, Deokaran S/o Nanhe Lal	,,
13.	,, Bhagwandas S/o Gyarsi Lal	,,
14.	,, Awadh Narayan S/o Ganesh Prasad	,,
15.	,, Gaya Prasad S/o Dhan Lal	Chhawara
16.	,, Jamna Prasad S/o Mogh Raj	Bareli
17.	,, Moorat Singh S/o Mohan Lal	,,
18.	,, Baboo Lal S/o Mukundi	,,
19.	,, Phool Chand S/o Balchand	,,
20.	,, Phool Chand S/o Mansha Ram	,,
21.	,, Sri Narayan Singh S/o Lachhman Singh	,,
22.	,, Yuddhbir Singh S/o Amrat Lal	Chhuchhar
23.	,, Chhatar Singh Kirar S/o Chetram	Maheswar
24.	,, Hari Shankar S/o Har Lal	Samnapur
25.	,, Sumer Singh S/o Khoob Chand	Mahragaon
26.	,, Birendra Singh—Arjun Singh	Bareli
27.	,, Nanhe Singh—Arjun Singh	,,
28.	,, Motilal—Kharag Ram	,,
29.	,, Bhujbal Singh—Govindi	,,
30.	,, Ratan Singh S/o Nirbhay Singh	,,
31.	,, Panna Lal S/o Nanhelal	,,
32.	,, Ramsewak S/o Panna Lal	,,
33.	,, Gaya Prasad Sharma S/o Murlidhar	Oontiya Khutd.
34.	,, Bhagwandas Rathi S/o Sheo Narayan	Bareli
35.	,, Anokhi Lal Patel S/o Ghasi Ram	Mahragaon
36.	,, Lila Dhar Rathi S/o Jesi Ram	Bareli
37.	,, Ratan Lal—Narhar	,,
38.	,, Narbada Charan Lal S/o Bhirulal	,,
39.	,, Anant Ram Varma S/o Sitaram Varma	,,
40.	,, Chhaun Lal Bidua S/o Gyarsi Lal	,,
41.	,, Kuber Singh—Bala Chand	,,
42.	,, Chhabi Lal Tailor—Narbadi	Chhuchhar
43.	,, Tulsi Ram—Banwari Lal	,,
44.	,, Jhalkan Singh—Kunji Lal	Silwah
45.	,, Kani Ram	,,

46.	, ,	Ganesh Ram-Anant Ram	Aliganj
47.	, ,	Suhagmal Oswal S/o Nao Ratan	Barcli
48.	, ,	Bahubal Kumar Jain S/o Laxmichand	, ,
49.	, ,	Babu Lal Oswal S/o Dhanraj	, ,
50.	, ,	Motilal Soni S/o Kashi Ram	, ,
51.	, ,	Laxmi Narayan S/o Nanhe Lal Jain	(Badi)
52.	, ,	Hari Singh Godani	(Bareli)
53.	, ,	Har Prasad Malviya	(Badi)
54.	, ,	Hanumat Singh-Bharat Singh	Khaparia-Kala
55.	, ,	Ram Dayal-Damodar Das	Silwani
56.	, ,	Bal Mukund-Chhagan Das	Bamhori
57.	, ,	Roop Chand-Mool Chand	, ,
58.	, ,	Ratan Chand-Chunnilal	, ,
59.	, ,	Sunder Lal-Akdulal	, ,
60.	, ,	Har Prasad-Bira Lodhi	, ,
61.	, ,	Phool Chand S/o Hajari Lal Gupta	, ,
62.	, ,	Mohan Lal S/o Dal Singh	Patna (Bamhori)
63.	, ,	Kanchhedi Lal S/o Tika Ram	Silwani
64.	, ,	Duli Chand S/o Kanhaiya Lal	, ,
65.	, ,	Amar Chand S/o Hajari Lal	, ,
66.	, ,	Gokul Chand S/o Jawahar Lal	, ,
67.	, ,	Gulab Chand S/o Guru Prasad	, ,
68.	, ,	Bhagirath Sharma S/o Malthu Ram	, ,
69.	, ,	Babulal Kamal-Pugur Prasad	, ,
70.	, ,	Kanchhedi Lal Adimok S/o Mool Chand	, ,
71.	, ,	Laxman Prasad	Saikheda (Silwani)
72.	, ,	Babu Lal Sharma	Silwani
73.	, ,	Prem Narayan Trivedi S/o Baldeo Prasad	Bamhori
74.	, ,	Ramswaroop Verma S/o Nanhelal	Kundali
75.	, ,	Bhanwar Lal S/o Naoratanlal	Begamganj
76.	, ,	Nanhe Lal Gandhi S/o Bhagmal	, ,
77.	, ,	Tulsi Ram S/o Phundi Lal	, ,
78.	, ,	Sunder Lal Jain S/o Nanhelal	, ,
79.	, ,	Master Janki Prasad Shrivastav	Gairatganj
80.	, ,	Hargovind S/o Amolak Chand	, ,
81.	, ,	Gulab Chand S/o Dhanna Lal	, ,
82.	, ,	Mullu Singh S/o Khub Chand	Boras (Udaipura)
83.	, ,	Nirpat Singh	, ,
84.	, ,	Gulab Singh S/o Sobha Ram	, ,
85.	, ,	Mohan Lal S/o Daya Chand	, ,
86.	, ,	Lator Singh S/o Braj Lal	, ,
87.	, ,	Munhe Singh S/o Khub Chand	, ,
88.	, ,	Khusal Das S/o Puran Das	Bamhori Bhuari
89.	, ,	Babulal S/o Dindayal	Udaipura
90.	, ,	Padam Lal S/o Jawahar	, ,
91.	, ,	Guljar Singh S/o Gopal Singh	Bamhori Basoda
92.	, ,	Nityagopal Sharma	Udaipura
93.	, ,	Badri Prasad S/o Chunnilal	, ,
94.	, ,	Kishan Prasad S/o Mishri Lal	, ,
95.	, ,	Ganga Bhakt S/o Laxmi Narayan	, ,
96.	, ,	Makhan Prasad S/o Ram Dayal	, ,
97.	, ,	Kanhaiya Lal S/o Kodu Ram	, ,
98.	, ,	Dhanraj S/o Daya Ram	, ,
99.	, ,	Gaya Prasad	, ,

100.	,, Dhanraj Bhatele	Udaipura
101.	,, Dwarka Prasad	Gaibiyan
102.	,, Mahant Jankidas Ram Sharan	Chhater
103.	,, Murlidhar S/o Batu Lal	Deori
104.	,, Genda Lal Shrivastav S/o Umedilal	,,
105.	,, Pt. Raghunandan Shashri S/o Baldeo Prasad	,,
106.	,, Shyam Lal S/o Sharda Prasad	,,
107.	,, Babu Lal S/o Daulat Ram	,,
108.	,, Radhe Lal S/o Munshi Lal	,,
109.	,, Chhore Lal S/o Harbans	,,
110.	,, Badri Prasad S/o Chhunni Lal	Udaipura
111.	,, Ghan Shyam Malani	,,
112.	,, Babinath S/o Kalka Prasad	,,
113.	,, Umedmal Maheshwari	,,
114.	,, Kashi Prasad S/o Sita Ram	,,
115.	,, Lomesh Prasad	,,
116.	,, Daulat Singh S/o Munni Lal	Boras
117.	,, Ram Gopal Halbai	Sultanpur
118.	,, Madan Lal Mittal	Obedullaganj
119.	,, Laxmi Narayan Upadhyaya S/o Nathuram	Tamot
120.	,, Nannu Lal Sharma S/o Liladhar	Obedullaganj
121.	,, Laxmi Narayan Halbai	,,
122.	,, Ram Kishan Gupta S/o Ganga Ram	,,
123.	,, Nannu Lal Sunar S/o Payarelal	,,
124.	,, Gokal Prasad S/o Kishan das	,,
125.	,, Gulab Chand Tamot	Tamot
126.	,, Parab Chand S/o Laxmi Chand	,,
127.	,, Anokhi Lal	Bisenkheda
128.	,, Deokaran S/o Lal Chand	,,
129.	,, Bihari Lal S/o Ganpat	,,
130.	,, Ganga Ram Yadav S/o Datar	Silikheda
131.	,, Hajari Lal S/o Dhan Singh	Sarari
132.	,, Kalu Ram S/o Daulat Ram	Noorgang
133.	,, Ram Prasad S/o Seva Ram	Padonia
134.	,, Babu Lal Suraimal	Dahod
135.	,, Dharam Chand S/o Gopal	,,
136.	,, Gulzar Singh S/o Kanhaiya Lal	Prem Talab
137.	,, Amar Singh S/o Gopal Singh	,,
138.	,, Dalip Singh S/o Umrao Singh	Deewatia (Obedullaganj)
139.	,, Ram Dayal Joshi S/o Khushi Lal	Gauharganj
140.	,, Mohan Lal Kotwar S/o Premdas	,,
141.	,, Ganga Prasad Sharma S/o Panna Lal	Piplia Chhorke (No. ganj)
142.	,, Khushi Lal S/o Sewa Ram	Mandi Dip
143.	,, Ram Kishan S/o Genda Lal	,,
144.	,, Sukh Ram S/o Ram Gopal	,,
145.	,, Ram Gopal S/o Sada Ram	Piplia Ganj
146.	,, Ram Swaroop Verma S/o Tulsi Ram	Sachit
147.	,, Bal Mukund S/o Gulab Singh	Nirsaddhikheda
148.	,, Battu Lal Sharma	Sachit
149.	,, Lal Chand	,,
150.	,, Harprasad-Sampat Lal	,,
151.	,, Ram Swaroop Goyal S/o Sita Ram	Raisen
152.	,, Ram Swaroop Sharma S/o Jugal Kishore	,,
153.	,, Bhanwar Lal S/o Mishri Lal	,,

154.	„	Munna Lal S/o Raja Ram	Raisen
155.	„	Munsi Lal S/o Mool Chand	„
156.	„	Ram Narayan S/o Khushi Lal	„
157.	„	Nanhe Lal S/o Ghasi Ram	„
158.	„	Munna S/o Khushi Lal	„
159.	„	Bhanu Pratap Singh	„
160.	„	Mool Chand S/o Chhotelal	Sachit (Dehgaon)
161.	„	Shobha Ram S/o Moti Ram	„
162.	„	Bal Chand S/o Buchhi	„
163.	„	Ram Singh S/o Umrao Singh	„
164.	„	Gauri Shankar S/o Hukum Singh	Raisen
165.	„	Bhawani Prasad S/o Ganesh Ram	„
166.	„	Ayodhya Prasad S/o Jamuna Prasad	„
167.	„	Narmada Prasad S/o Khushi Lal	„
168.	„	Brandaban Das S/o Gobardhan Das	„
169.	„	Ganesh Ram S/o Khushi Lal	„
170.	„	Radha Kishan S/o Prem Chand	„
171.	„	Mishri Lal S/o Buddha Basod	„
172.	„	Sukhlal S/o Dharam Chand, Ahir	„
173.	„	Laxmi Narayan S/o Daulat Ram	„
174.	„	Murlidhar	„
175.	„	Shyam Sundar S/o Gokal Das	„
176.	„	Ganga Prasad S/o Durga Prasad	„
177.	„	Sita Ram S/o Mohan Lal	„
178.	„	Ram Prasad Dube S/o Shankar Lal	„
179.	„	Pooran Chand S/o Mansukh Lal	„
180.	„	Nabha Lal Kachhi	„
181.	„	Khem Chand S/o Karodi	Sachit
182.	„	Chaturbhuj S/o Dhanna Lal	„
183.	„	Samat Ram	„
184.	„	Makhan Lal S/o Ram Lal	Udaipura
185.	„	Sita Ram S/o Nand Ram	Obedullaganj
186.	„	Ram Prasad So Sukhlal	Deori
187.	„	Imran Ahmed Ansari	Noorganj

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Baden Powal, B. H.

Bacham, A. L.

Bayley, Sir E. C.

Begum Nawab Sultan Jahan

„

Begum, Shah Jahan

„

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Das Gupta, S. N.

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1	2	3	4	5
4	3	1	and population in 1961	
5	Table Heading		Area and Population	Area
13	2	1	imperious	impervious
22	1	6	60	to 60
	5	8	<i>Laegerstroema</i> <i>Parviflora</i>)	<i>(Lagerstroemia</i> <i>parviflora)</i>
28	4	2	rheru	<i>rhesus</i>
36	3	6	foot note 4	foot note 5
40	3	10	Pathan	Raisen
44	4	1	Ingaddeva	Jagaddeva
46	foot note	1	p. 61.	p. 71
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47	foot note	2	pp. 950-60	pp. 250-60
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50	1	13	bestowed a sleeping	bestowed upon him a red pavilion and an audience tent a special bedstead, a sleeping
54	4	8	Resho-Das	Kesho Das.
63	1	14	so	to
64	1		Kibdar	Kiledar
79	1	10	under	urban
79	1	20	mile	mille
84	Table Col. 2	5	Agar	Sagar
86	3	3	834	234
88	Table Col. 4	3	3,647	3,747
	Table Col. 1	4	Bareli	Bareli (M)
96	Table Col. 3	7	6,493	6,439
	Table Col 6	9	12.4	12.6
	Table Col. 7	14	94,278	94,728

1	2	3	4	5
101	3	5	Barahi, Mata	Barahi Mata
104	1	4	aystem	system
	2	4	ahd	and
	foot note 1	1	Mayor	Mayer
111	2	1	or	of
113	4	7	Dehatt	Dehati
129	last	2	even-lying, or	or even-lying,
133	5	2	-61	1960-61
	5	3	puls	pulses
134	2	Para heading	Cieer	Cic
	3	Para heading	Mens	lens
135	2	15	This	Condiments and spices
147	—	F. N.	—	1. Bhopal State Gazetteer, p. 76
184	3	9	(British rupee)	(5 British rupees)
199	Table	—	(13-3 (Peons))	(13+3 (Peons))
216	1	3	1966 declined	1965 declined
219	3	1	if	of
	3	3	Soakajepits	pits
225	5	5	Civil Inspectors	Civil Supplies Inspectors
	last	last	txtraction	extraction
232	4	2	1929	1928
236	2	13	elected	selected
239	3	10	livehood	livelihood
241	2	2	1966-67	1969-70
243	3	5	one	the
243	Table	Col .4	Labour	Field Labour
252	1	4	Goharganj	Begumganj
283	foot note 1	—	pp. XLV-LXVI	pp .LXV-LXVI.
287	—	Line 7 Col. 5	,134	1,134
291	1	last	5,200	5,000
292	6	5	Rs . 70,665	Rs. 76,665
310	2	13	Pen	Poon
320	2	6	Rs . 300	—
342	3	6	inhabitable	uninhabitable
347	4	4	Islam''	Islam'' ¹
357	1	2	Sariputa	Sariputra
359	5 heading	..	Silwani	Silwani ¹



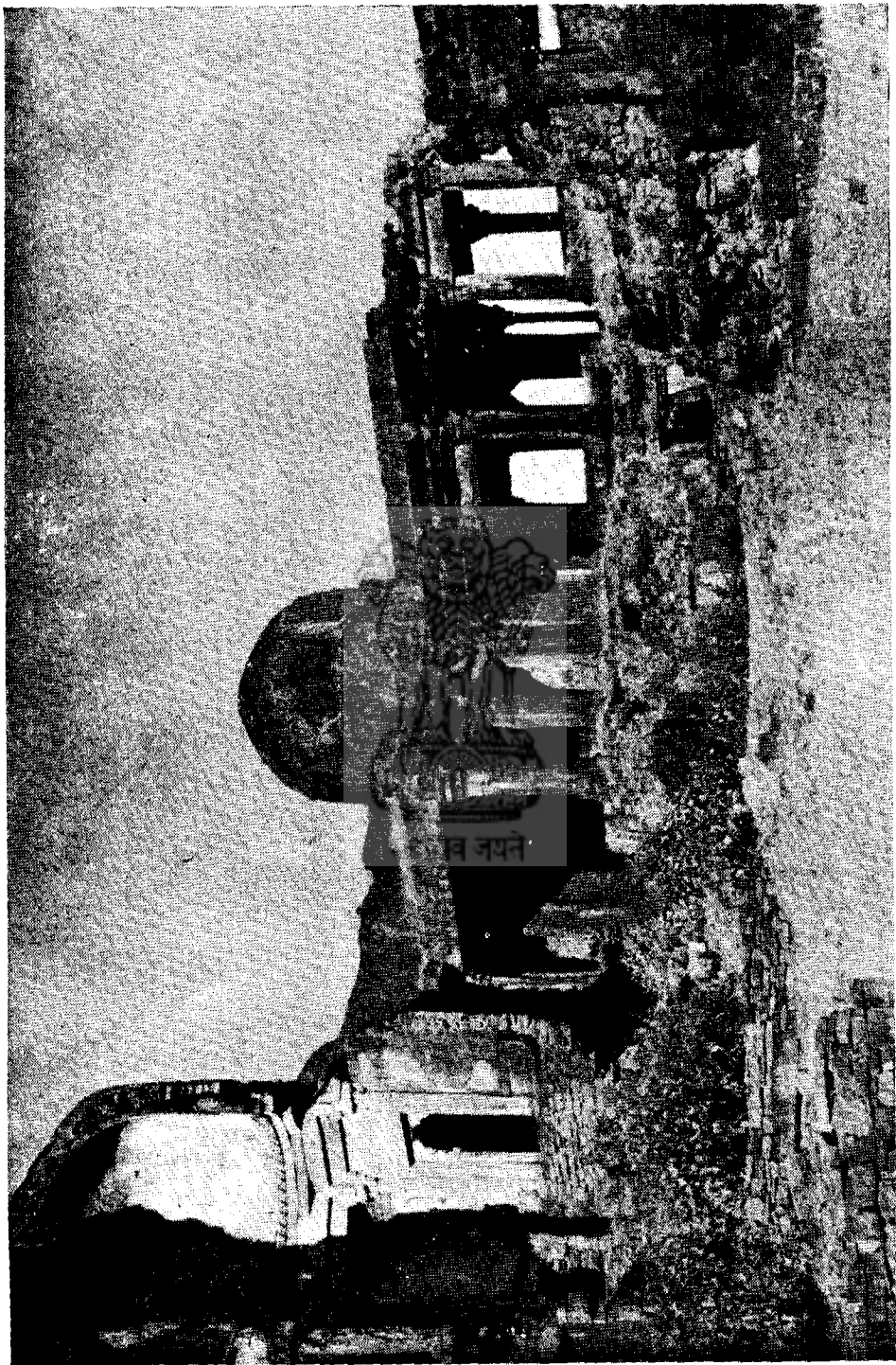
Bhojpur Temple



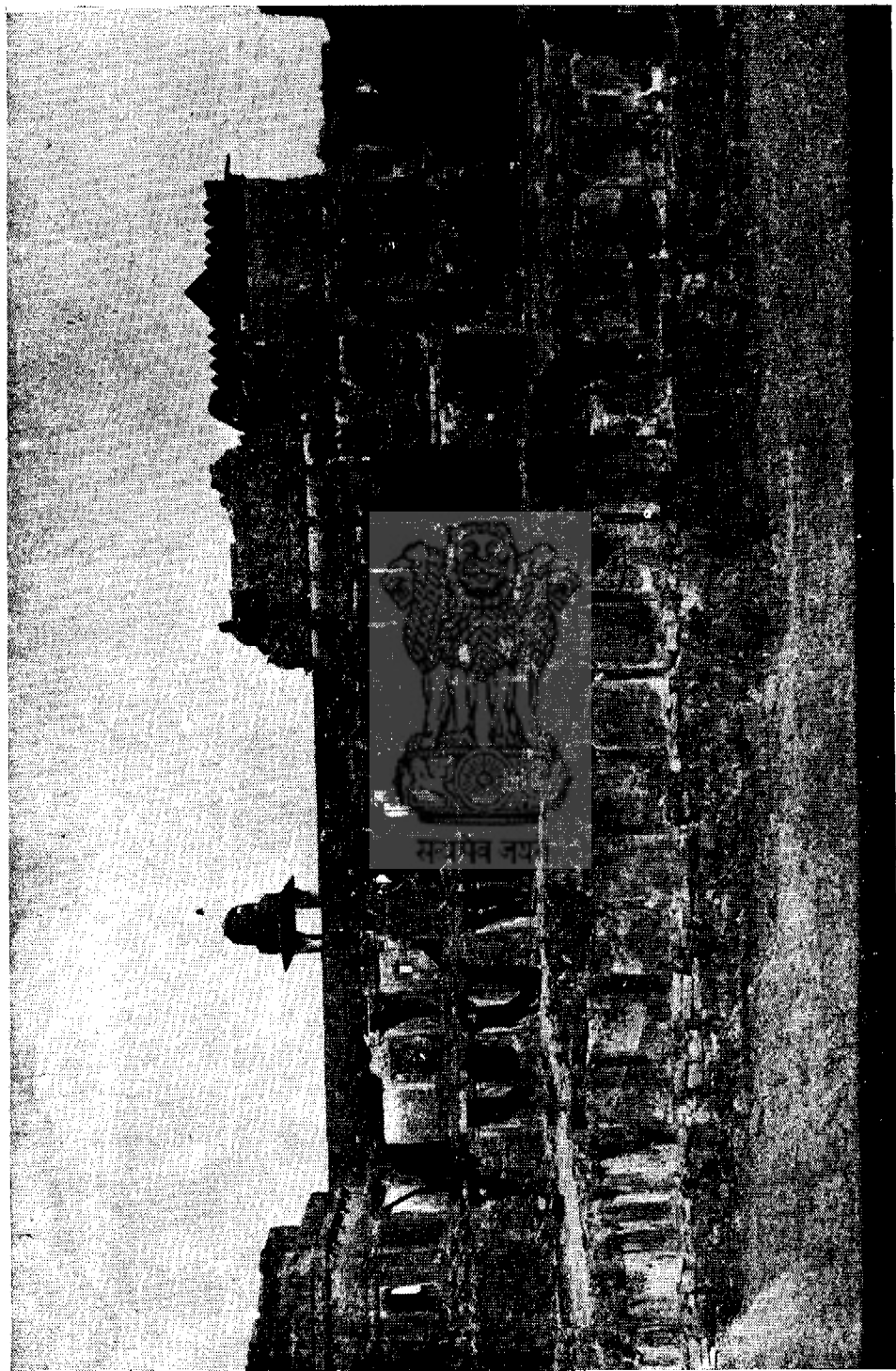
Bhojpur Temple—Inside View



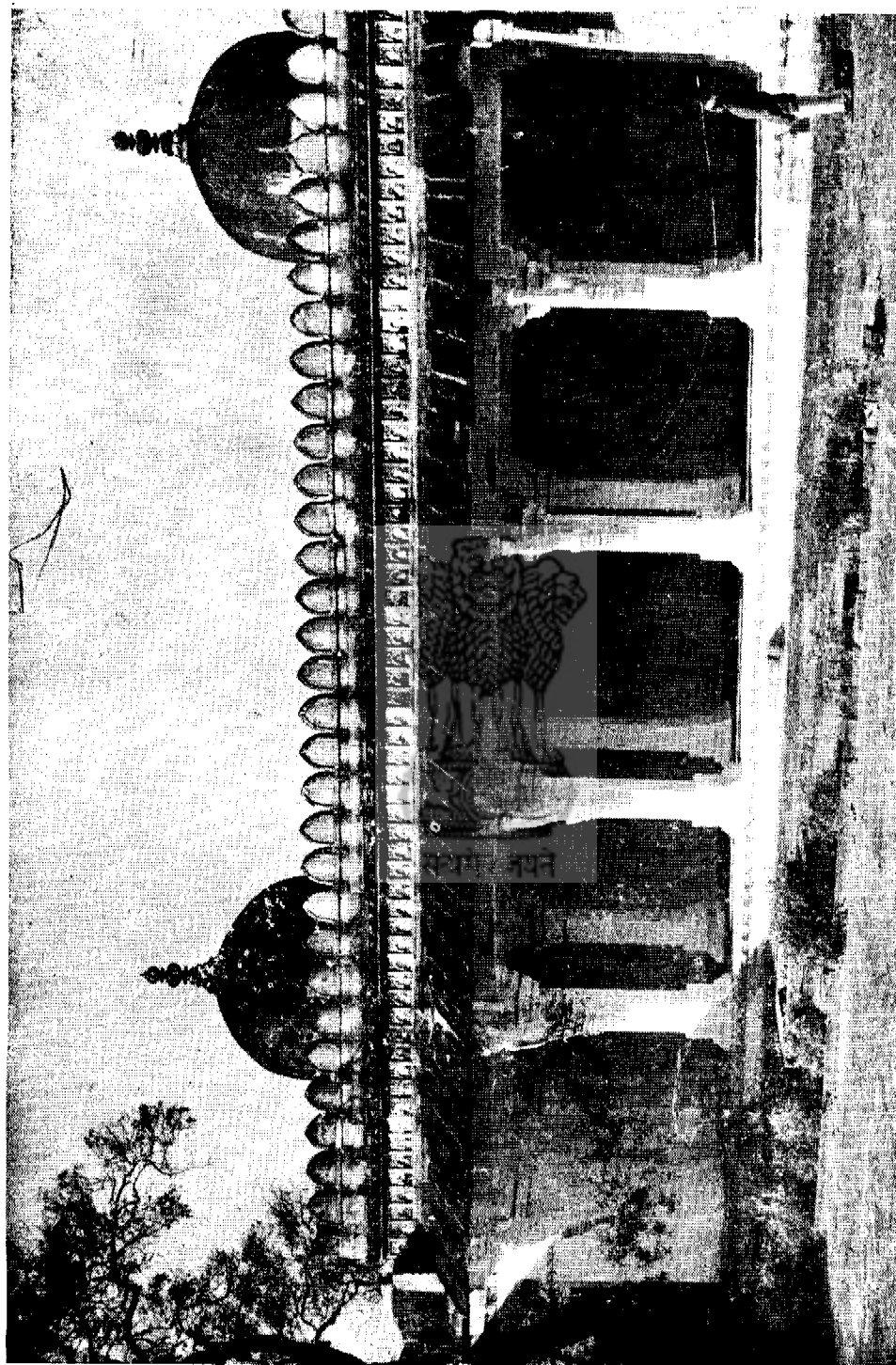
Raisen Fort—General View



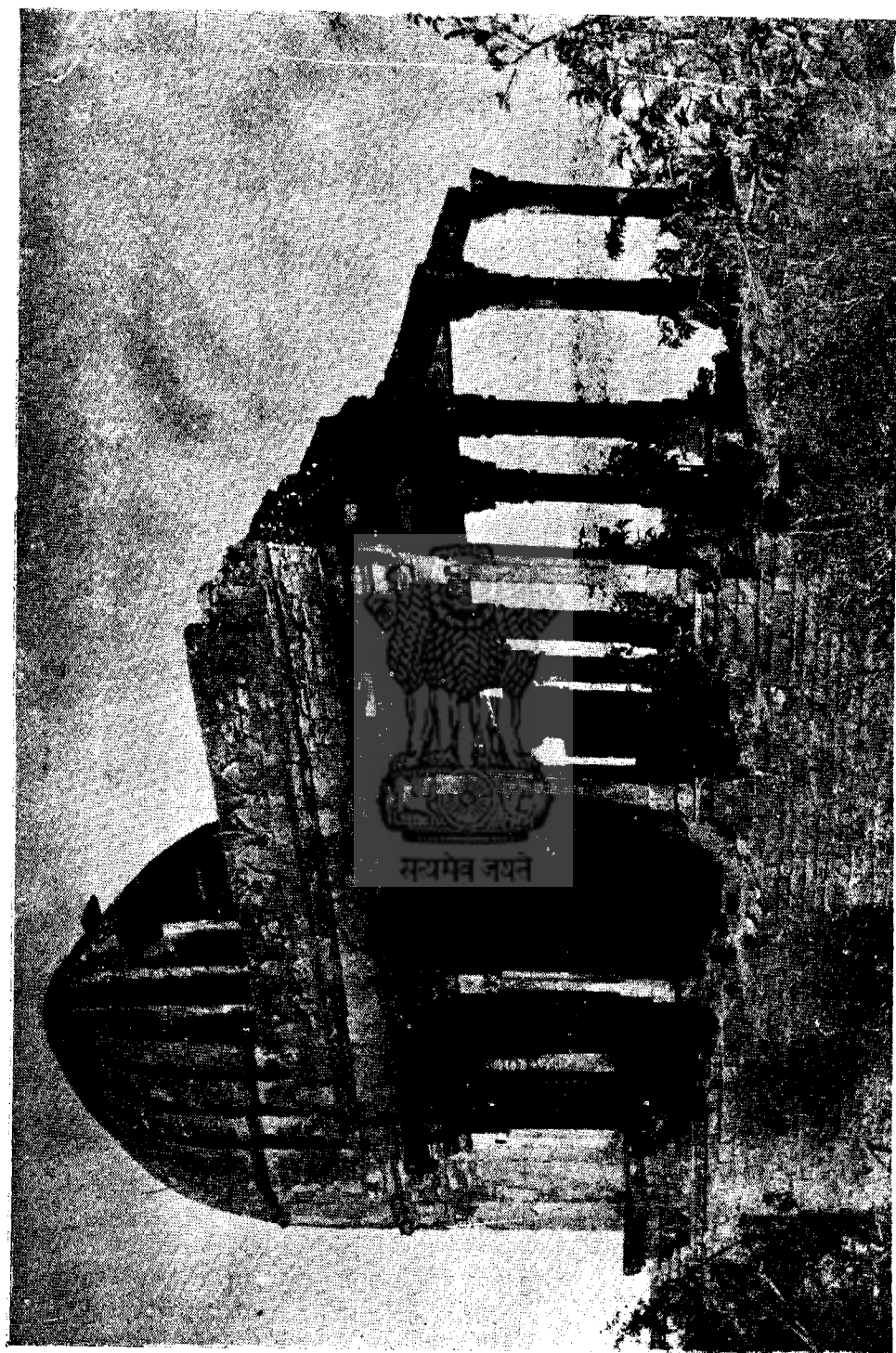
Remains of the Palace—Raisen Fort



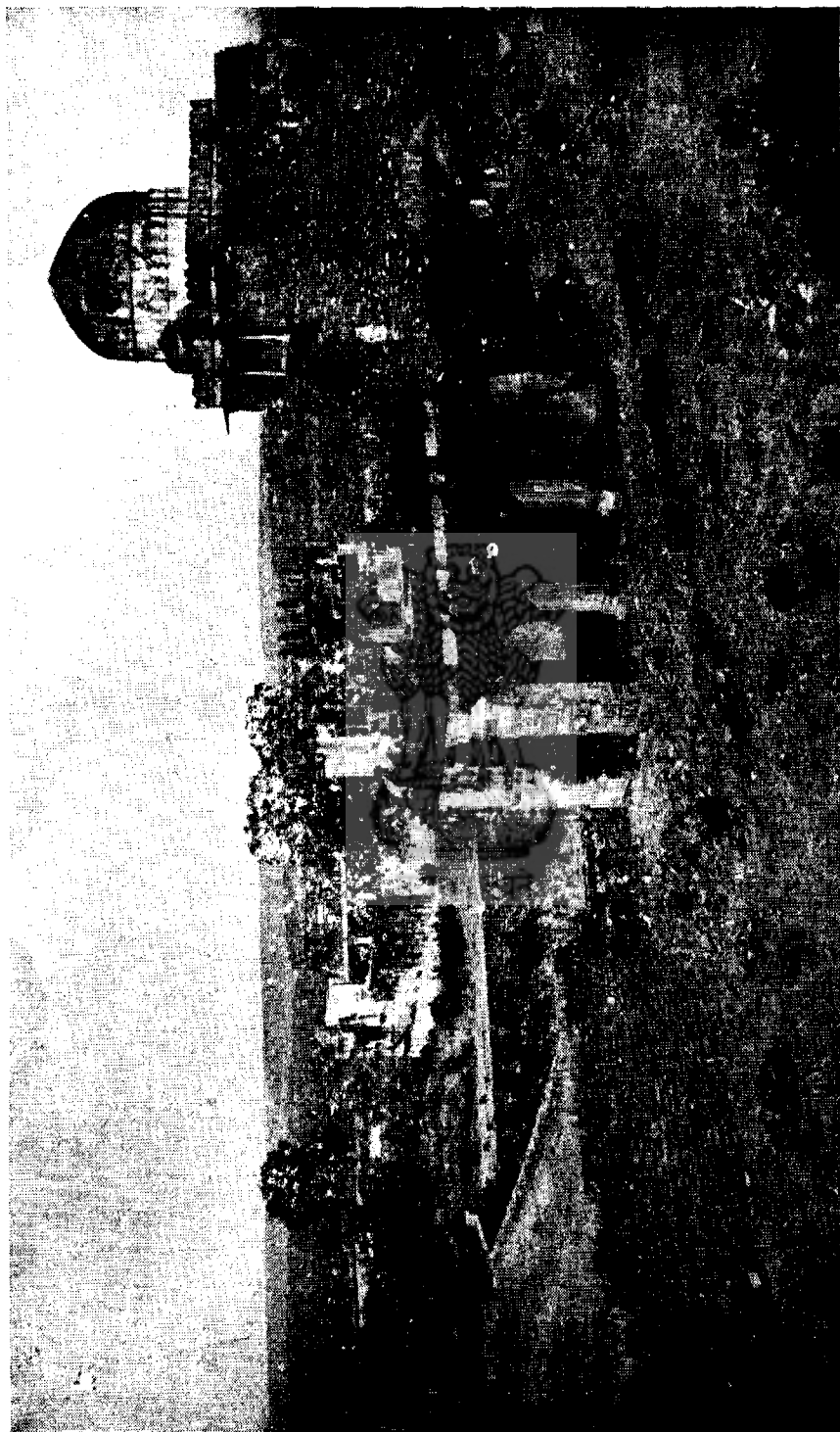
Palace Remains, Raisen Fort—Another View



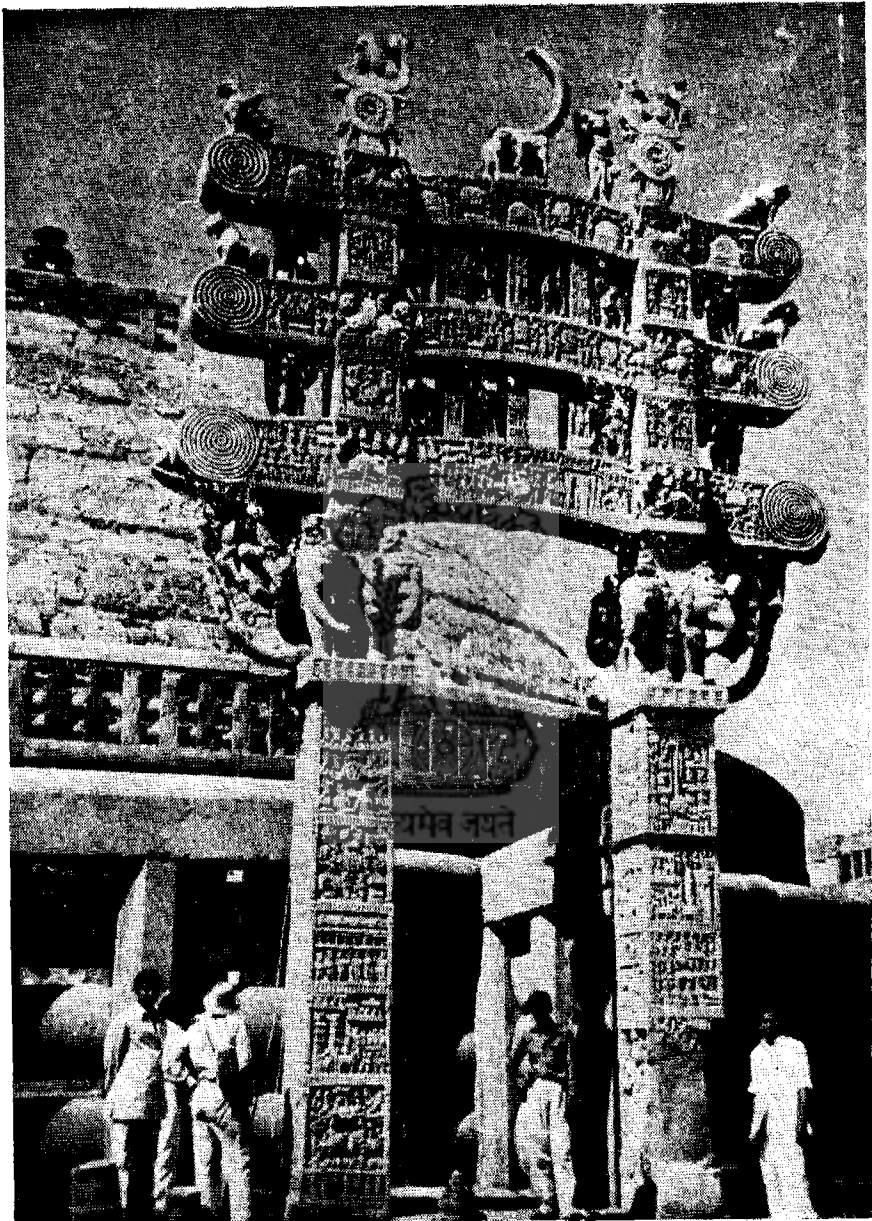
Masjid, Baradari, Raisen, Fort



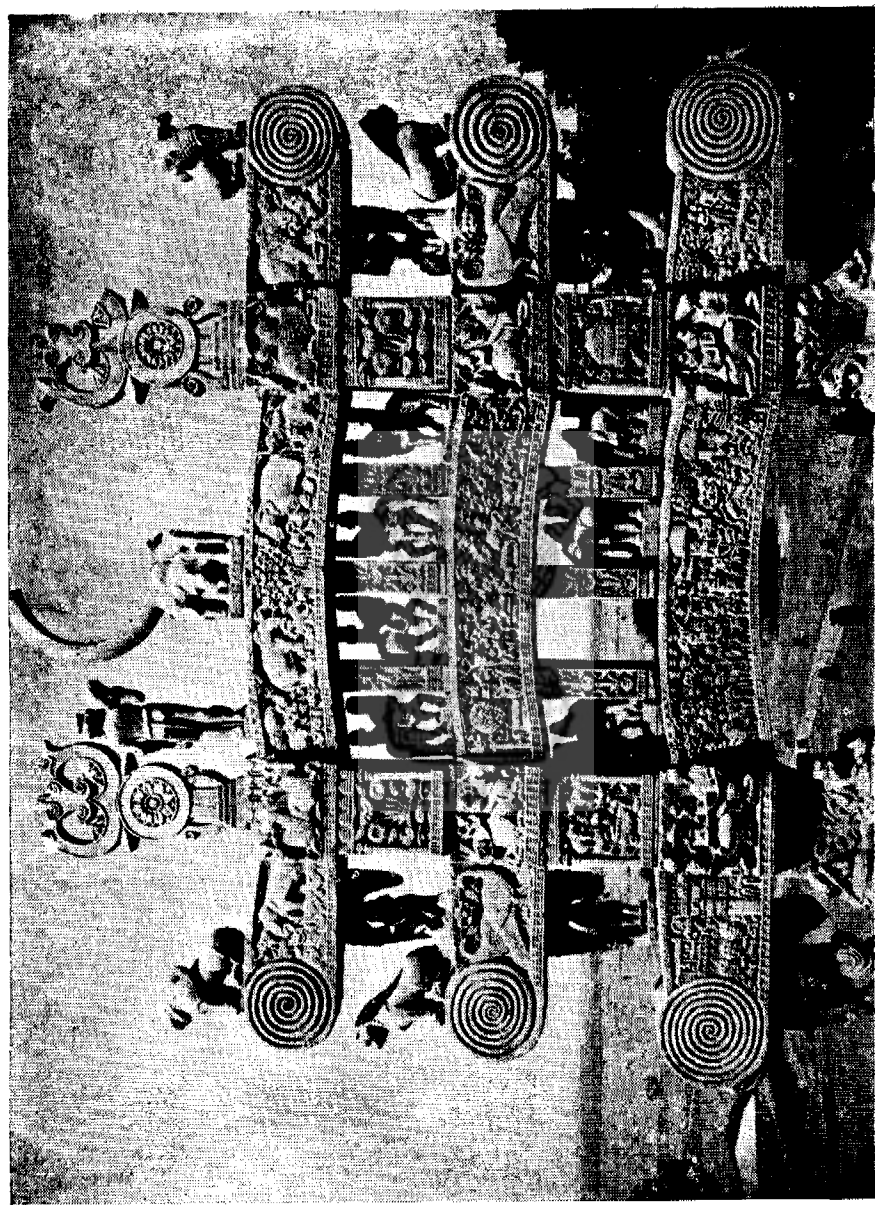
Kharbuja Temple, Raisen Fort



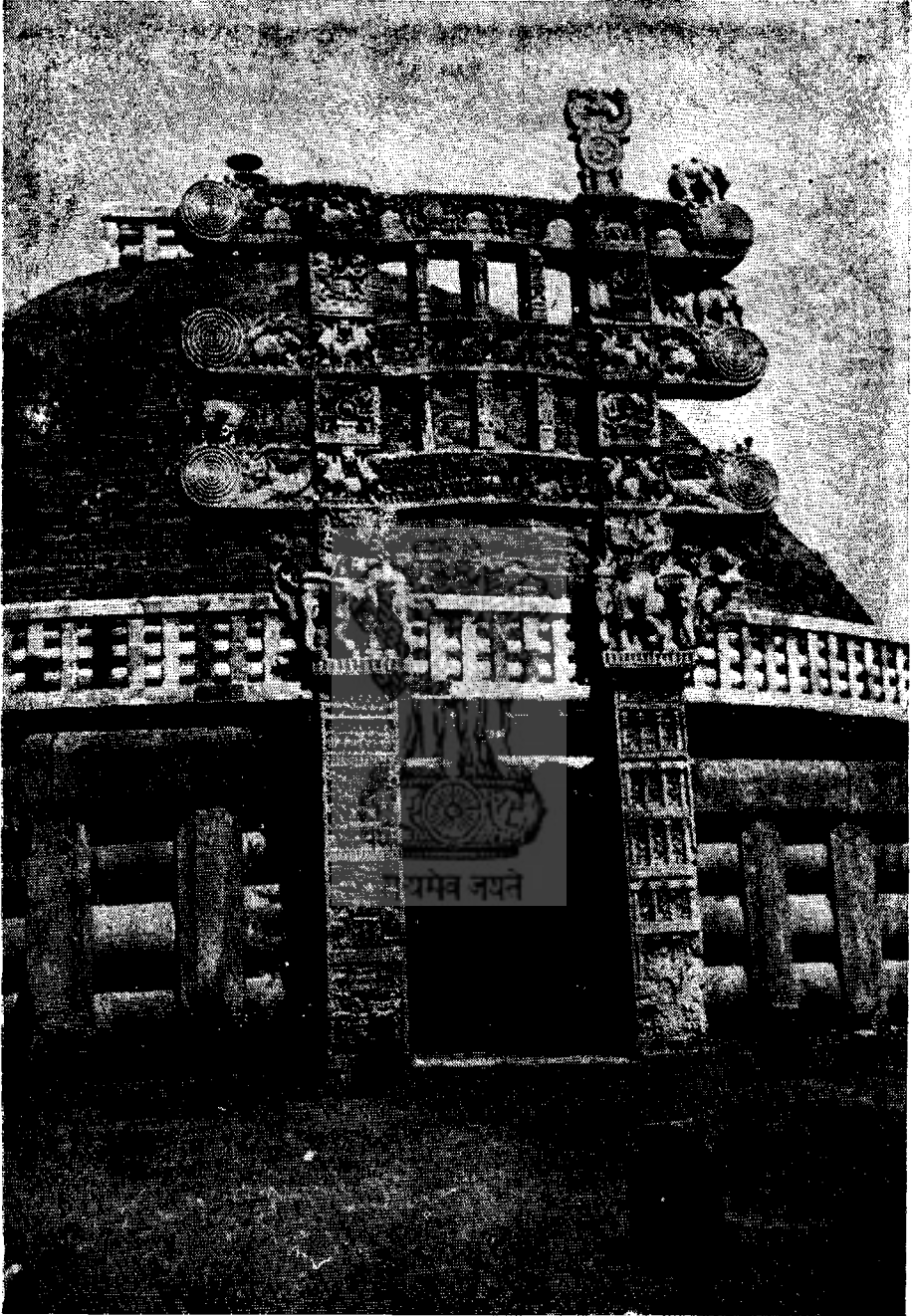
Hamam and Courtyard, Raisen Fort



Northern Gateway, Stupa No. 1, Sanchi



Back View of Northern Gateway, Stupa No. 1, Sanchi



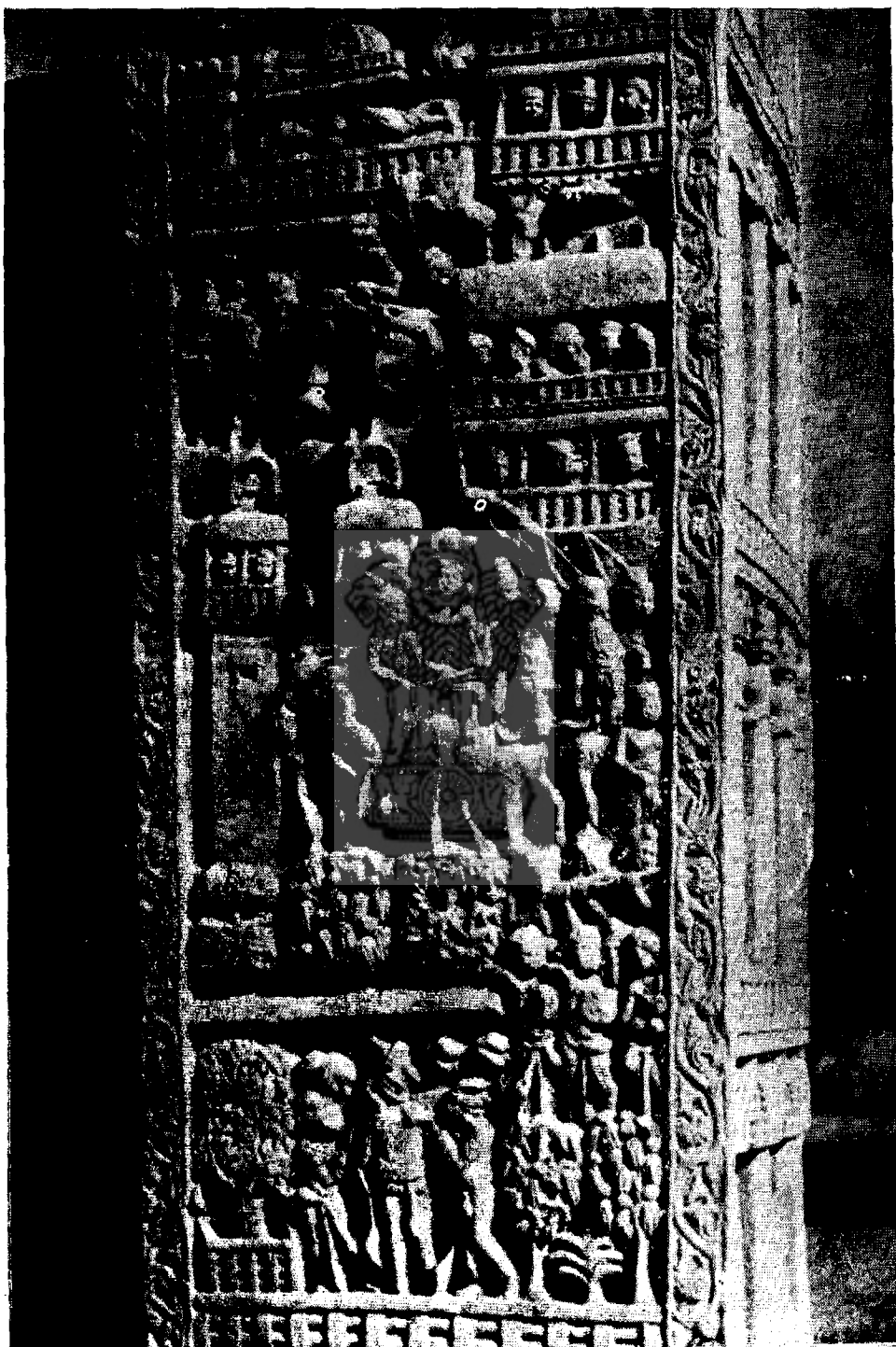
Eastern Gateway, Sanchi



Eastern Gate way, Front View, Stupa No. 1, Sanchi.—Middle and Lowest Architraves depicting the departure of the Buddha from Kapilavastu (above) and the visit of Ashoka and his Queen to the Bodhi Tree (below)



Front of Eastern Gateway, Stupa No. 1, Sanchi



North Pillar of Eastern Gateway, Lower Panel, Sanchi



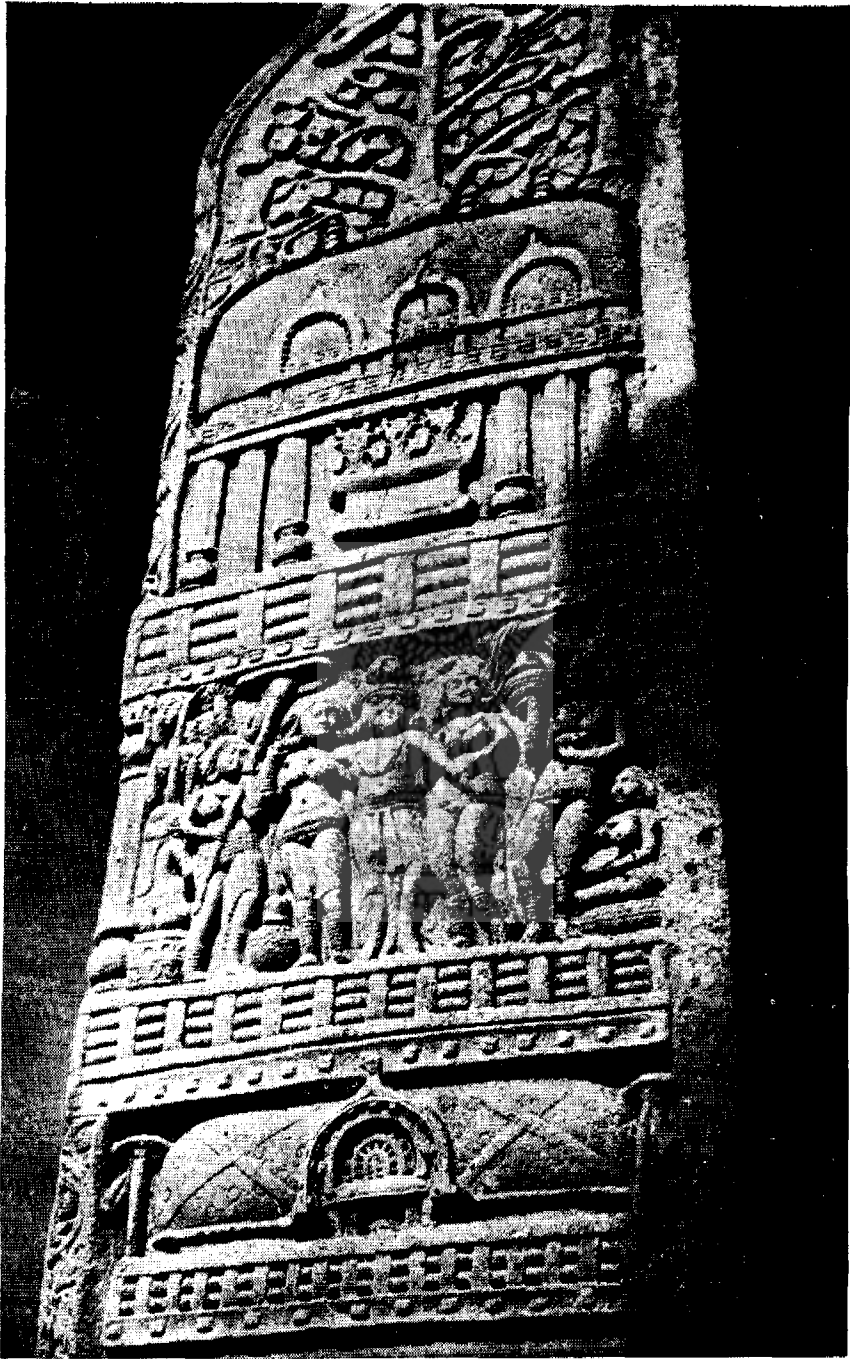
Eastern Gateway, Left Pillar, Front Face, Stupa No. 1, Sanchi



South Pillar, Western Gateway, Front Face, Stupa No. 1, Sanchi



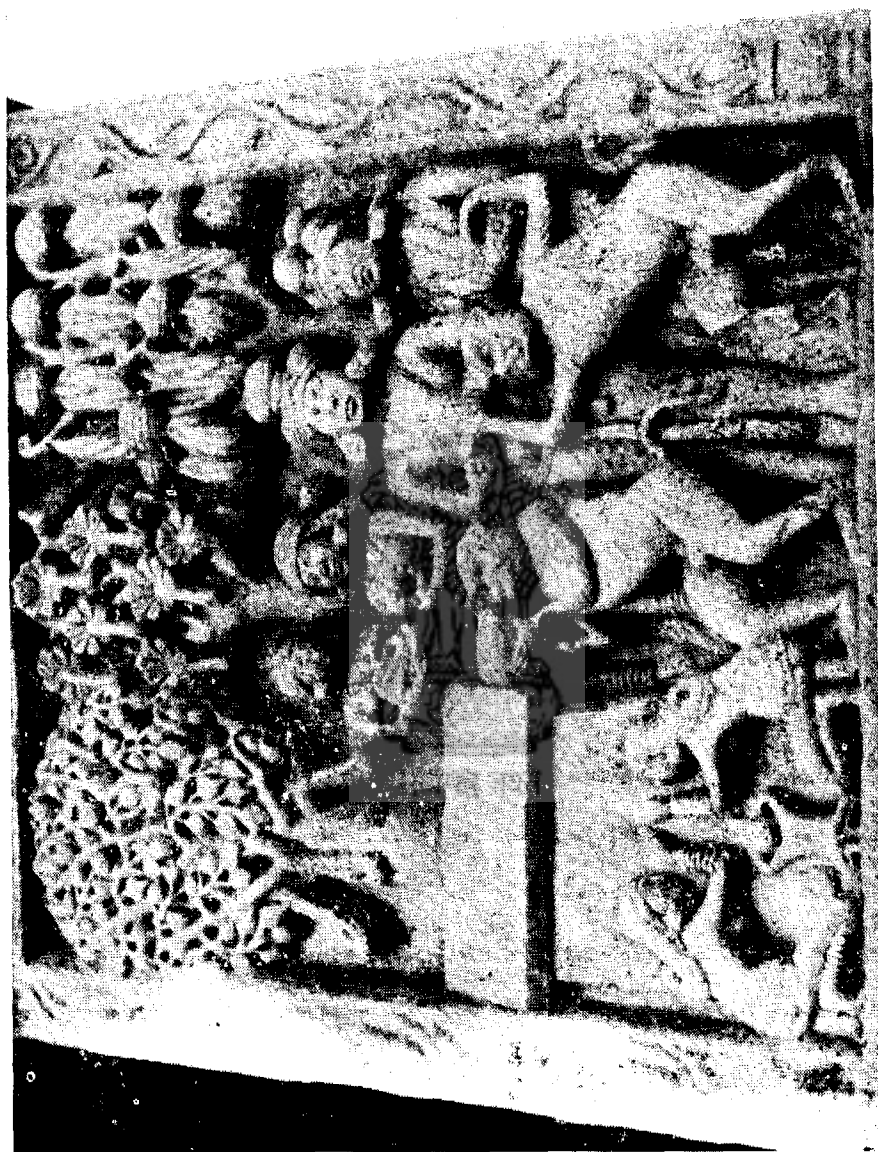
Dhritarashtra on the Bottom Panel, Northern, Face, Southern Pillar,
Eastern Gateway, Stupa No. I, Sanchi



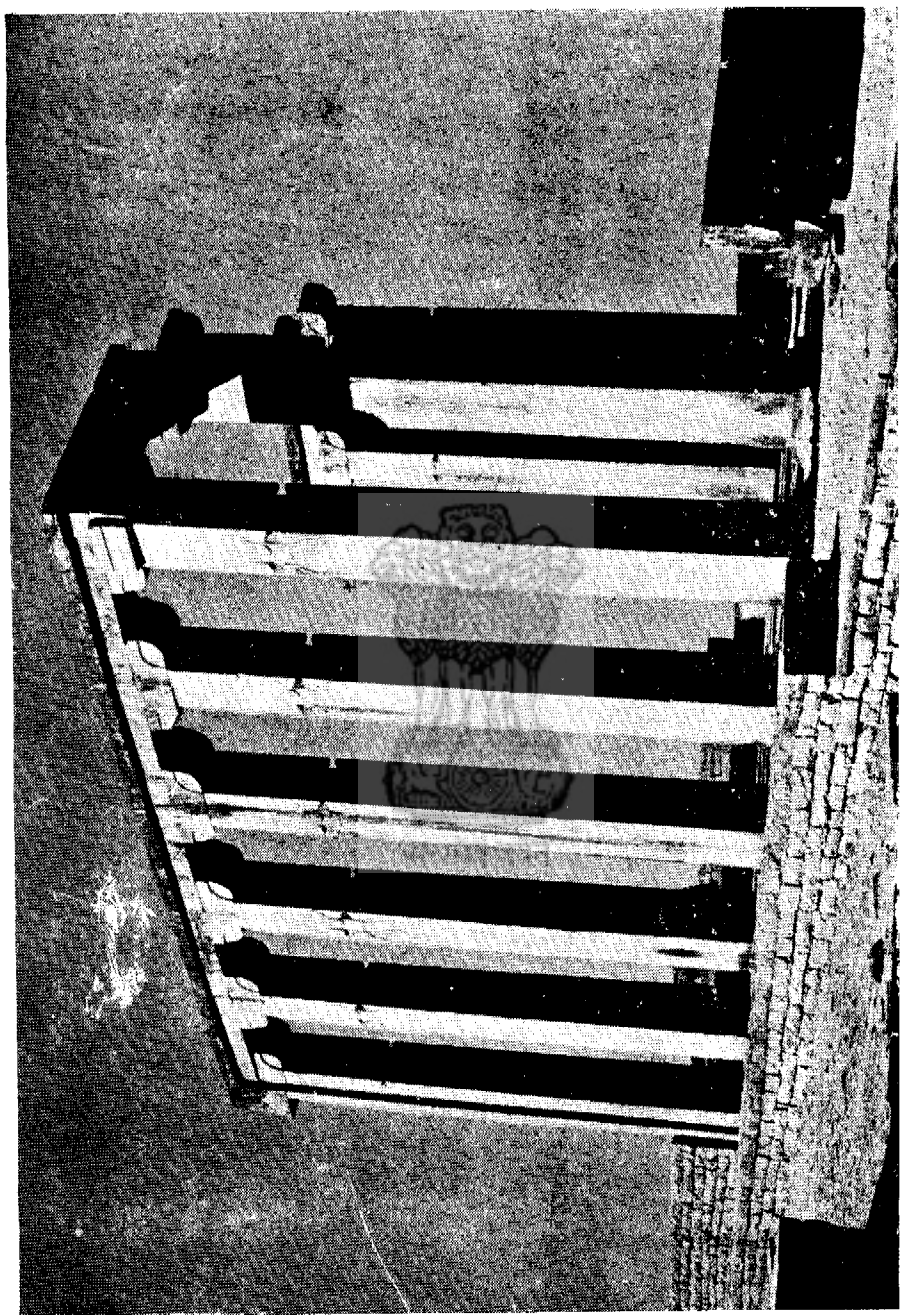
Corner View of the West Pillar of Southern Gateway, Stupa No. 1, Sanchi



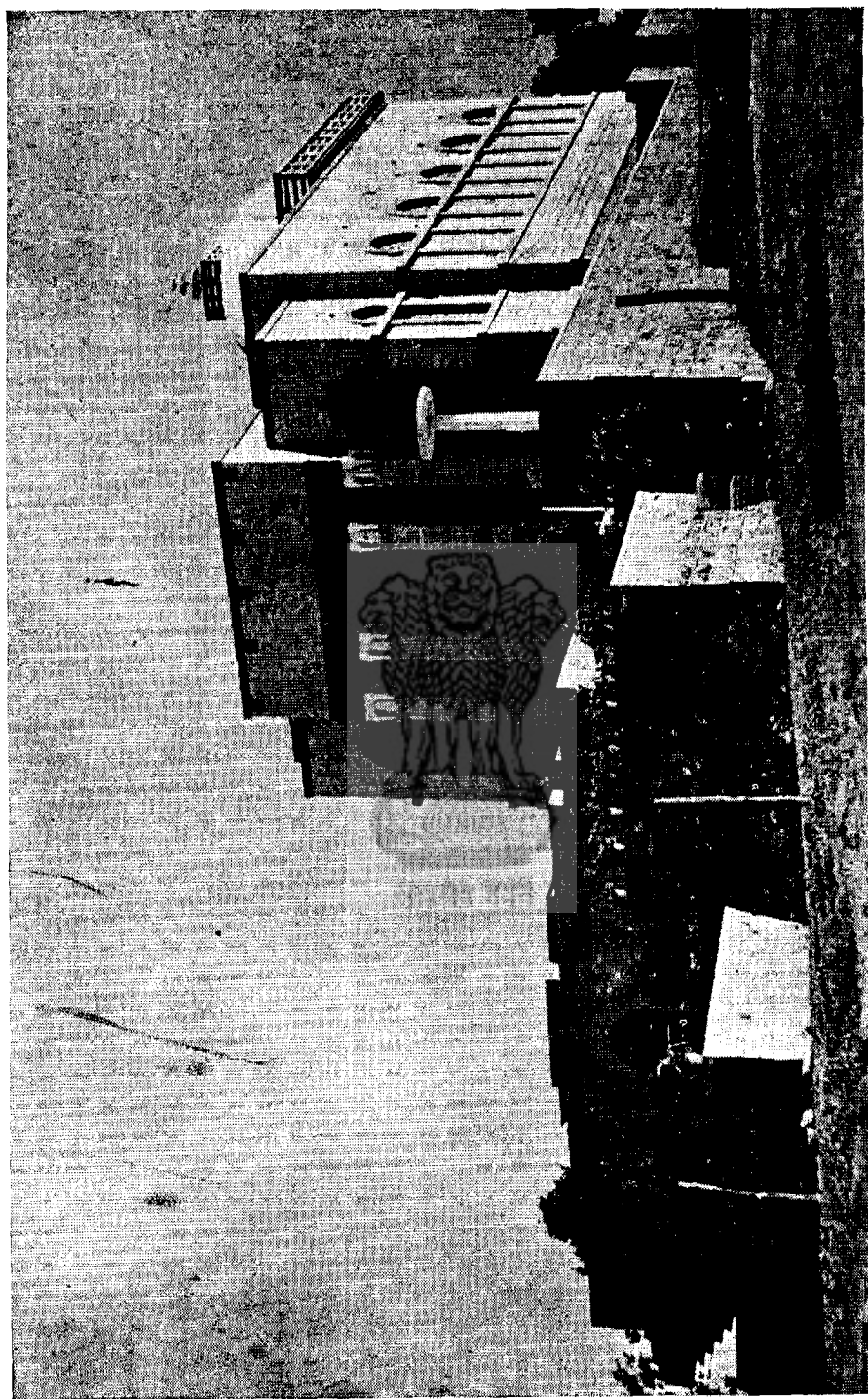
East Pillar, Northern Gateway, Stupa No. 1, Sanchi



West Pillar, Northern Gateway, Stupa No. 1, Sanchi



Remains of Temple No. 18, Sanchi



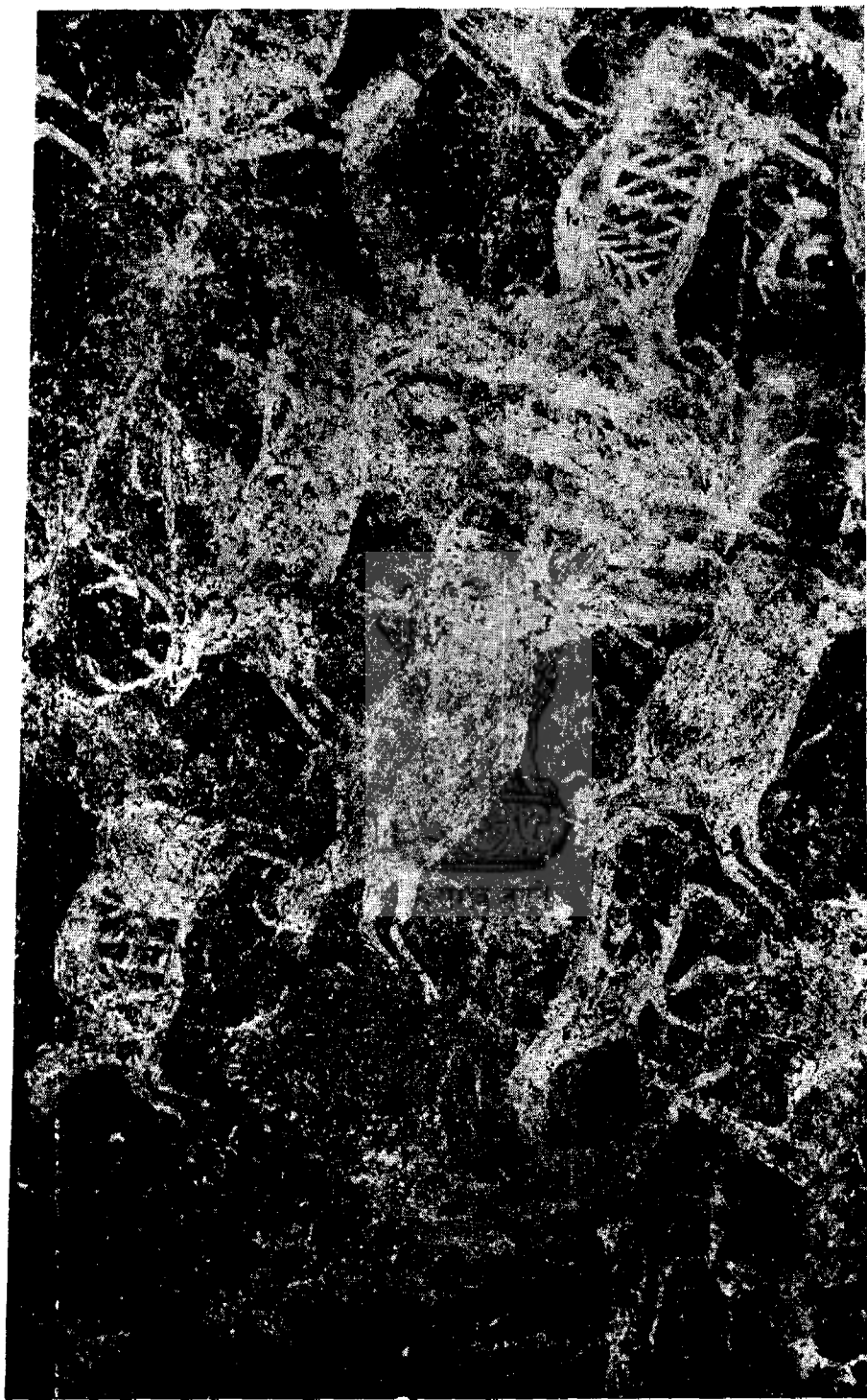
The New Mahabodhi Society Temple, Sanchi



General View of the Auditorium, Rock Shelters, Bhimbetka



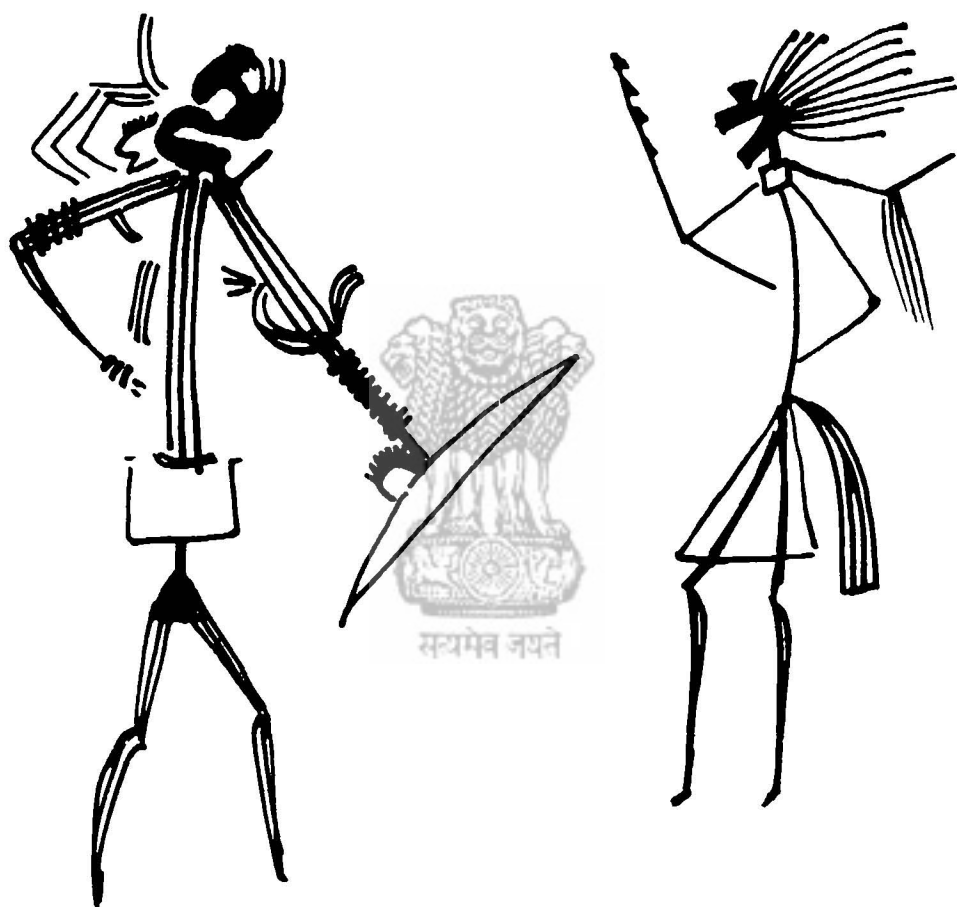
Warriors from Bull Rock, Bhimbetka



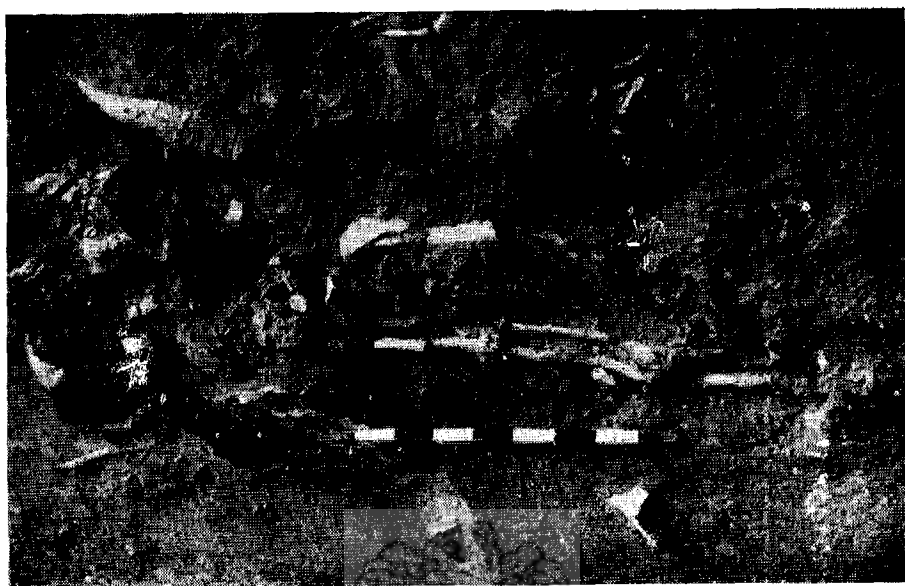
Hunting Scene, Zoo Rock, Bhimbetka



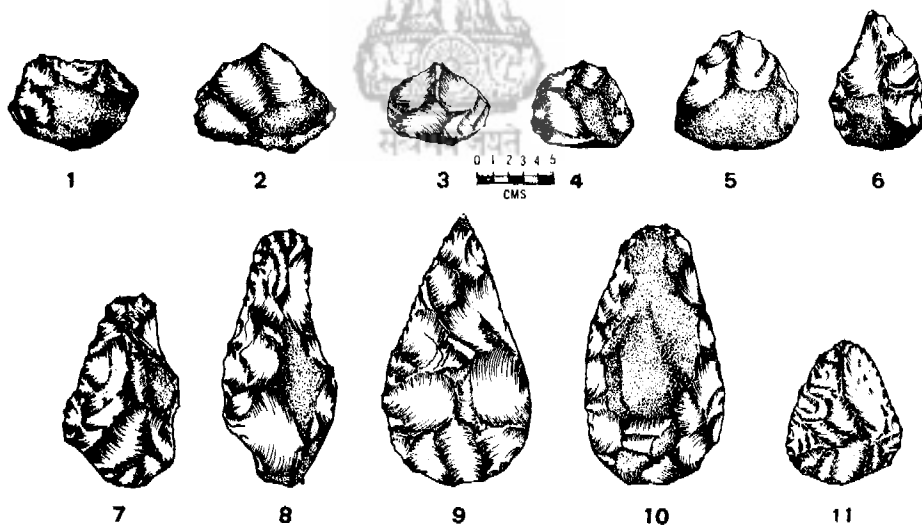
Hunting Scene (2). Zoo Book. National



Hunters, III F-16, Bhimbetka



Excavated Skeleton in the Rock Shelter, Bhimbetka



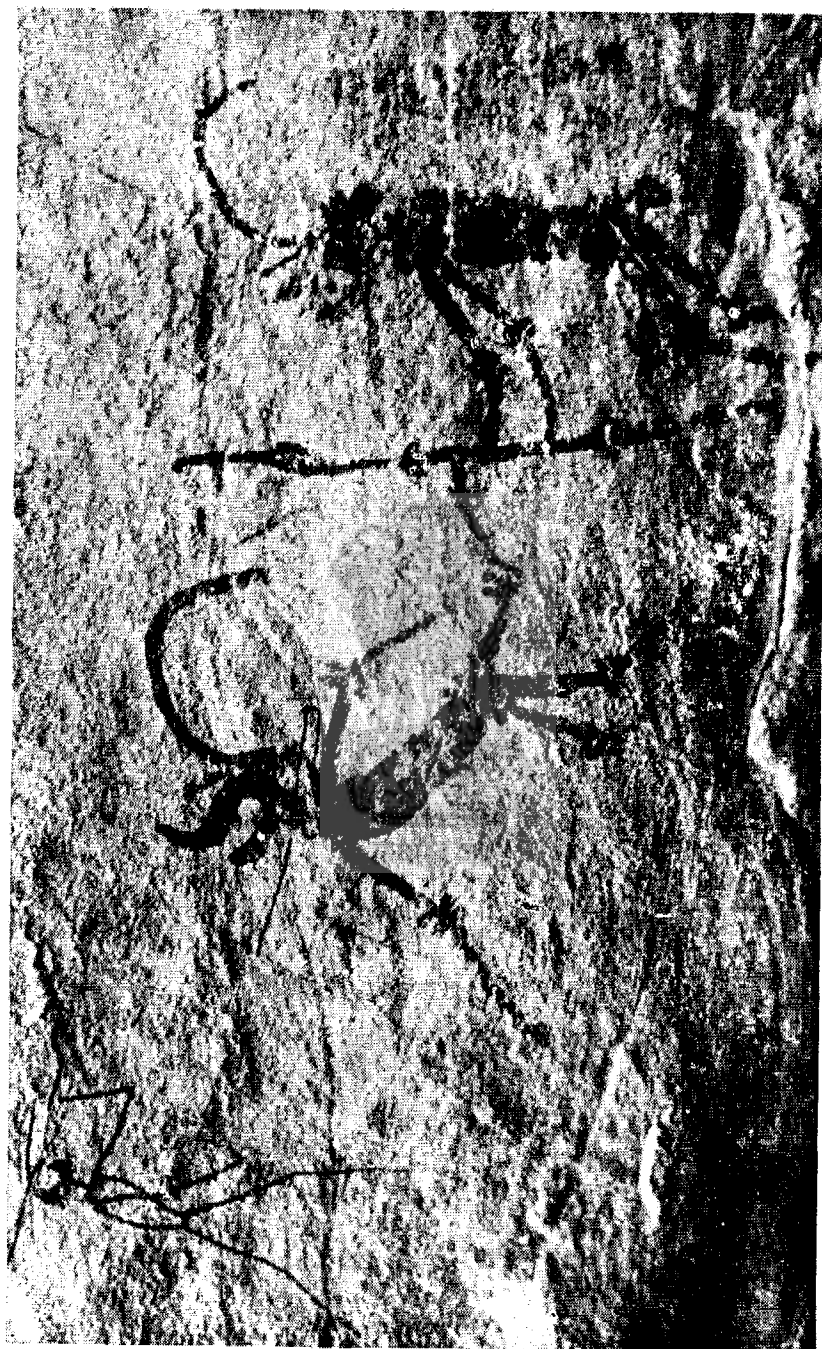
Development of Biface (handaxes) from Pebble Tools,
Bhimbetka Excavations



A Chariot drawn by three horses—a unique painting, in white, superimposed in red painting of a deer



'Sambhar' in red with Superimposition, Jaora



Human Figures in red, Jaora



Most beautiful ornamental Human Figure in bichrome (4½ feet tall),
Rock Shelter, Baghabani Karad



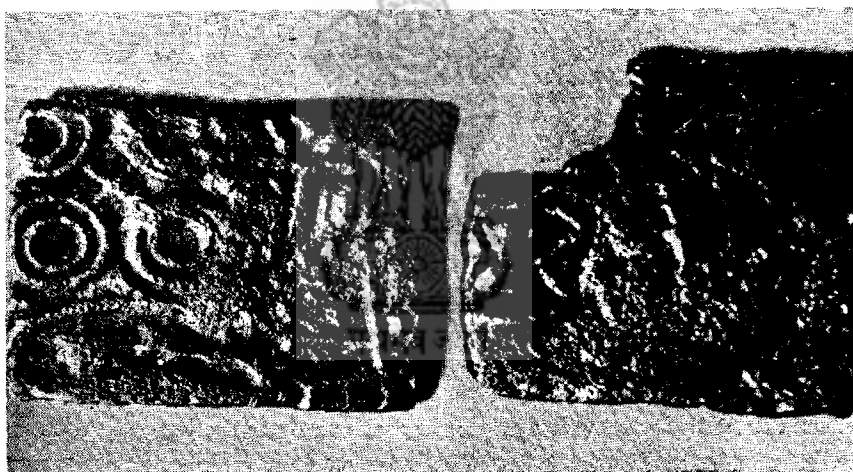
Hunting with bow and arrow, Baghabani Karad



Man with long bows and animal figures, in red



Inscription in Shank-Lipi, Makoria



Punch Marked Copper Coins from Nandaur



Naga Copper Coin from Nandaur



← Bull and
Elephant,
Punch
Marked
Copper
Coin
from
Nandaur



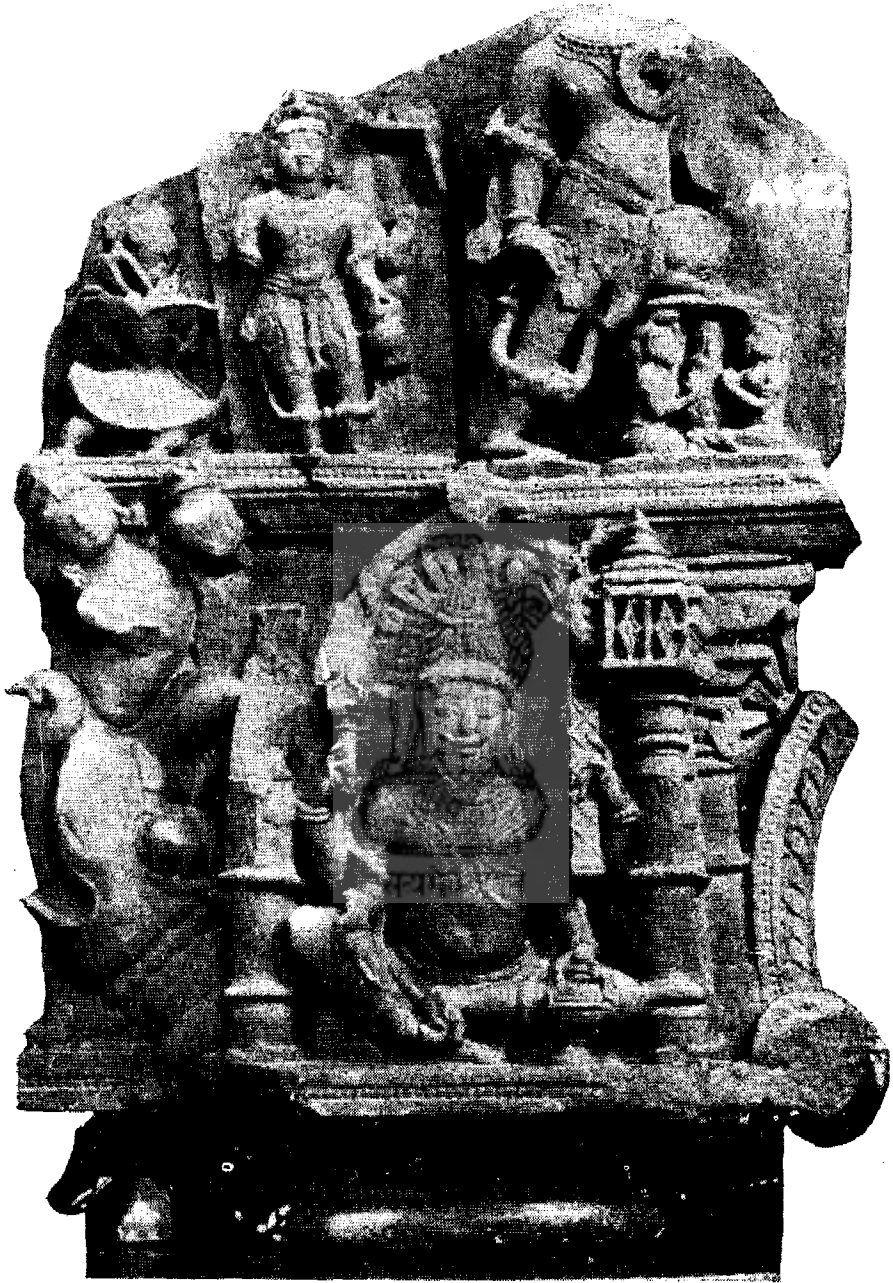
Kshatrapa Silver Coin from Nandaur



Kaushambi Coin (Obverse), Nandaur



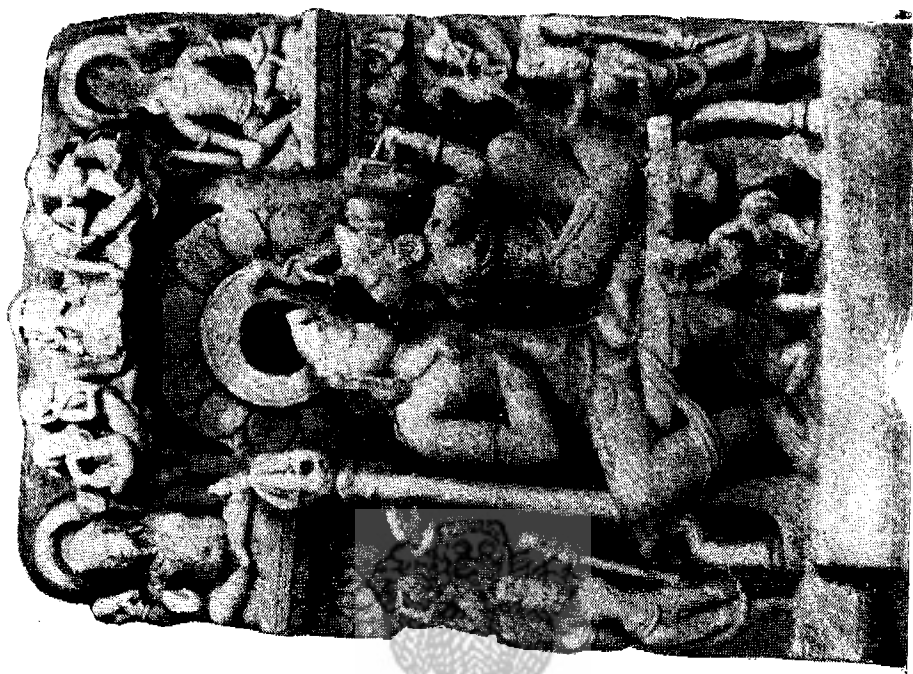
Kaushambi Coin (Reverse)



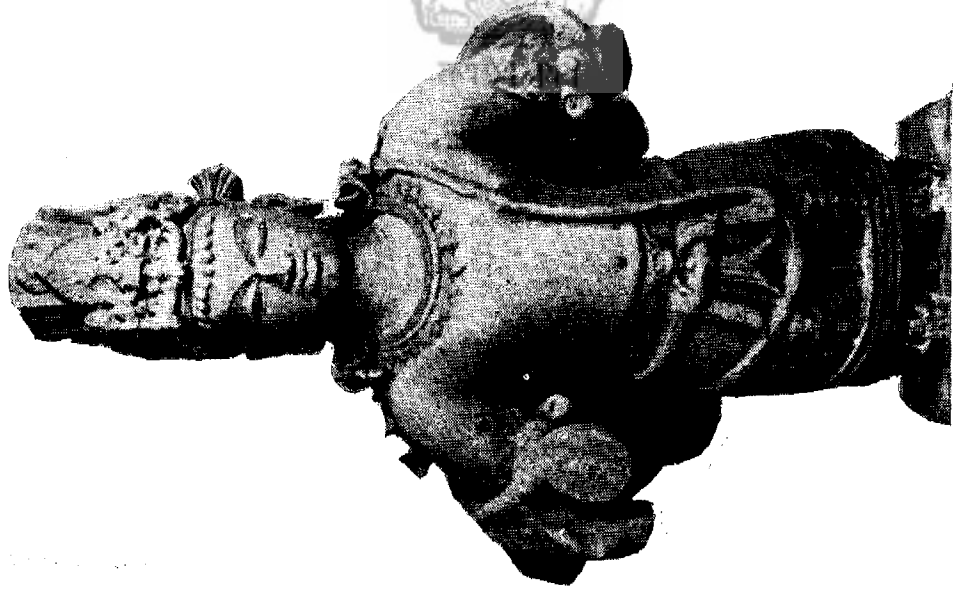
Brahma and Dasavatara, Ashapuri



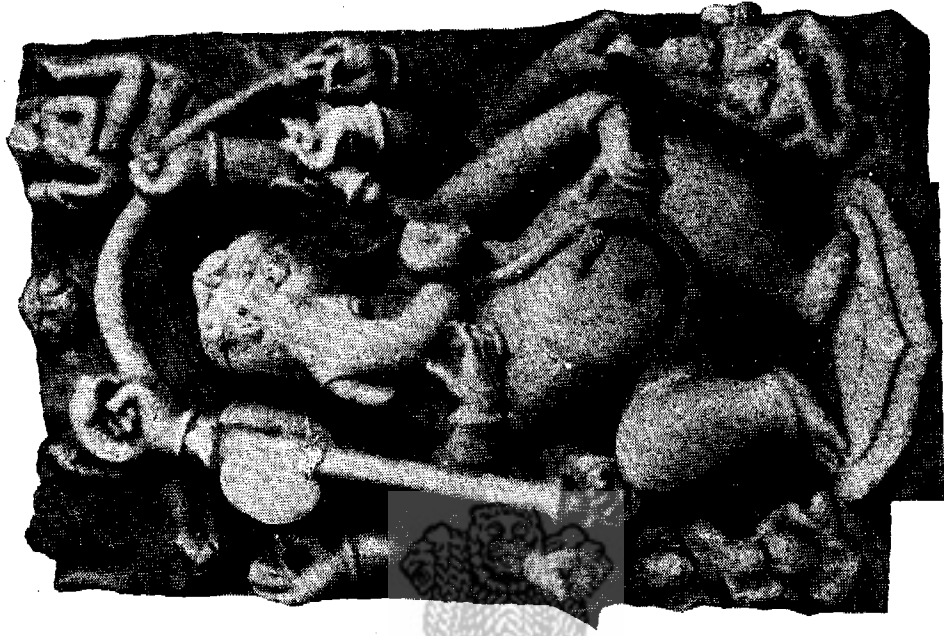
Chaturbhuj—Vishnu Ashapuri



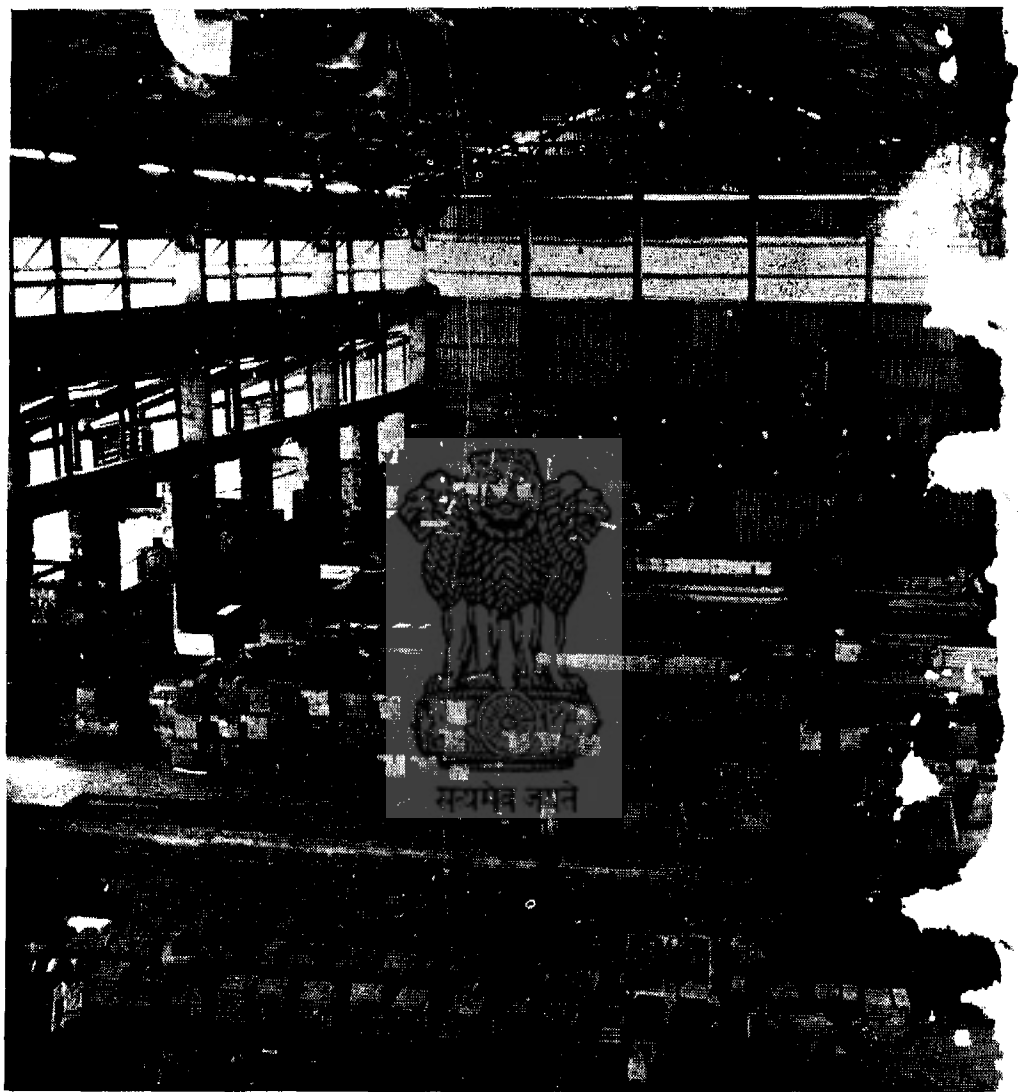
Uma-Maheshwar, Ashapuri



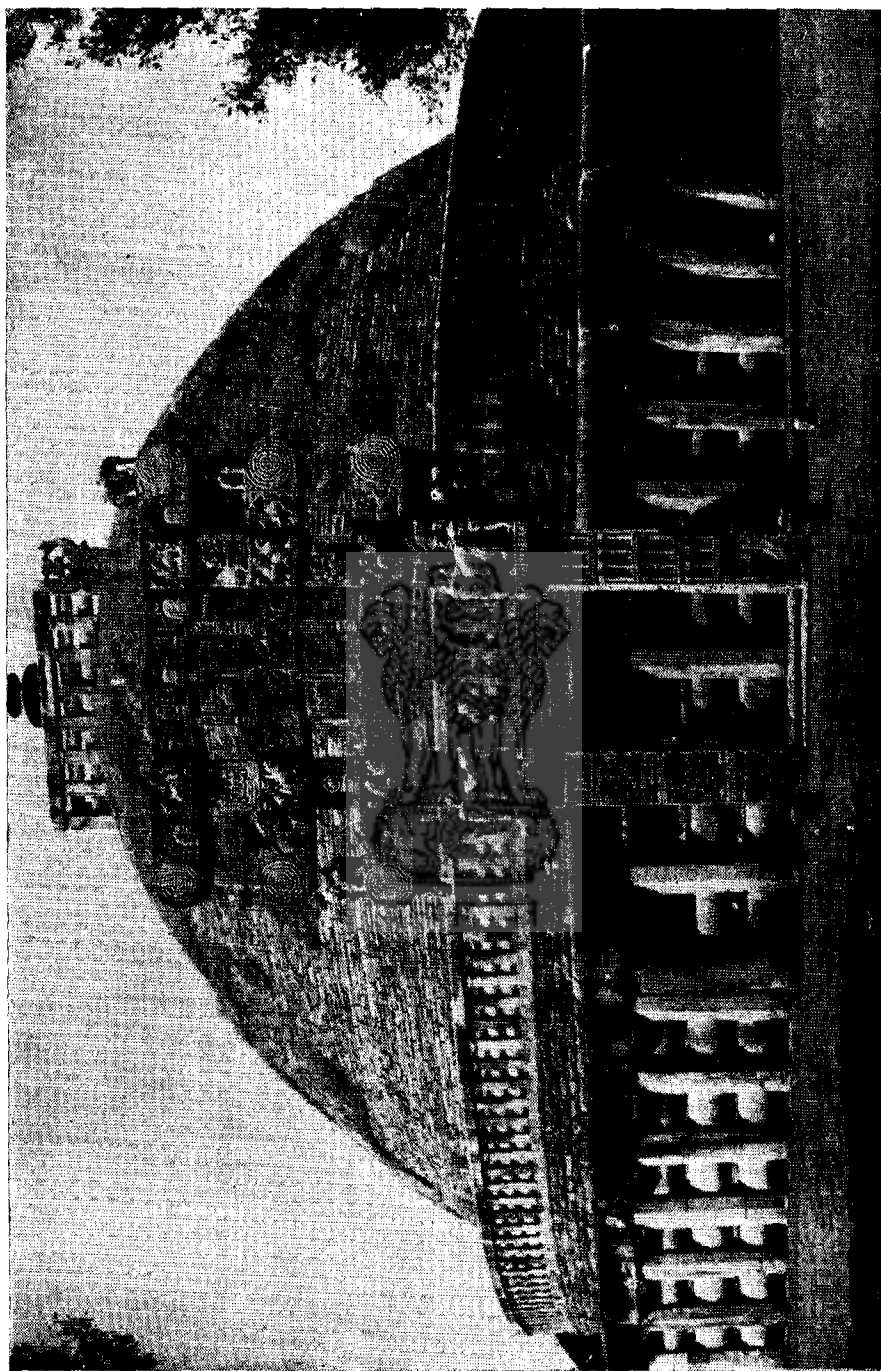
Vishnu, Ashapuri



Ganesh dancing pose, Ashapuri

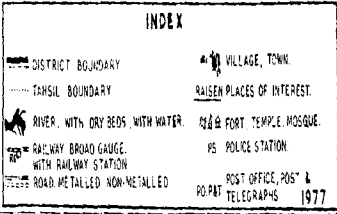
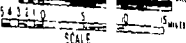


Graphatisation Hall, Hindustan Electrographites Ltd., Mandideep

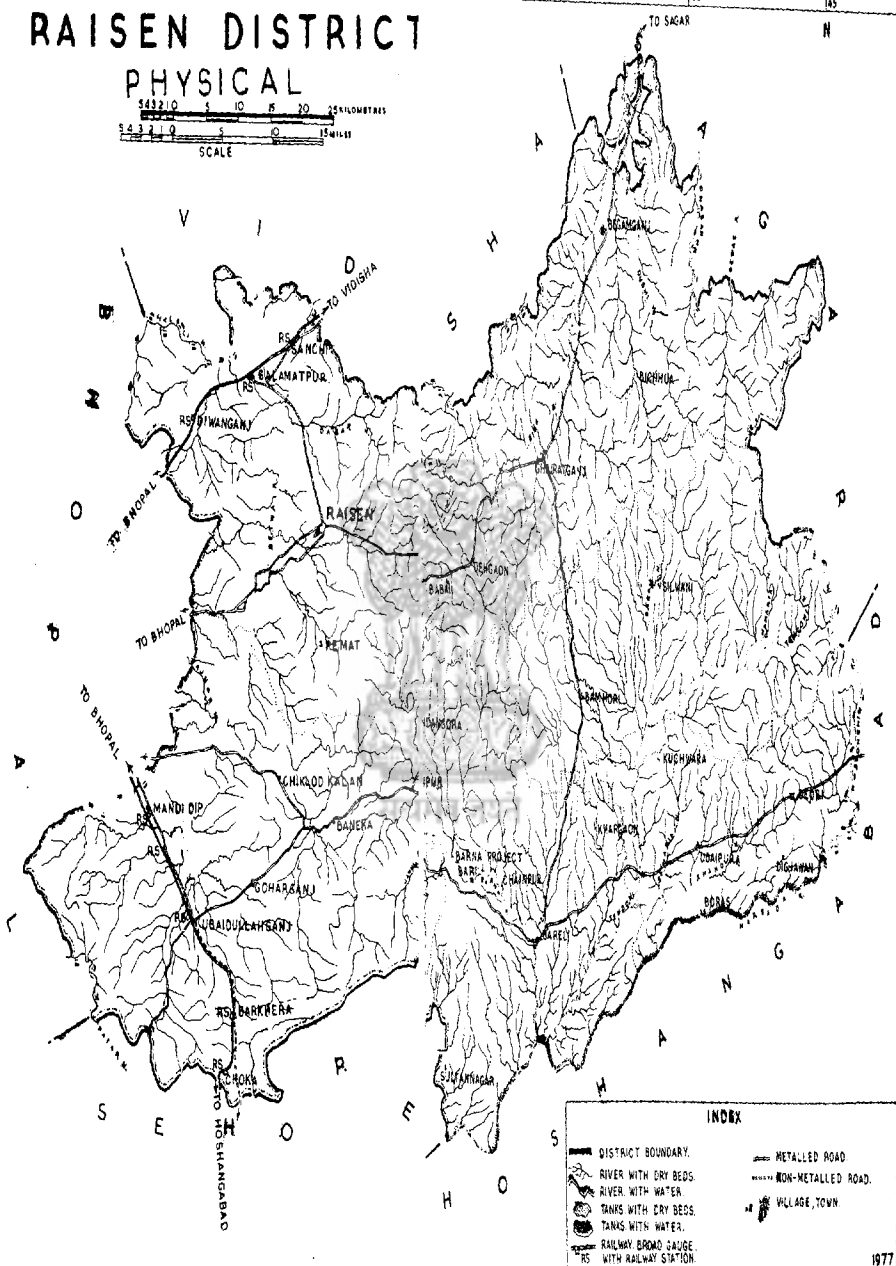
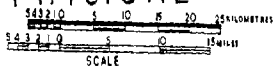


The Great Stupa, Sanchi

GENERAL

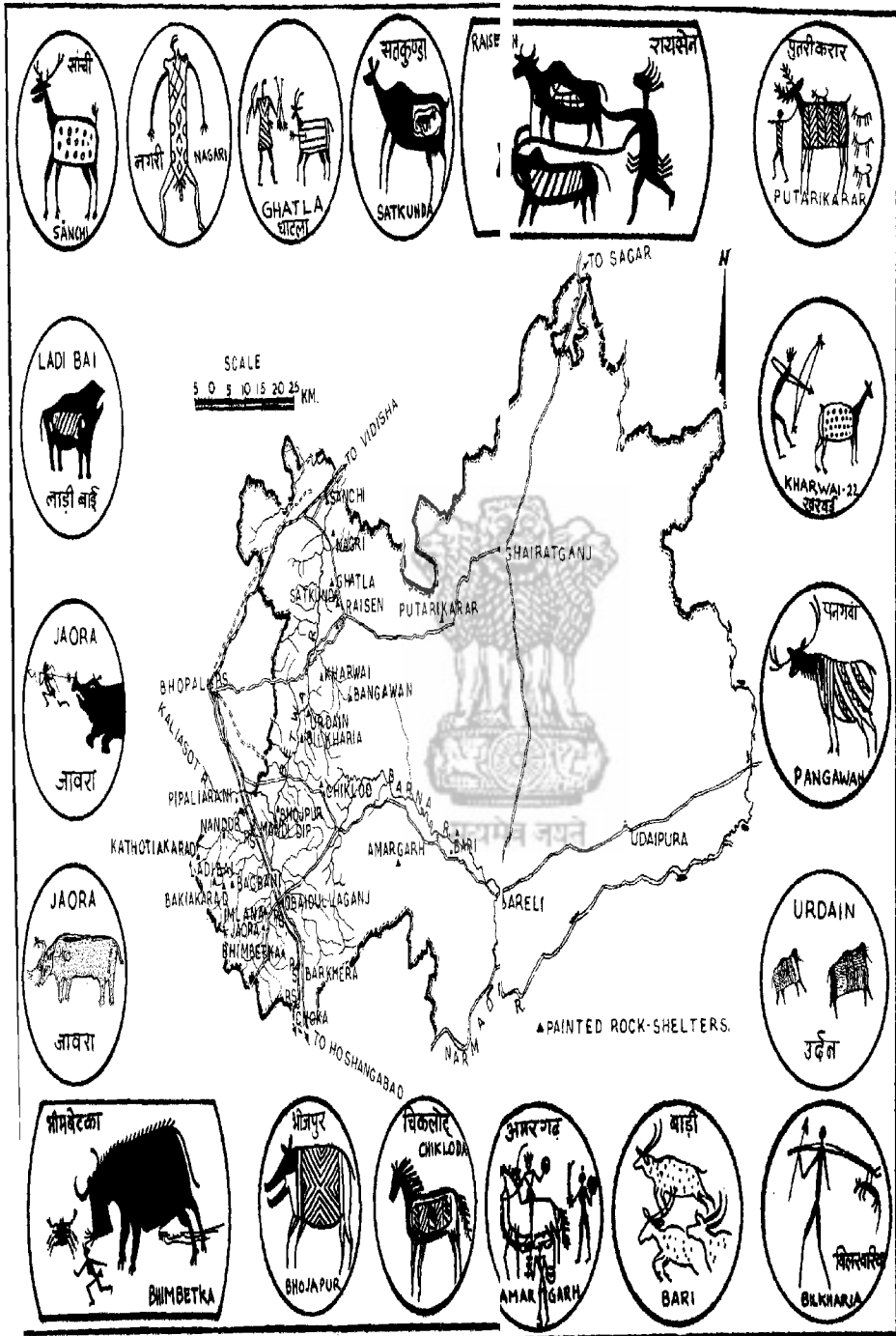


RAISEN DISTRICT
PHYSICAL



DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.

रायसेन जिले के चित्रित : शैलाश्रय



PAINTED ROCK-SHELTERS IN FAISEN DISTRICT